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THE
Gentleman's Magazine,
AND
Historical Chronicle.
VOLUME XVII.

For the YEAR M.DCC.XLVII.

PRODESSE & DELECTARE.



E PLURIBUS UNUM.

By SYLVANUS URBAN *Gent.*

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Printed by EDW. CAVE, jun. at ST JOHN'S GATE.

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Vol. 1

Editorial Chronicle

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PREFACE to VOL. XVII.

SUCH is the Plan of our Magazine, that it must necessarily bear the stamp of the times, and the political, historical and miscellaneous parts, dilate or contract in proportion to the diversity and zeal of parties, the number and importance of events, and the reigning taste for literary entertainment.

While a determin'd spirit of opposition in the national assemblies communicated itself to almost every individual, multiplied and invigorated periodical papers, and render'd politics the chief, if not the only object of curiosity, we acted a secure and easy part, having an ample field for our collections, which, as they were faithfully and impartially made, had a ready and extensive reception. Hence some imagined, and not without reason, that when this resource should fail us, our work would meet with less regard, at the same time that it would be attended with greater difficulty. But as a fondness for politicks, tho' general, was never universal, we happily substituted other subjects, not indeed equally adapted to excite the passions, but more useful and permanent; so that instead of a diminished, we have experienced an increasing sale.

What researches we have made into the sciences, foreign as well as domestic literature, what contributions received, what improvements added, * it will be unnecessary to enumerate in an address to our readers. Nor need we observe to them, how easy it is to form an unconnected miscellany, from the gleanings of systems and dictionaries, from *Rider's Almanack*, the *Art of Cookery*, the *complete Housewife*, &c. They justly expect that the articles in our Magazine should not be such as may be gather'd from every stall, but new, or curious, *relative to the design*, and tending to general information. And such has been our conduct, or the conduct of others, that, tho' the candidates for public favour have multiply'd, we daily receive indubitable marks of preference.

Gratefully sensible of this favour, and confident of its continuance while we continue our assiduity, we shall only add, that we have still further resources sufficient to maintain our superiority, and shall diligently perform our part to prevent the public being deprived of all such monthly entertainments (vain scheme!) impotently, tho' insolently threatened to be effected, by a combination and subscription, to set up and support a super-excellent Magazine, which was entirely to extirpate all others, and then, for the good of trade, it seems, be *generously* discontinued. Whoever were to be the principal instruments or conductors of that work, mighty in imagination! every one must see, that the publick owes them no thanks.

However, as the Musæum, a work of genius and learning, obstructed not our rising sale, no alarm need be taken from the productions of the present ostentatious compilers, of whom all ranks pronounce that, tho' they blot paper, they cannot write.

P. S. We contrived the copper plates as much as might be to avoid folding, which destroys them.

* These will sufficiently appear in the Index, where, at the word PLATES, the bookbinders will find the pages, against which it will be proper to place the maps and cuts. They may also

write on them the numbers, previous to their insertion, as we could not know which would be next in order, by reason of the uncertainty of getting them engraved and worked off.

VEROS IMITANTIA CASUS.

THE glowing stove, the taper's chearful light,
The circling glass, and Friendship's chaste
delight,

Had roll'd, unmeasur'd and unmark'd, away
The cold, dark ev'ning of the winter's day.
Of authors, books, the living, and the dead,
The much that's written, and the little read;
Of Magazines for dulness, and for wit,
We talk'd; and prais'd and censur'd as was fit.
We part—awhile I mus'd in elbow chair,
Then sunk in down, forgetting all things there:
Yet sleep at once dilates and fills the mind;
FANCY no more the bonds of *Sense* can bind,
Rapt with extatic freedom, up she springs,
Seeks her own world, and spurns material things.

A lofty pillar now before me 'rose,
Adorn'd with all laborious Art bestows,
Form'd of that order, elegantly tall,
Which blending grace with grace improves them all.
This, to *o'erturn*, a grinning crowd engage
With stedfast haste, and persevering rage;
Yet undefac'd the tow'ring pile appears, [years.
Firm, as the date proclaim'd, through changing
A spot lay near, long doom'd to sink and shine,
To Dulness sacred, and to Cloacine;
Here copious offerings, vow'd to either pow'r,
Share, in one heap, the sunshine and the show'r;
Whate'er by Dunces was scribbled, new or old,
Gorg'ous and gay, was gilt—but not with gold.
This, as I view'd, involv'd in curling smoke,
Heav'd the crude mass, and as it heav'd it broke;
Forth from the chasm proceeds an hollow sound,
And a wide tremor shakes the conscious ground;
When now, first rising to the realms of light,
Striding an ass, up sprung a wond'rous wight;
Earth-born, by warring qualities begot,
The child of moist and dry, of cold and hot;
What *seem'd* his head was void of brains and
hair,

A featu'r'd bubble! empty, round, and bare;
But Nature, lest in this esteem'd severe,
Plac'd on each side a bounteous length of ear;
Full'n was the wrinkled visage, which, to hide,
A youthful mask his better hand apply'd;
His coat, with tinseled lace embroider'd o'er,
Ill match'd the rags which less in fight he wore.
One instinct mov'd the Hero and the steed,
Pierce they sprung forward with an awkward speed,
Both to the pillar one short moment brought,
And the sage best thus spoke his rider's thought:
'Detested pile, shalt thou, high-rais'd from earth,
'Shade the dear spot from which I claim my
birth?' [know,
'Shall these, my friends, by instinct whom I
'Assault thee still with unprevailing blow?
'And shalt thou not—thy base at least shall feel
'Th' auxiliar force of this elastic heel.'

He said, and bray'd—the stone with lifted feet
Then spurn'd; the rider totter'd on his seat.

Hence with less haste, exulting in the deed,
They pass—their steps my curious steps succeed;
Tho' barren, level was the way they went;
A broad, an easy, and a long descent.
OBLIVION's temple now untir'd we gain;
No mortal footsteps mark the hallow'd fane,
The priest, without, performs the sacred rite,
No door unfolding e'er admits the light;

Thro' the dark fabric silent *Lethe* steals,
Which yet the front, of wide extent, conceals;
Thro' the thick wall one aperture is found,
In this a wheel, by *Dulness* turn'd, goes round;
Dulness! whose head surrounding clouds conceal'd
"In broad effulgence all below reveal'd;"
Th' attendant priest, of his high office proud,
Receives the various offerings of the croud,
The dull memoir, trite puff, and tedious chime
Of tagg'd conundrum, and of prose in rhyme;
These the wheel takes, as from his hand they fall,
And whirls to *Lethe*'s flood behind the wall.

As near the sacred spot our hero drew,
A mob flock'd round him, fond of something new;
'To thee, they cry'd, the treasures we consign,
'Which in this temple to preserve be thine;
'Thy hand alone these off'rings shall convey'—
His hand receives them, zealous to obey.
Around his head, exulting, now he wav'd
Distorted towns, from *new* surveys engrav'd,
Receipts for *dressing meat*, and *making hay*,
To-morrow useful as they are to-day;
And now, the wheel approach'd, with jealous pride
The priest, ascant, his potent rival ey'd,
Then thus address'd: 'Presumptuous as thou art,
'Why hast thou here assum'd another's part?
'Know, from my hand alone, this wheel receives
'Whate'er each vot'ry to *Oblivion* leaves;
'From public suff'rance this employ I claim;
'And yon proud city, *London*, gives me name.
'Thro' sixteen years victorious I prevail,
'In sixteen years an hundred rivals fail:
'With these o'erturn'd, proud upstart! shalt
thou lie'—

The Hero's steed loud bray'd a stern reply;
And hostile deeds, perhaps, a dreadful scene!
Had soon ensu'd, but *Dulness* step'd between,
A peaceful darkness round her sons she threw,
Hid each from each, both heroes from my view.

FAR to the right, the chearful beams of day
To glitt'ring spires illum'd the rising way;
Thither I haste; two lofty doors unfold
To marble pavements, and to roofs of gold;
High on a throne, the Muses plac'd around,
FAME, with the records of her reign, I found;
On these endures, while *ages roll away*,
Whate'er she writes, too sacred to decay;
To her, whate'er all-studious Learning taught,
What Wit imagin'd, and what Wisdom thought,
From circling crowds her *minister* convey'd,
Receiv'd with pleasure, and with pride display'd;
With joy I gaz'd, and bless'd the pow'r sublime,
That rescu'd Genius from the rage of Time:
When the fair Vision, fading from my sight,
I wak'd to silence, and the shades of night.

URBAN! to thee, this Fable let me send,
Of *Fame* the *minister*, of *Wit* the friend:
Whoe'er collections for OBLIVION make,
And hand dull pieces into *Lethe*'s lake,
Vie not with thee, whate'er their boasts pretend,
Since all their labours seek a different end.
But dunce with dunce competitor may be,
While wits with laughter the vain contest see—
Thy work, like some tall pillar tow'ring high,
Shall *Envy*, *Dulness*, *Fraud*, and *Rage* defy;
Each foe to *Sense* that, glean'd from *Folly*, brings
A mushroom medley of disjointed things,
Shall die forgotten, as he lives unknown,
And all the future shall be thine alone.



The Gentleman's Magazine:

London Gazette
 Read's Hour:
 Craftsman:
 Daily Adver-
 tiser.
 St James's E-
 vening Post
 London Even-
 ing Post:
 Gen. Evening
 Post:
 Daily Gazet-
 teer
 Gen. Adver-
 tiser
 Westminster
 Journal.
 Old England
 Lon. Courant
 Whitehall Eb-
 Post



North 3 Newb
 Dublin 4 :
 Cambridge 2
 Bristol :: 2
 Norwich 2
 Exeter 2
 Worcester
 Northampton
 Gloucester 2
 Stamford :
 Nottingham:
 Chester Four
 Derby ditto
 Ipswich ::
 Reading :: 2
 Freds Merc:
 Newcastle 3
 Canterbury
 Colchester.
 Sherborn
 Birmingham
 Manchester
 Bath
 Cambridge

For JANUARY 1747.

C O N T A I N I N G,

[More in Quantity and greater Variety than any Book of the Kind and Price.]

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>I. REMARKS on Abbe <i>Rousseau's Campaigns of the French king</i>; shewing the subterfuges to which the <i>French</i> advocates are reduced.</p> <p>II. LIST of regiments, with the number of colonels in succession, to 1746, their agents, &c.</p> <p>III. AUSTRIAN Memorial to the deputies of <i>Genoa</i>.</p> <p>IV. CURIOUS observations on the generation, &c. of a noted little animal.</p> <p>V. EXPERIMENTS, with curious queries and problems on electricity.</p> <p>VI. METHODS of treating sick cows.</p> <p>VII. LOYAL address from <i>Edinburgh</i>.</p> <p>VIII. REVIEW of last year's events.</p> <p>IX. SCHEME to tax tickets, coaches, &c.</p> <p>X. ACCOMPTS of the chamber of <i>Lond</i>.</p> <p>XI. DESCRIPTION of <i>Lindbolme</i>.</p> <p>XII. MILTON imitating the moderns.</p> <p>XIII. CYDER-ROYAL, how made.</p> <p>XIV. WINE of pears equal to <i>Fr.</i> wine.</p> <p>XV. THE cow distemper infectious.</p> <p>XVI. RECEIPT for sea-sickness.</p> | <p>XVII. LISTS of ships taken.</p> <p>XVIII. THIRD order of council concerning cattle.</p> <p>XIX. REVIEW of the Journals: On masquerades; the <i>Dutch</i>; modern education; advice to study gunnery, &c.</p> <p>XX. ISLE of <i>St Bartholomew</i> taken.</p> <p>XXI. POETRY. The ant's philosophy.—To <i>Cælia</i>.—Honour, an ode to <i>James Heywood, Esq</i>;—On <i>Carelsbad</i>, <i>Latin</i> and <i>English</i>.—The maid's soliloquy.—A hunting song, with the notes.—Directions to the <i>French king's</i> painter, <i>French</i> and <i>English</i>.—Epigrams, &c. &c.</p> <p>XXII. HISTORICAL Chronicle. List of sheriffs, and officers for <i>Flanders</i>.</p> <p>XXIII. BIRTHS, deaths, Preferments.</p> <p>XXIV. FOREIGN History. Number of people and houses in <i>Provence</i>; number of the <i>Austrian</i> army there; <i>French</i> strength, how diminished.</p> <p>XXV. STOCKS, monthly bill.</p> <p>XXVI. REGISTER of books.</p> |
|--|---|

With a M A P of *FRANCE*, and its acquired Territories.

By *S Y L V A N U S U R B A N*, Gent.

LONDON: Printed by E. CAVE, jun. at St John's Gate.

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ligatæ Eloquentiæ*, Colon. 1654, or 1661,
and will lend, or dispose of it, let
them send a line to E. Cave, at St
John's Gate.

Errat. p. 24, Col. 2. l. 26. read
Et quæ sera premant



T H E

Gentleman's Magazine,

For JANUARY 1747.

Mr URBAN,



THE following piece will shew to what subterfuges the *French* advocates are driven to justify the conduct of their great prince in the present war, and what opinion the world must have of a cause which stands in need of so weak a support.

REMARKS, on *Abbe ROUSSEAU's Campaigns of the French King*: from a Piece publish'd at UTRECHT.

OF all the flatterers who have been for more than 14 centuries the plague of courts, none are more distinguish'd than greedy ecclesiastics; and of these none, perhaps, has carry'd the art of flattery, the poison of princes, to a greater extravagance than *Abbe Rousseau*, in his book intitled, "The campaigns of the king in 1744 and 1745, describing the conquests of his majesty and his allies in *Flanders, Germany, Silesia and Italy*." This piece, tho' pretended in the title page to be printed at *Amsterdam* by *Wetstein*, really came from the press of *Rolin, jun.* at *Paris*. The work itself is no more than a detail of military transactions and events known to every body. But the author has made it his principal business to put truth out of countenance, and to vilify and traduce

the house of *Austria* by the grossest calumnies and falsehoods. "The war (*says this new historian*) which has, for these 5 or 6 years past, laid waste *Europe*, had never been kindled, if that house had not from time to time deprived of their possessions several sovereign princes who had contributed to its advancement. The recovery of those estates with which that house had so prodigiously enlarged the bounds of the small county of *Hapsbourg*, was the motive to the war which these injur'd princes enter'd into, in 1740, against *Maria Theresa Walpurga*, eldest daughter of the emperor *Charles VI.* and wife of *Francis Stephen* of *Lorraine* duke of *Tuscany*; who claims the right of sole heiress of the *Austrian* succession, by the title of queen of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*. The kings of *Spain, Prussia, Sardinia*, and the elector of *Bavaria*, afterwards *Charles VII.* emperor, reclaimed, either by right of restitution, or by right of succession and restitution, the dominions which belonged to them. The queen of *Hungary* opposed to their demands an act called the *pragmatic sanction*, which several *European* princes had approved, saving the right of another *. She pretended that by virtue of this act she was bound in conscience not to resign the

* There is no such clause in the act.

" least

“ least part of the territories possessed
 “ by the emperor her father. To pre-
 “ vent the ruin of *Europe*, (continues
 “ our *faithful* historian) the claimants,
 “ out of love to peace and the public
 “ good, proposed a partition more ad-
 “ vantageous to that queen, than she
 “ had reason to expect. But the Eng-
 “ lish, enemies to peace, thwarted all
 “ means of accommodation, and offer’d
 “ their forces to that princess, in hopes
 “ that the present conjuncture would
 “ give them an opportunity of coming
 “ off with honour from a war with
 “ *Spain*, in which they had engaged
 “ with much more animosity than rea-
 “ son. Thus, war became inevitable,
 “ and all parties prepared for it. The
 “ emperor *Charles VII.* and the king
 “ of *Spain* obtain’d of *France* auxiliary
 “ troops, &c.” Such is M. *Rousseau*’s
 account; but, unhappily for him, all
 that he says on this subject, is confuted
 by a multitude of facts directly contrary.
 And, if he speaks sincerely, he certainly
 must be, as to these affairs, the most
 ignorant man in all *Europe*. But, what
 can never be pardon’d, is his rashness in
 asserting that the house of *Austria* is ob-
 lig’d for its advancement to princes in-
 strumental in promoting it, whom she
 deprived of their own dominions and
 hereditary possessions, and by such means
 enlarged the bounds of the petty county of
 Hapsbourg. Besides, what is most shock-
 ing to all persons of sense and probity
 in this accusation, (which can only be
 true of the greatest tyrants and mon-
 sters of ingratitude) the author has no-
 toriously disgraced and betray’d himself
 by such marks of ignorance as the grossest
 flattery can never palliate or excuse.
 How shameful is it for the Abbe not
 to know, what every novice in history
 is well acquainted with, that the house
 of *Austria* is beholden for much the
 greater part of its power and possessions
 to treaties of marriages, that have an-
 nex’d to it those kingdoms, provinces,
 dominions and territories, of which it
 has been in full possession for above 200
 years, and which were far more in num-
 ber before *France* had either wrested, or
 caus’d the loss of a very considerable
 part. Let us but compare the power and
 grandeur of that family under the em-
 peror *Charles V.* with the present state,
 and we shall see how much it is declined,
 and that by means of the force or cun-
 dling of *France*, which in
 ravish’d from it
 but the kingdoms
 of *Spain*, of *Naples* and

Sicily, which descended to it not by right
 of conquest, or depriving other princes
 of their proper dominions, but by right
 of inheritance. What shame is it for
 M. *Rousseau* to be ignorant of the distich
 so common in the mouths even of school-
 boys for 200 years,

*Bella gerant alii, tu, felix Austria, nube;
 Quæ dat Mars aliis, dat tibi regna Venus.*

Let others fight, in nuptials, *Austria*, close;
 Mars crowns on them, *Venus* on thee bestows.

What a multitude of indecent reflexions
 has he thrown out, with regard to the
pragmatic sanction, which he treats like
 a paltry settlement drawn by some scri-
 vener of a petty village. And yet that
 act is one of the most solemn treaties and
 engagements, contracted, signed, ap-
 proved and guaranty’d by all the powers
 of *Europe* without exception; by *France*
 itself, by *Spain*, and by their allies, who
 have all sworn to defend it with their
 whole force, and to support the queen of
Hungary, whom they acknowledged as
 the sole lawful heiress of the whole indivi-
 sible estates of the emperor *Charles VI.*
 her father, AGAINST ALL WHO SHOULD
 DARE TO CONTEST IT WITH HER.

The tenor, the force, the authenticity
 of this engagement, solemnly enter’d in-
 to by *France* not 8 years ago, had, it
 seems, never come to the writer’s know-
 ledge. In that case

Send the dolt again to school.

perhaps he may there learn to reason in
 better logic than when he says, “ That
 “ *Europe* might not be exposed to ma-
 “ nifest ruin, and out of love to peace
 “ and the public weal, the princes”
 (who declared war against the queen of
Hungary 6 years ago) “ proposed a par-
 “ tition of her estates among themselves
 “ much more to her advantage than she
 “ had reason to expect.” What a mighty
 advantage must it be to have her in-
 heritance, devolved to her by the death
 of her father, and guaranty’d by all the
 powers of *Europe*, parcell’d out among
 other potentates, and yet pretend that
 this partition, which appears to be that
 of the lion in the fable, was the most
 favourable event she had room to hope!
 This is certainly a new way of reasoning.
 Suppose M. *Rousseau* possessed of a good
 benefice; or a considerable patrimony,
 (which perhaps may be true) and 3 or 4
 impudent and hungry pettifoggers should
 come and civilly propose to him a like
 division of his possessions; “ would
 “ he think it for his advantage, and ac-
 “ cept it out of love to peace, and the
 “ public good, and that he might not
 “ ex-

“ expose to manifest (or rather chimerical) ruin” the city, town or village, in which his abbey or patrimony are situated ?

The same spirit of flattery which directs his pen, and, by his way of reasoning, seems to have turned his head, has hurry’d him into more extravagant and culpable expressions. Not satisfy’d with representing the house of *Austria* as a race of tyrants and usurpers, that enrich’d themselves with the spoils of other princes who were “ instrumental to their “ advancement”, he traduces the single remaining branch of that august family as a monster of cruelty, who orders, or at least permits, her troops to exercise such barbarities towards her enemies as are shocking to nature. *Charles VII.* he says, was not so fortunate as the K. of *Prussia*, who by his victories at *Molwitz* and *Czaslau* forced that queen to restore to him *Silesia*. “ At first, indeed, that emperor made himself “ master of *Upper Austria*, and *Bohemia*; “ where he was proclaimed king. But “ the face of his affairs was changed after the treaty of *Breslaw*, which gave “ liberty to the *Austrian* forces to unite “ against him. His own dominions “ were invaded, and treated with inhumanity. Many of his national troops, “ with the *French* auxiliaries, were made “ prisoners of war, and conducted into “ *Transylvania*, where most of them “ perished with pains and hardships. “ He was expelled from *Austria* and “ *Bohemia*, and afterwards deprived of “ his own country, *Bavaria*, which he “ did not regain till 1743. The *Austrians* ruin’d his territories with rapine, fire and sword. The sick and “ wounded soldiers were massacred in “ the very hospitals; many cities and “ villages were burnt; the suburbs of “ *Munich* being fired at day break, the “ inhabitants endeavouring to escape “ from the flames in their shirts, were “ forced back into them by the *Austrians* “ with their bayonets. The director “ of a manufactory was nailed to his “ own door, and shot; his wife, big “ with child, and his daughter were first “ ravished, and then had their bellies “ ript. Several sovereign states of *Germany* had the same treatment, on account of their neutrality, and the “ dutchy of *Modena* underwent the same “ barbarities from the *Austrians* and “ *Piedmontese*.”

All know that war itself is a scourge, and the cruelties and ravages attending it, often exceed all bounds, and are in-

capable of restraint. For these calamities the people are oblig’d to the folly and ambition, the pride and obstinacy of their rulers, which bring all those evils; and every one is sensible that this greatest of human plagues, war, which is the most unpardonable of all crimes, when, without reason, it is carry’d on against a people whose sovereign has given no occasion for it, becomes necessary, lawful, and even indispensable, on a contrary supposition. For as princes are forbidden by divine and human laws to make unjust war, so the same laws oblige them in conscience to defend themselves against such as, contrary to the rules of equity, attack them. None but those who are deprived of their reason, or, what is much the same, blinded by their passions, will deny this truth, the due application of which will effectually confute the false and injurious reflections of *M. Rousseau* on the hard fate of the *French* and *Bavarians* in *Germany*, and of the *French* in *Italy*. What was their intent in marching into these countries? Was the *Q. of Hungary* the first aggressor, or those who invaded the territories of that princess with a design to share them among themselves? She had the good fortune to repulse them, and to pursue them into their own country, of which she depriv’d them in her turn, and repaid them part of the evils which they had brought upon her subjects. What is there in all this contrary to right, and the incontestable law of arms? What foundation have the ridiculous clamours of *M. Rousseau*? Must the *French* and their allies be permitted to carry fire and sword into the territories of their neighbours, and these have their hands ty’d up, and be forbidden to repel force by force, and to use the right of reprisals? Let the reader decide the point.

But there is one thing which we cannot forbear taking notice of as it deserves; and that is the frightful description which he gives us of the barbarities exercised by the *Austrian* troops in *Bavaria*, and several other principalities of *Germany*, and in *Italy* by the *Piedmontese*; shocking barbarities indeed, and unknown to *Phalaris* and *Babir* the famous tyrants of old, and never exercis’d in *Europe* since the cessation of those bloody wars excited by the priests for reasons which the present times are assur’d to own. It is certainly in the history of those wars, which will eternise the barbarity of our forefathers, that *M. Rousseau* has been searching to dress out his tragical story of the di-

director of a manufactory, (whom he does not name) who, he says, was nail'd to his own door, and shot, &c. From the same source, very probably, he took his relation of the inhabitants of *Munich*, forced back into the flames with bayonets, &c. Those who have read the accounts of the wars, persecutions and horrible cruelties committed in *France* and the neighbouring countries for the sake of religion, will be so far from being shock'd at M. *Roussseau's* rueful picture, that they will rather wonder that he did not say that these victims of brutality were empaled by the *Austrians*, and the director roasted alive by the *Pandours*; inhumanities, which have been committed by the troops of catholic princes upon their own subjects. They will wonder too, that in order to compleat his frightful description, he had not told us that the inhabitants of *Munich*, and throughout *Bavaria*, had suffer'd a massacre, like that which *Katherine de Medicis* (called the fourth fury of hell) caus'd to be exercis'd in the capital and many other cities of *France* in *August 1572*.

But M. *Roussseau* thinks he has not done enough in giving us so shocking an idea of a princel's, whose only crime is not tamely suffering herself to be strip'd of her dominions by *France* and her allies; but, as if all that belong'd to her, or were in alliance with her, had thrown off humanity, he would make us believe that the same excesses of cruelty were committed by the *Piedmontese* troops under the eyes of the K. of *Sardinia*, who commanded them. Is it decent (to say no more) thus to treat a crowned head? Is there no way of courting the favour of princes, by comparing them, as their flatterers and allies do, to *Alexander*, *Cæsar*, *Marius*, *Pompey*, and other celebrated destroyers of mankind, * without traducing and

* The ambition of *Alexander the Great* cost the lives of several millions. Of *Julius Cæsar* we read, that, in his eight first campaigns he took 800 cities, many of which he burnt and plunder'd; that he subdued 300 different nations, engaged, at different times, with three millions of men; of whom he kill'd 1,190,000, took as many prisoners, whom he made slaves, and dispersed the rest. To these we may add almost numberless multitudes of his fellow citizens who, on his account, perished in the civil wars. The like happened before him, under *Marius* and *Sylla*, as well as after his decease, under *Octavius Cæsar*, his adopted son and successor.—In imitation of these human butchers, the same slaughter and ravages have

vilifying those who have been forced to take up arms against them, and whose character is no less sacred? If M. *Roussseau* thinks to make his court to a just and wise monarch, by such strokes as these, he must be destitute of those qualities himself.

Yet this is not all: his spite to the Q. of *Hungary* makes him still heighten the frightful colours in which he has drawn her. After he had related the general rout of the *French* and *Bavarians* in *Germany*, above 10,000 of whom had surrender'd at *Branau* on conditions, he says, “of remaining an year in *Bavaria*, without bearing arms against the queen, after which term they should be free,” he proceeds as follows. “The court of *Vienna*, accustomed to sign all treaties, for the pleasure of observing none, signed this capitulation of the troops, but afterwards order'd them to be put in irons, and conducted into the remotest parts of *Hungary*. Most of them perished on the road for want of necessaries, which the worst of barbarians would not withhold from their beasts; the ways were covered with carcases. Those who could hold out to reach the place of their captivity, to say nothing of their last miseries, passed thro' *Vienna*, under the eyes of the queen.” Let those who have seen the capitulation, which was published at that time, and

been since committed by many princes, even professed christians, who have aspired to the title and surname of *Great*, which their flatterers have bestow'd on them. But what is their greatness, when acquired by such means as cast a disgrace on the human nature? Never did tigers, lions, or the most savage beasts, since the creation, make such horrible devastations. And yet these are the worthy actions, these the noble exploits, which we are so miserably foolish and besotted as to admire, and call by the name of *heroism*: And these are the heroes, to whom Flattery, or, to speak more properly, human extravagance, has erected altars, and ranked some of them, if eminently mischievous above the rest, among the Gods. But these pretended deities have wanted power to save themselves; the fierce wrath of heaven has taken vengeance on them for their horrid inhumanities, and punished the far greater part of them with a violent and exemplary death, which they had a thousand times deserved.—Can men of sense reflect upon these events, which are but too true, to the shame of the human nature, and not be struck with horror? And must not we acknowledge that flatterers are the boldest and most impudent of all mankind, in daring to compare their sovereigns to such monsters?

and faithfully observed in all its points, take the trouble of confuting these notorious falsehoods invented by the author to inspire the *French* with his own spite and rage against the queen of *Hungary*, because her victorious arms had driven them out of *Germany*. A

Another end, which our Abbe appears to have in view, by thus heaping up falsehoods, is, to justify, beforehand, to his readers, the declaration of war made at last by *France*, in all its forms, against the Q. of *Hungary*, which she had already carry'd on, for three years B past, under the name of allies. Weary of so long acting the simple part of an auxiliary, and finding that the partition of that princess's dominions, with which she had tempted the princes in alliance with her, did not succeed, she resolved to make war on her own account, and to deprive the queen of that part of her hereditary dominions, that lay most exposed to her attacks, which was the *Austrian Low Countries*. A very considerable part of those provinces she had already conquered in the former wars in which she was engaged with that house, and kept possession of it. D Like the monkey in the fable, which made use of the cat's paw to pull the chefnut out of the fire, she engaged her allies in a war which she knew would not succeed, but was however very advantageous to her, by weakening the Q. of *Hungary*, and so rendering the conquest of that part of her estates, which E was the object of her ambition, much the easier. This happen'd according to her wishes; and she soon found a pretence to throw off the mask. The ill success of *France* and her allies in *Germany*, and the reprisals which the queen thought fit to use on that account, serv'd as reasons to declare war against her, which had already been resolved four years before. "So many violent and " unjust actions, says M. *Rousseau*, de- " termined his most christian majesty to " publish two declarations of war in " March 1744, one against the Q. of G " *Hungary*, and the other against the " K. of *England* elector of *Hanover*. " The *French* troops took the field at " the end of *April*, the prince of *Conti* " march'd towards *Piedmont*, and the " marshal de *Coigni* to the *Rhine*. The " king, having under him the marshal H " de *Saxe*, resolved to command in person the army in *Flanders*."

These three armies, commanded by as many heroes, performed, as M. *Rousseau* will have it, miracles on all sides;

scattered their enemies wherever they came, and took towns as soon as they came in sight of them, *Conti* excepted, which, notwithstanding its vigorous defence, the prince of *Conti*, says he, would infallibly have carry'd, had not the season of the year and the elements frustrated his efforts; a disappointment which ended the campaign of 1744.

That of 1745 was opened in *Flanders* with the siege of *Tournay*, which the army of the Q. of *Hungary*'s allies, that consisted only of 35,000 men, attempted to raise. The *French* had sat down before the place with an army of 120,000 men, 40,000 of which were employ'd in the siege. The D. of *Cumberland*, with a resolution to attack the enemy, advanced to *Fontenoy*, where the *French* were encamped, and their camp fortified in an extraordinary manner. Here M. *Rousseau*, in order to magnify the valour, and raise the glory of his countrymen and their commanders, makes their enemies in the battle perform all that bravery can inspire into intrepid soldiers, under the conduct of generals consummate in the art of war. He confesses (and perhaps it is the only truth in his whole book) that " in the height " of that famous battle, the enemies, " having closed the heads of their columns into one, fell furiously upon " the centre of the *French*, where the " valour of his majesty's guards, and " the troops which supported them, " was forced to yield to numbers. By " this motion, *he adds*, and the suddenness of the attack, our troops gave " way, and the enemy penetrated no less than 300 paces into our camp, " where they formed themselves into a " kind of square battalion. The king's " household troops (says he, a little further) and the carabineers, attack'd " their front. These troops, always redoubtable, perform'd miracles of valour, and our other forces, out of emulation, rush'd into the midst of dangers; victory often shifted from " one party to the other. Thrice were " our troops repulsed, as often did they rally, and return to the charge with the same ardour. The enemy made " a desperate defence; it was a combat, we might say, between two " troops of lions, and the fight of *Tournay*, which was to be the prize of " that bloody tragedy, made such an impression on the spirits of both armies, that the presence of death, instead of intimidating, did but the " more animate them."

He

He concludes this relation, which is agreeable enough to truth, with one of his hyperbolic strains, deserving to be noted for its ridiculous singularity. "We took, says he, from the enemy in this battle, 42 pieces of cannon, 182 waggon laden with ammunition; but, what is surprising, not one colour or standard. *They had the wit, it seems, to make wings of them to fly away, or sails to save the melancholy remains of their shipwreck.*"—To retort this ridiculous and flat hyperbole of M. Rousseau, it may be remarked, that he should have *had the wit* to have given those brave fellows, who, by his own confession, performed such miracles of valour, their 42 cannon, and put them in their pockets, that he might have been able to give some reason why, tho' the vanquish'd retreated so coolly, the mighty victors did not think fit to pursue them.

Thus have we given the public more than enough of M. Rousseau's work, to convince them that it will not survive the conquests of his countrymen in *Piedmont* and *Italy*, so largely celebrated therein, but which are since vanished like a dream. The same fate may probably be at the heels of their triumphs in the *Low Countries*, nothing being more common than revolutions in war.

* * We have received, very opportunely to be inserted here, as a proper contrast to Rousseau's History, the following *Advice to the French King's chief Painter*. It contains directions how to represent, in its true light, the glory of his matter, and the happiness of his subjects and allies. The *Daily Advertiser*, (where they appeared Jan. 29.) 'desires to be excused giving these lines only in their original language, because they could not be translated without losing much of their spirit and energy.' We have subjoined a translation, in which, in our opinion, not only an improved turn is given to some of the directions that it was impossible for a painter to observe, but due regard has been had to the spirit of the original.

Peintre, pour bien tracer la gloire de la France, [parence;
Montre moi d'un grand Roi seulement l'ap-
Fais le voir entouré d'orgueil de trahison,
Regnant comme un tiran, rongé par l'ambition;
Montre y des traitez, la bonne loi trahie,
Le crime soutenu, la justice bannie;
Fais le environné d'un peuple malheureux,

Des esclaves rampants, qui se croient heureux;
Des hommes nez sans coeurs, des gens foible
& laches,

Qui cherissent le lien qui au joug les atache;
Fais voir dessous ses loix, son pays abatu,
Son commerce ruiné, son negoce perdu.
A ses vastes projets, eleve un Mausolée,
Et represente en pleurs, l'Europe desolée;
Pour finir fais y voir, se fiant trop a lui,
Le Genoïs, l'Espagnol, le Bavarois detruit;
Mais arrete! il te faut, pour embellir l'ouvrage,
Le parfemé du feu, du sang & du carnage;
Et ecrire en grand mots, a la gloire des lys,
Ces sont ici les faits du monarque Louis.

B Directions to the French King's PAINTER.

PAINTER, display, in honour of the state,
A monarch only in appearance great:
Sworn with ambition, let the tyrant stand,
With Pride and Treach'ry plac'd on either hand:
In scraps let broken treaties strew the ground,
Here Vice exulting, and there Justice bound:
C Fill his throng'd levee with a wretched crowd,
Mean sneaking slaves, of fancied blessings proud,
A dull, tame race whom nothing can provoke,
Fond of the chains that bind them to the yoke.
Stript by his laws present the country bare,
And ruin'd commerce sinking in despair.
To his vast projects a Mausoleum raise,
On Europe's ruins, to record his praise.
D And last—examples of too easy trust,
Paint Genoa, Spain, Bavaria in the dust.
Yet hold—the work demands one height'ning
more,
Let all with fire and blood be sprinkled o'er;
And write beneath, in gold, distinct and plain,
These are the Symbols, LEWIS, of
thy Reign.

S I R,

AN unrighteous scribler in the *Westminster Journal* having proposed, that the arrears to the king's workmen and servants should be compounded,—I beg leave to refer him to the good *Latimer*, a preacher of truth and right, for which he lost his life. As I remember in a sermon before K. Edward VI. and his court, he insists that 'the king's servants and workmen may be paid.—' They make their moan (*said he*) that 'they can get no money. The labourers, gun-makers, powder-men, bow-makers, arrow-makers, smiths, carpenters, soldiers, and other crafts, cry out for their dues. They be unpaid some of them 3 or 4 months, some of them half a year, yea, some 12 months and cannot be paid. They cry out for their money, and the prophet says, the cry of the workmen is come up to mine ears. O! for God's love let the workmen be paid, or there will showers of vengeance rain down on your heads.'

Yours, F. FABER.

A List

A List of all the REGIMENTS in his Majesty's Service, the Number of each COLONEL in succession to the Year 1746, Continued from Vol. XIV. p. 92-3-4, with the Lieut. Colonels, Majors, &c.

HORSE-GUARDS,
p First Troop, in Britain.
Colonels

15th **L** Ord Delawar

1st, Lt Col. Lord Carpenter
2d J. Blaithwayte
1st Major, T. Fairfax
2d Justin M'Carty

y Second Troop, in Britain.

8th, Lord Cadogan,
1st, Lt Col. Phil. Roberts
2d E. af Effingham
1st Major, C. Clarke
2d H. Gore.
N. B. The 3d and 4th Troop
are disbanded, and 25
men added to each of the
other. See Suppl. 1746.

GRENADIER-GUARDS.
w First Troop, Britain.
11th, Maj. G. Onslow
Lieut. Col. J. Duvernet
Major, W. Twysden.

Second, or Scotch Troop, Br.
th, Ld Peterham
Lieut. Col. Wm Brereton
Major, G. Augustus Elliot.

HORSE.

k R. Reg. of Horse Guards
blue, 9 Troops, Britain.
13th Al. E. of Hertford
Lieut. Col. Cha. Jenkinson
Major, Sir Ja. Chamberlayn

a IId. King's Regiment, 9
Troops, Britain.
6th C. Sir Ph. Honeywood
Lieut. Col. T. Carr.
Major

† bIIIId. Queen's Reg. 6Tr.
Britain.
9th C. J. D. of Montagu
Lieut. Col. R. Whitworth
Major, Cha. Otway.

c† IVth. 6 Tr. Britain.
7th C. Geo. Wade
Lieut. Col. Wm Bellenden
Major, J. Ball.

Vth. 6 Troops, Ireland.
8th, C. John Brown
Lt Col. Peter Renouard
Major, Edw. Brown.

Note, 8th C. 5th C, &c. is for
the Col. of the Reg.

VIth. 6 Troops, Ireland.
11th L.G. T. Wentworth
Lieut. Col. Dan. Paul
Major, Jos. Preston.

VIIth. King's Carabineers,
6 Troops, Ireland.
14th C. Phineas Bowles
Lieut. Col. Philip Chenevix.
Major, Urmston Pepys.

† t VIIIth. 6 Tr. Britain.
5th C. Sr J. Lew. Ligonier
Lt Col. Dan. Webb
Major, Rich. Madan.
Those mark'd thus † are chan-
ged into Dragoons.
† On the Irish Establishment.

DRAGOONS.
w IIt. R. Reg. 6 Troops, Br.
12th C. Hen. Hawley
Lt Col. Mark. A. Saurin
Major, Ja. Johnston.

v IId. Royal North British,
form'd of old Troops, 6
Troops, Flanders.
8th C. J. E. of Stair
Lt Col. Alex. Forbes
Major, G. Macdougall.

r IIIId. King's own Reg.
6 Troops, Britain.
8th C. Humphrey Bland
Lt Col. Ph. Honeywood
Major, H. Whitley.

*bIVth. 6 Troops, Britain.
7th C. Sr R. Rich
Lt Col. Dan. Leighton
Major, Francis Boggett.

Vth. Royal Gren. Dragoons
of Ireland, 9 Tr. Ireland
6th C. R. V. Moleworth
Lt Col. John Wynne
Major, R. Warburton.

w VIth. Formed at Inniskil-
ling, with the Vth, 6
Troops, Flanders.
6th C. E. Rothes
Lt Col. Sir J. Whiteford
Major, C. W. Tonym.

b VIIth. Queen's Reg. rais-
ed in Scotland, 6 Troops
Flanders.
5th C. Sir J. Cope

Lt Col. W. Erskine
Major, J. Agnew.

w VIIIth. Raised in Ireland,
6 Troops, Britain.
10th Rd St George
Lieut. Col. John Arabin
Major, T. Erle.

IXth. 6 Troops, Ireland.
6th Henry de Grangues
Lt Col. J. D. Degennes
Major, Paul Malide.

a Xth. 6 Troops, Britain.
3d, C. Ld Vt Cobham
Lieut. Col. Jordan
Major, P. Chaban.

w XIth. 6 Troops, Britain.
2d, C. Ld Mark Kerr
Lieut. Col. E. Ancram.
Major, W. Gardiner.

XIIth. 6 Troops, Ireland.
5th C. Tho. Bligh
Lieut. Col. Edw. Pole
Major, Christ. Clarges.

w XIIIth. 6 Troops, Britain.
8th C. F. Ligonier
9th P. Naizon
Lt. Col. Ludowick Peterson
Major, J. Toovey.

w XIVth. 6 Troops, Britain.
3d, C. Arch. Hamilton
Lt Col. W. Wright
Major, Rich. Bowles.

*XVth. 6 Troops, Britain.
C. His R. H. Wm D. of
Cumberland
Lieut. Col. R. Sutton
Major, Evelyn Chadwick.
This Regiment formed from the
Duke of Kingston's horse,
who distinguished themselves
at the battle of Culloden.

FOOT-GUARDS.

IIt. Regiment, 3 Batt. 28
companies, Britain. 1 Bat.
goes to Flanders.
13th C. His R. H. Wm D.
of Cumberland.
Lt Gen. Foliot, Lt Col.
M. Gen. Meyrick, 1st Major
J. Laforay, 2d

IIId. Or Cold Stream Reg.
18 companies, being 2 Bat
10th Wm E. Albemarle
Col. Braddock, Lt Col.
Col. Bockland, 1st Major
C. Ruffel, 2d Major.

IIId. or Scotch Regiment,
2 Batt. 18 companies. Br.
1 Bat. goes to Flanders.
5th C. E. Dunmore
Col. Reynolds, Lieut. Col.
Col. Stuart, 1st Major
Lord Penmure, 2d.

F O O T.

x Ist. Royal Regiment, 20
companies 2 Batt.*1 Bri-
tain, 1 Ireland.

8th C. M. Gen. St Clair
Jam. Ramsay, 1st Lt Col.
Ja. Abercrombie, 2d.
James Forrester, 1st Major
Sir Cha. Erskine, 2d.

IIId. Tangier (or Queen's
own Reg. 10 companies,
Gibraltar.

12th C. Tho. Fowke
Isaac Hammon, Lt Col.
Ben. Rudyerd, Major.

* b IIIId. Britain.
15th C. Tho. Howard
G. Howard, Lieut. Col.
G. Elrington, Major.

w IVth. Tangier Regi-
ment, Britain.
10th C. Wm Barrel
Lt Col.
J. Wilson, Major.

Vth. 2 Bat. Ireland.
11th C. Alex. Irwin
C. W. Pearce, Lt Col.
Dan. Pecquer, 1st Major
G. Crawford, 2d.

y VIth. Britain.
14th C. Sir J. Guise
James Innes, Lt. Col.
Caroline Scot, Major.

w VIIth. Royal English
fusiliers, Gibraltar.
7th C. Wm Hargrave
J. Aldercron, Lt Col.
Mar. Smith, Major.

w VIIIth. Flanders.
10th C. Edw. Wolfe
Ed. Martin, Lt Col.
I Lafausil, Major.

w IXth. Minorca.
10th C. G. Read
E. Glencairn, Lt Col.
S. Otway, Major.

w Xth. Gibraltar.
7th C. Fra. Columbine *
* Dead.

Peter Hart, Lt Col.
Tho. White, Major.

a XIth. Flanders.
10th C. W. Graham
C. Montagu, Lt Col.
Mar. Sowle, Major.

z XIIth. Britain.
11th C. Henry Skelton
J. Coffeley, Lt Col.
C. Rainsford, Major.

k XIIIth. Flanders.
8th C. Henry Pultney
T. Cockayne, Lt Col.
Christ. Legard, Major.

b XIVth. Britain.
5th Col. J. Price
J. Grey, Lt Col.
G. Heighinton, Major.

* k XVth. Britain.
7th C. H. Harrison
J. Bell, Lt Col.
R. Bell, Major.

r XVI. Britain.
10th Roger Handasyde
E. Lauderdale, Lt Col.
J. Adams, Major.

w XVIIth. Minorca.
9th C. J. Wynyard
Ed. Tyrrel, Lt Col.
A. Duperron, Major.

v XVIII. Royal Reg. of
Ireland, Britain.
11th Col. J. Mordaunt
T. Dunbarr, Lt Col.
G. Grey, Major.

a XIXth. Flanders.
7th Col. Hon. M. Gen. C.
Howard
James Philips, Lt Col.
W. Petitott, Major.

w XXth. Britain.
10th Col. Ld G. Sackville
Edw. Cornwallis, Lt Col.
Anth. Meyrac, Major.

* w XXIth. Royal Scotch
fusiliers, Britain.
13th Col. Maj. Gen. J.
Campbell.

C. Colville, Lt Col.
John Crosbie, Major.

d XXIIId. Minorca.
11th Col. R. Offarrell
W. Pinfold, Lt Col.
J. Hargrave, Major.

XXIIIId. Britain.
* a Royal Reg. of Welch fu-
zileers, Britain.
8th Col. J. Huske
J. Waite, Lt Col.
H. Hickman, Major.

b XXIV. Britain.
11th Col. D. Houghton
Alex. Duroure, Lt Col.
Wm Rufane, Major.

w XXVth. Flanders.
7th Col. Ld Sempil, dead.
Dav. Cunyngham, Lt Col.
R. Worge, Major.

w XXVIth. Minorca.
7th Col. Ph. Anstruther
R. Anstruther, Lt Col.
G. Moncreif, Major.

w XXVIIth. Britain.
5th Col. Wm Blakeney
F. Leighton, Lt Col.
J. Chambre, Major.

* w XXVIIIth. Ireland.
7th Ph. Bragg
G. Jocelyn, Lt Col.
Isaac Saily, Major.

w XXIXth. Cape Breton.
6th Col. F. Fuller
P. T. Hopson, Lt Col.
Ld Geo. Forbes, Major.

b XXXth. in Britain.
8th Col. Cha. Frampton
H. Ravenhill, Lt Col.
Edw. Stillingfleet, Major.

e XXXIst. Britain.
9th Col. Ld H. Beauclerk
E. Le Gard, Lt Col.
Ja. Beard, Major.

a XXXIIId. Flanders.
8th Col. Wm Douglass
J. Rofs, Lt Col.
Major.

a XXXIIIId. Flanders.
7th Col. J. Johnson
G. Muir, Lt Col.
T. Lacy, Major.

XXXIVth.

List of Regiments, Colonels, &c.

11

- u* XXXIVth. Britain.
7th Col. James Cholmondeley
C. Jefferys, *Lt Col.*
I. Lockhart, *Major.*
- XXXVth. 2 Battalions, Ireland.
3d, Col. C. Otway
Wm Tenison, *Lt Col.*
Abel Warren, *1st Major.*
Sim. Parry, *2d.*
- * *f* XXXVI. Britain.
11th C. James Fleming
G. Jackson, *Lt Col.*
John Petrie, *Major.*
- * *w* XXXVIIth. Britain.
7th Col. Sir R. Monroe †
† Killed at Falkirk.
8th Lewis Dejean
Wm Dean, *Lt Col.*
S. Bloffet, *Major.*
- w* XXXVIIIth. Leeward Islands.
8th Col. R. Dalzell
G. Lucas, *Lt Col.*
R. Waller, *Major.*
- k* XXXIXth, Ireland.
11th C. Edw. Richbell
J. Coates, *Lt Col.*
H. Fox, *Major.*
- g* XLth. Formed from Independent Companies (Annapolis, Placentia, &c.)
Col. Rich. Philipps
P. Mascareen, *Lt Col.*
Otho. Hamilton, *Major.*
- n* XLIst. Invalids. Britain
2d C. T. Wardour
Alex. Gordon, *Lt Col.*
Tho. Weldon, *Major.*
- f* XLIIId. 7 companies 100 private Men each, Georgia and S. Carolina.
Col. Ja. Oglethorpe
A. Heron, *Lt Col.*
W. Horton, *Major.*
- * *w* XLIIId. Formed from Independent Companies, in the Highlands of Scotland, Ireland.
3d Col. J. Murray
J. Monroe, *Lt Col.*
Fra. Grant, *Major.*
- y* XLIVth. First Marines, 10 companies, 100 private Men each; all the Marines are the same numbers. Britain.
2d Col. G. Keightly
3d G. Churchill
N. Mitchell, *Lt Col.*
Ja. Macdonald, *Major.*
- o* XLV. 2d Marines. Brit.
2d, C. Rob. Frazer
J. Leighton, *Lt Col.*
T. Mathews, *Major.*
- e* XLVIth. 3d Marines. Br.
2d C. H. Holmes
P. Damar, *Lt Col.*
W. Brown, *Major.*
- o* XLVIIth. 4th Mar. Brit.
3d C. Geo. Byng
B. Hutchison, *Lt Col.*
J. Read, *Major.*
- b* XLVIIIth. 5th M. Brit.
4th C. Ja. Cochran
C. Whiteford, *Lt Col.*
J. Stuart, *Major.*
- a* XLIXth. 6th M. Brit.
3d Col.
C. Gordon, *Lt Col.*
C. Leighton, *Major.*
- e* Lth. 7th M. Britain.
Col. H. Cornwall
J. Paterfon, *Lt Col.*
R. Bendish, *Major.*
- b* LIst. 8th M. Britain.
2d Col. J. Duncombe
J. Cunningham, *Lt Col.*
J. Brewse, *Major.*
- LIId. 9 M. Britain.
Col. C. Pawlett
G. Walsh, *Lt Col.*
Major.
- LIId. 10th M. Britain.
2d C. Sir And. Agnew
C. Pawlet, *Lt Col.*
C. Durand, *Major.*
- w* LIVth. Minorca.
3d C. J. Kennedy
C. Crosby, *Lt Col.*
Sir W. Boothby, *Major.*
- k* LVth. Britain.
2d Col. J. Lee
P. Halket, *Lt Col.*
J. Mosman, *Major.*
- k* LVith. Cape Breton.
2d C. H. Warburton
J. Horseman, *Lt Col.*
S. Sedgley, *Major.*
- o* LVIIth. Britain.
2d, C. T. Murray
Jas. Clayton, *Lt Col.*
R. Talbot, *Major.*
- i* LVIIIth. Britain.
2d Col. T. Lascelles
M. G. Dickens, *Lt Col.*
J. Sevon, *Major.*
- * *v* LIXth. Britain.
3d Col. F. Ligonier
4th H. Conway
G. Stanhope, *Lt Col.*
J. Morris, *Major.*
- LXth. 2 Bat. Ireland.
2d Col. Sir Jn Bruce Hope
Hugh Maguire, *Lt Col.*
J. L. Duponcet, *1st Major.*
Wm Brodie, *2d.*
- LXIst. 2 Batt. Ireland.
2d Col. John Folliott
Theodore Drury, *Lt Col.*
George Lucy, *1st Major.*
W. Markham, *2d.*
- w* LXIIId. Britain.
Col. J. Batereau
Rob. Catherwood, *Lt Col.*
Richmond Webb, *Major.*
- b* LXIII. American.
Col. Edw. Trelawney
Wm Burrard, *Lt Col.*
J. Caulfield, *Major.*
- v* LXIVth. Britain.
Col. E. Loudoun
J. Campbell, *Lt Col.*
W. Mackenzie, *Major.*
- q* LXV. Cape Breton.
Col. Wm Shirley
R. Ellison, *Lt Col.*
J. Littlehale, *Major.*
- q* LXVI. Cape Breton.
Col. Sir W. Peperell
W. Ryan, *Lt Col.*
Ja. Fr. Mercer, *Major.*
- Total of the forces 85611
- N. B. Those with this mark
* are to go this year to Flanders.

A LIST of the AGENTS to the several REGIMENTS on the BRITISH Establishment, with their Address. The Number of Regiments they are concerned for, and Reference to such Regiments.

LONDON. No.

a	Wm Adair, Pall-mall	9
b	Philip Baker, King-square-court, Soho	2, &c.
c	Edm. Burt, Manchester-court, Westminster	1
d	C. Fen, Portland-street, Tyburn Road	1
e	T. Fisher, Privy-garden, Whitehall	4
f	Peregrine Furrye, Pulteney-street, Golden-square	2
g	King Gould, Horse-guards	1
h	Maynard Guering, St James's Park	9, &c.
i	Leslie, Bedford court, Covent-garden	1
k	Captain Thomas Levett, Warwick-street, Golden-square	6
l	Edward Lloyd, Duke-street, Westminster	1
m		
n	Hatch Moody, Princes-court, Westminster	1, &c.
o	T. Paterfon, Conduit-street	5
p	J. Richardson, Horse-guards	1
q	Kilby, at Chelsea	2
r	Major George Sawyer, Brewer-street, Golden-square	2
s		
t	Henry Taylor, at Capt. Levett's, Warwick-street, Golden-square	1
u	W. Walmley, Scotland-yard	1
v	Captain William Wilkinson, Brewer-street, Golden-square	6
w	Captain Alexander Wilson, Queen-street, Westminster	26
x	T. Wilson, opposite the Mews, Charing-cross	1
y	J. Winter, Dartmouth-street, Westminster	3
z	J. Wiseman, opposite Angel-Inn, Piccadilly	1

N. B. The letters before the agents names, have a reference to the list of the succession of colonels to all the regiments, by which is found the agent to the regiment: Thus, at the head of the first regiment of horse, you will find the letter *k*, which points Captain Levett to be the agent, that being the name in this list following the letter *k*.

IRISH ESTABLISHMENT.

	HORSE.			DRAGOONS.			FOOT.		
	Pay.	Subsist.	Half	Pay.	Subsist.	Half	Pay.	Subsist.	Half
	l. s. d.	l. s. d.	s. d.	l. s. d.	l. s. d.	s. d.	l. s. d.	l. s. d.	s. d.
Colonel	118 0	18 9	19 0	111 4	13 0	15 8	14 6	18 4	12 3
Lieut. Col.	15 0	19 1	12 6	19 4	14 7	9 8	16 6	12 7	8 3
Major	12 6	17 11	11 3	17 4	13 1	8 8	13 6	10 4	6 9
Chaplain	6 8	5 0	3 0	6 8	5 0	3 4	6 8	5 0	3 4
Chirurgion	4 0	3 0	2 0	4 0	3 0	2 0	4 0	3 0	2 0
Chir. Mate	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	2 6	2 4, 1	0 0
Quartermaster	5 0	4 8	1 6	3 0	2 9, 7	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Adjutant	0 0	0 0	0 0	4 0	3 0	2 0	4 0	3 0	2 0
Captain	17 0	13 0	8 6	12 4	9 2	6 2	9 6	7 1	4 9
Lieutenant	10 6	8 0	5 3	6 2	4 9	3 1	4 6	3 4	2 3
Cornet	8 6	6 8	4 3	5 2	3 10	2 7	0 0	0 0	0 0
2d Lieut.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	3 6	2 10	1 9
Ensign	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	3 6	2 10	1 9
Serjeant	0 0	0 0	0 0	2 6	1 7, 1	0 0	1 6	1 0	0 0
Corporal	2 6	1 11	0 0	1 8	1 1, 8	0 0	1 0	0 9	0 0
Trumpeter	2 6	1 11	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Hautbois	0 0	0 0	0 0	1 6	1 0, 3	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Kettle Drum.	2 6	2 4	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Drummer	0 0	0 0	0 0	1 6	1 0, 3	0 0	1 0	0 8	0 0
Private man	1 10	1 4	0 0	1 4	0 11, 5	0 0	0 7	0 5	0 0
Physician Gen.	0 0	0 0	10 0	0 0	0 0	10 0	0 0	0 0	10 0
Apothecary	0 0	0 0	5 0	0 0	0 0	5 0	0 0	0 0	5 0
Dep. Commis.	0 0	0 0	5 0	0 0	0 0	5 0	0 0	0 0	5 0

MEMORIAL delivered by the Austrian Commissary General to the Deputies of the Republic of GENOA, on Nov. 30. [a few Days before the Commotion.]

I Do not at all doubt, but messieurs A the deputies of the most serene republick of Genoa have been informed by the marquis *Spinola*, their resident at *Vienna*, that they have been frustrated in the hopes they flattered themselves with, of being eased in the third million of genouins of contributions, as well as in the points of exemption from winter-quarters, and the compensation which they have demanded for what has been furnished by the republick in hay, straw, wood, &c. And having received by a courier, dispatched expressly for that purpose, a rescript from her imperial and royal majesty of the 22d of this present month *November*, which fully confirms what is before mentioned, I am charged to notify in the name of her majesty the empress queen to messieurs the deputies, as I do by these presents, that her final and precise will and pleasure is reduced into what is contained in the articles following.

I. That the said deputies of the most serene republic shall without fail pay to-morrow and the day after 100,000 genouins, which remain in arrear of the second million, without bringing one penny to account for the compensation for hay, straw, &c. as is said before.

II. That with regard to the third million of genouins, which in like manner is to be paid, there can no other modification be accepted or allowed but what follows, *viz.* That the republick shall receive the acquittance of the fund of the farm of salt at *Milan* for the sum and capital of 600,000 florins, so that the chamber and state of *Milan* shall be thereby discharged, and shall have nothing farther to do therewith. That messieurs the deputies shall charge themselves with the payment of the assignations of the purveyors and contractors of the army to the amount of 400,000 florins, which account shall be settled within a year. And as it is the intention of her imperial and royal majesty, that no other capital of what kind soever shall be accepted, the remainder of the third million of genouins must be satisfied in ready money, or in bills of exchange, payable without delay, or at least in bills of cartolario, payable by the bank of *St George*. The same imperial and royal rescript farther confirms what has been before intimated

with respect to the magazines that have been restored; the purchase of which must be made by the city of *Genoa* by the effective and immediate payment of 200,000 florins.

III. For what concerns winter-quarters, as the demand made for the subsistence of the imperial regiments, amounts to the sum irrevocably fixed of another million of genouins, and this subsistence ought to be considered as an ordinary and current expence, so it is not possible it should be satisfied by paper or any assignation; and therefore this last million must be paid speedily, and without fail in ready money within the compass of a month.

At the same time I am charged to signify to messieurs the deputies these present imperial resolutions, I cannot allow them any farther term or delay than twice twenty-four hours, within which space it is necessary that they oblige themselves to execute every tittle of all that has been before mentioned, and to give such security, as that my most gracious sovereign may be perfectly satisfied of the entire and absolute accomplishment of what has been prescribed upon these three points. For failing such full satisfaction, her imperial and royal majesty has expressly commanded M. the general marquis *de Botta*, to whom her sovereign intentions are known, to proceed without the least delay to the execution of the means prescribed to him.

All this is to serve by way of advertisement and rule to messieurs the deputies of the most serene republick. It imports them to afford these presents their most serious attention, and to take, with regard to them, measures equally quick and effective. They will likewise do well to reflect upon the fatal consequences of their acting otherwise. It depends upon them to avoid such.

Given at the head quarters of St Pietro d'Arena, Nov. 30, 1746.

By her imperial and royal majesty's express command.

Sign'd, The COUNT DE CHOTECK.

REMARKS on a LITTLE ANIMAL. (See Vol. XVI. p. 660.)

Mr URBAN,

H MY ingenious Respondent has not only found out, but caught the little creature that ran in my head, and courteously convey'd it to your Magazine. I hope you will transmit our joynt acknowledgments, together with those of your readers; mine, for his

his obliging answer; your reader's, for the important discovery; your own, for enriching your collections with so curious an animal, and embellishing them with so musical a name.

The etymology is settled by this gentleman, beyond dispute; but I cannot make this concession with regard to the pedigree. Before we can acquiesce in his solution of this point, we must ask—Were there then no sluts and slovens in the antediluvian world? Had the good women before the flood no occasion to exercise their combs? Did their children never scratch their crowns?

But pleasantry apart.—It is a fundamental maxim in physics, and seems to be an express part of the sacred narrative, that all the great maker's works were finished in the six creating days. That no species of being, new and distinct, has ever been originated since the close of that wonderful week.—It would be incompatible with the dignity and happiness of *Adam*, to suppose this vile and pestering reptile lodged about him or his consort.—It is also unsuitable to the nature of the insect to subsist any where but on human bodies. May we not therefore reasonably conjecture, that it was formed in its *seed only*? That the ovicula, pregnant with the future animal, were properly disseminated? That, being imperceptibly small, they might be mixed with the dust, or wafted in the wind; waiting only for a lazy temper and sordid habit, to hatch the egg, and give birth to the young? That a sordid habit is to this crawling race, what the summer-funs are to the butterfly, not the parent, but the midwife and the nurse?

If so, it was wisely provided, that the *neat* might be free from the odious nuisance, and, by a decent care of their persons, should kill the vermin in the very embryo; while the *slovenly*, whose misconduct can scarce come under the cognizance of the legislator, should never want a natural chastisement; should always carry with them their own scourge, and be at once uneasy to themselves, and loathsome to others.

Yours, &c. A. B

Farther Observations on the Generation and Increase of the said little Animal.

Mr URBAN,

Dec. 26, 1746.

IN your Magazine for *October* last I find an enigmatical description of a certain creature, “of very rare and extraordinary qualities, which has never been celebrated by natural historians.”—I believe every one who has read, or shall read that description, will immediately determine the creature to be a Louse. But altho' your correspondent has, in a very ingenious manner, related its qualities, yet he does not seem to be deeply read in philosophical enquiries, when he says “it has never been celebrated by natural historians.” If he had consulted *Leuwenboeck*, *Dr Power*, and *Swammerdam* (those diligent enquirers into the natural causes as well of animals as vegetables) he would have found such amazing discoveries in the mechanical frame of this little animal, as must have convinced him that the divine

author of all things is as much to be adored for the wonderful construction of its minute parts, as for the creation of that proud, erect creature, on whom he has directed this animal to seek its food, habitation, and nidus, to lay its eggs for the continuation of its species. I wish, for the satisfaction of the curious, who have not an opportunity to search into philosophical authors, that your correspondent, where he says, “Many a poor fellow, not possessed of a foot of land, has thousands and ten thousands of this cattle running on his commons,” had added an account of their breeding and surprizing increase, which may be found in a book, entitled, *The Microscope made easy*, with several new discoveries made by the * author: his words are ‘Lice are not hermaphrodite, as has erroneously been imagined, but male and female. Mr *Leuwenboeck* discovered that the males have stings in their tails, but the females none; and supposes the smarting pain they sometimes give, arises from their stinging, when made uneasy by pressure, or otherwise; since, if roughly handled, they may be seen to thrust out their stings; and, he says, he felt but little pain or uneasiness from the sucker or piercer, tho' seven or eight were feeding on his hand at once. The females lay eggs, or nitts, whence young lice come forth perfect in all their members, and undergo no farther change, except an increase of size. Mr *Leuwenboeck*, being desirous to learn the proportion and time of their increase, put two females into a black stocking, which he wore both night and day; and found that, in six days, one of them had laid fifty eggs, and, upon dissecting it, saw as many more in the ovary; whence he concludes, that, in twelve days, it would have laid an hundred eggs. These eggs hatching in six days (which he found to be their natural time) would probably produce fifty males, and as many females; and these females coming to full growth in 18 days, might each of them be supposed, after 12 days more, to lay also an hundred eggs; which eggs in six days farther (the time required to hatch them) might produce a young brood of five thousand; so that in eight weeks a Louse may see five thousand of its own descendants.’ A little further he says, ‘In the male, the penis is remarkable, and also the testes, whereof it has a double pair; the sting likewise deserves a curious examination.’—Thus far from that curious enquirer into nature. It now remains to say something in answer to your correspondent's request, ‘to trace the original, to settle the pedigree, when the world was honoured with its birth, and what place was first bless'd with its residence; whether it was created within the six days assigned by *Moses* for the formation of all things; if so, where was its habitation, for it can hardly be supposed to be quarter'd on *Adam* or his lady.’—If we do not believe that this animal was created within the six days, there can be no belief in any thing *Moses* has said; for, in his account,

* Mr Henry Baker, F. R. S.

count, which is held to be a sacred truth, we find that, on the sixth day, God created the beasts of the field, and every creeping thing; among the number of whom, this animal must be one, and that on the same day he created man. Now, as we must believe (if we believe in an omnipotent power) that God could immediately create what he thought fit, so we must believe, that the interval of time was very small, between the creation of the beasts and man. Therefore we must conclude, that, when God laid *Adam* in a deep sleep, in order to create *Eve* out of one of his ribs, to be his companion (as every male beside had his female) he directed the male and female of this animal to bend their course towards *Adam's* head, where he order'd them to fix their habitation, seek their food, and to increase and multiply. And if the time of the increase of this animal is so very short as the above ingenious naturalist has observ'd, it is not at all to be doubted, but that, when *Adam* was weary, and in his blissful bower lay'd himself down to rest, and *Eve* became the faithful partner of his side, nor, as *J. Milton* says,

The rites mysterious of connubial love
Refus'd —

some of the young ones, out of desire of roving, might fix their habitation on Mrs *Eve's* head; and that, when she began to increase and bring forth her young, the same desire of roving fix'd them on the head of her first-born; and, in like manner, they have continued their habitation, from their first creation to this present time, and so will do perhaps as long as the race of man exists.

There is another species of this animal, of a different make, and largely treated of by naturalists, which feeds on the commons not only of the lazy and nasty (as your correspondent says of the other) but of the rich and cleanly also; with whom, it might be supposed, mankind would not have been blest'd, if its progenitors had not first found good pasture on the commons of old father *Adam*, and his kind spouse Mrs *Eve*.

Yours, &c.

Y. M.

EXPERIMENTS, with some QUERIES, on ELECTRICITY.

Mr URBAN,

I Here send you an account of some experiments in electricity, which I fancy will not be unacceptable to the gentlemen attentive to those enquiries.

In Sept. 1745, being in company with my ingenious friend Mr *Wilson* (See Vol. XVI. p. 634.) and having a globe for making electrical experiments, he propos'd one to determine the velocity wherewith the electric matter moves thro' bodies, by means of a wire 450 feet long, properly suspended, and two pieces of the downy part of a feather nearly equal in bulk and weight, which were laid on polished plates of brass adjoined to each end of the wire; from these, when the rod of wire was electrified, might be seen which feather was thrown off or repelled first from either plate. — The event, after a great number of tryals, was, that

the difference in point of time was scarce perceivable, so that nothing, with any accuracy, could be determined by either of us; for sometimes the farthest would seem to move the first, and at other times that which was nearest; tho' every experiment was conducted with the same nicety and exactness, and both ends of the wire brought near each other (by bending it in the middle) for conveniency of seeing the experiment more justly.

We then proceeded to the firing spirit of wine warmed in a spoon, which we did at the farther end of the wire as well as at the nearer; and both with equal facility; and the shock, snap and flame, upon approaching the wire at either end with the finger, were apparently equal; and the effect was so great as, upon applying the spirit to the wire, to cause one unavoidably to throw part of the spirit out of the spoon, the arm being very much convulsed.

In the following winter, at every favourable opportunity, I try'd to fire spirits, &c. by means of a short piece of wire, 5 or 6 feet long, all the rest being as before; but, to my great surprize, I never could produce an accumulation or effect, in any degree comparable to that we had before experienced; which, at first, I attributed to the greater moisture or coldness of the air; but, being satisfied to the contrary, I began to think that our former success was owing to the greater quantity of solid matter contained in the wire we then made use of.

To satisfy myself in this, I suspended a smith's anvil in silk cords, so as to communicate with the electrified globe; but the force of the electric matter contained therein, did not appear, upon touching it, to be greater than before. Hereupon, I imagined that the great velocity acquired by the motion of the electric matter from so great a distance might perhaps be the cause of it. To try this, I suspended 860 feet of the same wire, and in the same manner as before; with this I produced a greater effect than ever; but yet I cannot think that the effect of 860 feet was proportionably greater than that of 450, [as the number is.] But, to be assured whether my fresh success was really owing to the enlarged length of the wire,

or to some other circumstances, I disengaged the first piece of wire, which might be about 20 feet long, from all the rest, as I could easily and readily do; and having made the experiment several times over, first with the whole length, then with one piece only, I constantly found that the effect of the whole length was vastly superior to that of one piece. I was then desirous to know, whether a greater quantity of electric matter, being accumulated in a larger quantity of solid matter, and moving with the same velocity, might not produce a greater effect: to determine this, I suspended the anvil as before, which communicated with the further end of the wire; but the effect was not sensibly different, whether the anvil itself was touched, or that end of the wire the most remote from it: nor even whether the anvil communicated with the wire or not. I afterwards enlarged the wire to 1078 feet, but the effect was not sensibly greater than that of

860;

860; however, I am certain it was not less. I have since try'd Mr *Wilson's* experiment with 860 feet, with just the same success as before; however, I assured myself that there was not a real difference in time of half a second.—I have found that the force of 5 or 600 feet of wire is to all appearance as great as any.

The axis whereto the globe was fixed, in the above experiments, was turned round by a wheel, to which motion was given by the foot by means of a treadle or treader: I observed, that when I trod the wheel about with one foot, standing upon the ground with the other, and excited the globe with one hand, and approached near the wire with the other, that upon such near approach I received a violent shock in this last arm, up to the elbow, and at the same instant almost an equal one in the ankle of that leg which stood upon the ground, and no where else in the whole body: if I placed the other foot upon the ground, and trod the wheel about with that which stood on the ground before, I constantly felt the shock in that ankle which stood on the ground, and not on that which was upon the treader.

I suspended a pocket watch by the pendant with a piece of wire, to the fashionable piece of apparatus (a gun-barrel) and compared its motion, for 15 minutes, with that of a second pendulum clock, and found that it had gained upon the clock 8 seconds; then I kept the watch highly electrify'd for 15 minutes; in this space the watch gained upon the clock 4 seconds; after that I again compared it (when hanging as before, but not electrified) with the clock, and it had gained 2 seconds. From hence it appears (considering the difficulty of observing the motion of the watch to a second or two) there is no reason to believe that the watch's motion was at all affected by being electrified.

The following Queries being founded on the foregoing experiments, perhaps may not be improperly adjoined.

Qu. 1. Does not the electric matter move at least thro' a greater space than 1000 feet in a second of time, since it is sensible at the end of a wire 860 feet long, apparently as soon as at the beginning?

2. Does it not move with an accelerated motion; since, if it moved with an equal one, as great an effect ought to be produced from a short wire as a long one, if it be true that the effect is not increased by increasing the quantity of matter electrified?

3. Can its motion be, in practice, accelerated beyond a certain degree; since, if it could be increased *ad infinitum*, it would always follow, that the farther the wire was continued, the greater would be its velocity and effect at the end thereof; but it does not appear to be greater in a wire of 1000 feet than in one of 6 or 800?

4. Does this happen, because the electric matter meets with any resistance from the bodies thro' which it passes, which, encreasing as the velocity of the electric matter is encreasing, till such times as the resistance becomes

equal to the original moving force, causes the velocity after that to be continued equal, as would happen to a stone falling in the air? Or,

5. Does it happen by a loss of the electric matter, in passing through so great a distance, into the air, and thereby lowering its original moving force or elasticity, as much as it gains by acceleration, in passing through that greater distance?

6. Does not this virtue endeavour to pass into that body the soonest, where it can dilate itself the most, and by the readiest passage; since the effect is sensible in that ankle only which stands upon the ground (as related in the above experiment) and not in the other which bears upon the treader, tho' the treader communicates with the ground?

7. Is not the cause of elasticity in bodies wholly different from, and independent on electricity; since a pocket watch, whose velocity of motion is principally dependent on, and nearly proportionable to the degree of elasticity in its regulator spring, was not at all affected by being electrified; and if the elasticity of the main spring be encreased or diminished the same way as the regulator, they will both co-operate to the same end, as is well known to those that are the least acquainted with the nature of those machines; so that no objection can occur on that side?

I cannot help taking notice that the force of the electric matter is as much augmented by continuing the electrified body to 600 feet, as by application of the phial to a short body; and should the simple effect of a long wire be encreased by application of the phial, proportionable to what it is in a short one, especially as improved by my friend and others, I can hardly think that any animal could survive such a terrible shock of the nervous system.

Leeds, Jan. 14, I am, Sir, Yours, &c.

1746-7.

J. SMEATON.

S I R,

AN acquaintance of mine has made some curious discoveries in Electricity; and tho', for some reasons, he will not immediately publish the method of making the necessary experiments, yet he has consented to give the public a taste thereof, under the form of

ELECTRICAL PROBLEMS.

I. To make all the parts of a cushion for the electrical experiments of non-electric matter, and yet a sphere being rubb'd by that cushion with a certain pressure, shall, or shall not, electrify the gun-barrel; according to the desire of a spectator.

II. To electrify the gun-barrel strongly by turning the globe one way, when the barrel will not be electrified at all by only turning it the other way; and, if required, may be electrified, or not, by turning it either way.

The whole being performed without adding any thing to, or taking any thing from, the said cushion, or altering its pressure; the machine all the time standing on the floor, and the gun-barrel always contiguous to the sphere, and at the same distance from the rubber.

Yours, &c. A. B.

Mr URBAN,

I Should not have appear'd a THIRD time in your Magazine with any advice relating to the cattle, if I had not been importun'd to it by several gentlemen (and others) whom I greatly regard, as a service I OUGHT not to deny the publick at a time when, through the *carelessness* of the owners, and the *troublesome* and *improper* schemes propos'd, the distemper spreads so fast.

And, indeed, 'tis thought of great IMPORTANCE that the plainest directions should be given, not only for the CURE, but, if possible, for the PREVENTION, of this fatal disease; I therefore send you the subsequent scheme, which directs to so easy and so cheap a method, that I hope it will be generally pursued, as in some instances it has been, with such success, that drooping cattle (whose milk began to decrease) have been recover'd to their health and milk in a few days, and have been found better than ordinary after it: And I must take the liberty to say, that if the owners, to spare themselves so little trouble and so inconsiderable an expence, slight it, when the symptoms begin to appear in the herd, they must in a great measure charge the destruction of their cattle upon themselves, and will be accountable, not only to their families, but to the publick, for the detriment which may be sustain'd by their FOLLY and OBSTINACY.

Wherever the distemper is near any sound cattle, if any of them begin to droop, so that there is the least suspicion that they are going to fall, let them be immediately taken up, made clean, and kept dry.——The first day let three quarts of blood be taken away—the next day three quarts more—and then let two quarts be repeated every third day for four times more.—Yet some allowance is to be made for the size of the cow, and the strength of its constitution, in determining the quantity of blood to be taken away, which may in a large and full-fed cow be more than three quarts, in a small and lean one less.—N. B. I find, upon farther examination, that more blood may safely and conveniently be taken away than I VENTUR'D to advise in my first letter, printed in your Magazine, Vol. XVI. p. 649.

During this time, let the beast be drench'd every day with three ounces of salt petre, dissolv'd in three quarts of water, to which must be added, at least, six score drops (or three drams indeed to a large cow) of oil of vitriol:

(Gent. Mag. JAN. 1747.)

——But observe this quantity is to be given at twice, two doses being order'd together to save the trouble of mixing.

——If it should so happen that the oil of vitriol cannot immediately be procured, half a pint of vinegar (tho' I should rather prefer verjuice, if perfectly good) may suffice in its stead.—N. B. By a mistake of the press, sixty drops of oil of vitriol was printed in my former Remarks, instead of six score. See Vol. XVI. p. 649.)

Let hot mashes be given them twice or three times in a day, and let them drink frequently of water-gruel moderately four'd with VERJUICE or VINEGAR, which, as they are extremely thirsty, they will probably be glad to drink:——But if any should happen to refuse it, let them drink as much as they will of water-gruel, or warm water alone, which should be offer'd them several times in a day.

Tho' it is probable, that if the cattle be taken in time, a great alteration for the better may appear in two or three days, and particularly that their milk (if it should have begun to decrease) may return plentifully, yet it will be advisable to go on in this method for about a fortnight:——And great stress must be laid on drinking largely of warm gruel, either with verjuice (if the beast will do it) or alone.

If during this time two very large seatons, or rowels, be made thro' the dewlap (in the manner I have so particularly described—see my first letter Vol. XVI. p. 649.) and if they be kept running for two or three months, 'twill be an additional security: But these being made late in the distemper, can be of no use, because it grows desperate before they can take effect, or begin to run.

I would observe farther, that if the owners can contrive to keep these cattle up till the latter end of March or beginning of April, 'twould be advisable; but if they cannot possibly do it, let great caution be us'd, when they are first turn'd out, which must be done by degrees, and on fine days.

The reader will observe, that all these directions relate to the methods to be us'd AT FIRST, for when the distemper is come to a HEIGHT, little is to be expected from any thing that can be done, and therefore the PRIVY COUNCIL have thought proper to direct that they should be kill'd—and it will be THEN the interest of the owners exactly to follow these directions.—

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(See my *second letter*, printed in the Supplement to the Gent. Mag. for 1746.

I think it my duty to caution against trusting to RECEIPTS, recommended under the *boasting* title of SPECIFICKS, and often compos'd of *contradictory* materials.——It is *strange* so much should be expected from them in any disease, considering how much depends upon *different* TIMES and CIRCUMSTANCES, which must require *different* APPLICATIONS.——I must *once more* beg leave to *remind* the publick, that if my directions be not *punctually* obey'd, or if any other *suppos'd* remedy be added to what I have advis'd, the trial is not *fairly* made, and I cannot be at all answerable for the consequences.

Northampton, I am, Sir, Yours, &c.
Jan. 15, 1747. J. S.

P. S. As it is *not probable* I shall write any thing more on *this* subject, I recommend (to any who desire farther satisfaction as to the PRINCIPLES on which my advice proceeds) Dr Barker's ingenious pamphlet (intituled, *An Account of the present EPIDEMICAL distemper amongst the cattle*, Price Six-pence) which is the only rational piece I have seen on the occasion, and the only one, I believe, publish'd by a fellow of the college of physicians in London. It has been so highly approv'd by the four physicians of Worcester, that they have *unanimously* agreed to distribute, for the good of the COUNTRY, an abridgment of it, with just encomiums upon the author.

A Gentleman of Fortune having tried different Experiments for curing the present Distemper among Cattle, at last hit upon a successful Method, which he immediately made known in his Neighbourhood: And here follows an Account of the Manner in which Cattle are first attacked, and of his Method of Cure.

THE first symptom among the distemper'd cattle is a cough, which usually lasts two or three days; then they generally lose their appetites, and mope about under the hedges, and run very much at the nose and eyes for two or three days more; afterwards they are seized with a scouring, which, if not speedily stop'd, is sure to carry them off.

As soon as you hear the beasts cough, bleed them for three mornings together, and take about a quart of blood from them each time; mix it well together

with two handfuls of salt, and drench them with it. Keep them up in a close warm place (warmth being highly necessary) and water them twice a day with warm water and bran; if they refuse to drink in the house, let them be drove to the water, but let them drink only moderately.

To stop the scouring, take a spirit distilled from the grounds of any home-made wine or ale, adding to two gallons of such grounds, two pounds of *Jamaica* pepper powdered, and an infusion of an ounce of sliced gentian root in a quart of common spirits, and with equal quantities of these spirits mix up two quarts of flour, four ounces of *Jamaica* pepper, a drachm of saffron, a drachm of mace, and another of cinnamon (all powdered) to the consistence of crams; give each beast, after one day's scouring, the size of a large hen's egg three times a day for the first day, and twice the next day, which will infallibly stop the scouring. The cattle must be kept in their stalls for some days after recovery, and fed with good sweet hay a little at a time and often.

The ADDRESS of the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council of the City of EDINBURGH.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the lord provost, magistrates, and council of the city of *Edinburgh*, beg leave, in all humility, to return our thanks to your majesty, for your having been graciously pleased, by an open and free election, to restore to this city, the exercise of their ancient rights and privileges, which the late infamous rebellion had interrupted and destroy'd.

In our election, now confirmed by your majesty's royal prerogative, which has never been used but for the good of your subjects, there appeared no contest, but who were the best affected to your majesty's person and government; and we shall think it our duty, in gratitude to our fellow-citizens who chose us, to behave ourselves in all our proceedings with such zeal, in support of your majesty's authority, and such a disinterested, unfeign'd, and unallay'd attachment to the constitution, both in church and state, as to deserve their future good opinion, and to recommend this city to your majesty's favour and protection.

As the almighty providence seems to have reserved to his royal highness the duke

duke of Cumberland alone, the restoring the tranquillity of this country, we hope, the same activity, valour and abilities, which have been so successful against rebellious subjects at home, will also lead him to victory over your majesty's enemies abroad, the disturbers of the peace and liberties of Europe.

May it please your majesty,
Your majesty's most obedient,
Most dutiful and loyal
Subjects and servants.

The lord provost, magistrates, and council of the city of Edinburgh, in council assembled.

Edinburgh, Sign'd, by their order,
Jan. 3, 1747. G. Drummond, Provost.

From the Westminster Journal, Jan. 3.

A Review of the principal Events of the last Year. [Some Dates, &c. omitted by the Author, supplied within [].

THE beginning of the new year calls upon me to take a short review of the transactions of the past.

At the end of 1745 the rebellion was at its height, and the British nation, struggling to preserve the liberties of Christendom, seemed in great danger of losing her own.

Dec. 4. the young Pretender had advanced from the Highlands of Scotland to Derby, within a few days march of our capital. A large army on the eastern road had been escaped by taking the western; (See Suppl. 1746, p. 692 F.) and another army, fitted out in haste on the news of the enemy's motions, had been eluded but for the vigilance of our young royal commander. London was at this time in arms, and [Dec. 6.] we expected every day when the king would put himself at the head of his voluntary faithful subjects. [See Mag. Dec. 8.]

But, after advancing so far, and not meeting with the encouragement they expected, prudence at last [Dec. 6.] prevailed in the councils of the rebels, and made their retreat so speedy that all the diligence of his R. H. could not do more than come up with their rear, [See Vol. XVI. p. 301 F.] who only engaged him [Dec. 18.] for a short time at Clifton. Carlisle was abandoned [Dec. 19.] in a fortnight after Derby had been seized, only a few deluded men, chiefly English, being left in it, to fall into the hands of justice. [See Vol. XVI. p. 23.] The D. of Cumberland came back to London, thinking there was no more need of his presence. But,

Within a month after, to the surprise of all Europe, the king's troops were a second time [Jan. 17.] defeated by the rebels (at Falkirk). This made the presence of his R. H. again necessary, as the only general that could give confidence to regular troops against an army of banditti.*

The siege of Stirling, the key of Scotland, was quitted by them [Feb. 1.] at his approach, with marks of the most savage cruelty [See Vol. XVI. p. 92 E.] inspired by disappointment. As the prince beloved by Britain advanced, the pretender, detested by true Britons, retired, till he had led his brutish legions into a country where no men but themselves could subsist in that severe season. Here they thought themselves safe, and for a time were so. Our troops having eaten up on their march the few provisions that could be found, were obliged to stay at Aberdeen till supplies could be brought them by sea. This took up several weeks [from Feb. 27 to April 8.] which recruited the rebels, both in spirits and numbers; so that they suffered the royal army unmolested to ford a rapid river, † where a little opposition might have given infinite trouble; with a view that the utter destruction of it, and of his R. H. might be more certain: But Destruction had turned her countenance the other way, as the rebels severely felt [April 16.] in the field of Culloden. That day threw an effectual damp on the devouring flame, and a few more weeks, under the same conduct, sufficed to quench all the visible embers. Peace was restored in Britain, and with it her strength to act with fresh vigour against her foreign enemies.

But during these intestine commotions, the common cause, in which G. Britain, the friend of nations in distress, had engaged, was sinking apace into a desperate, and the troublers of mankind thought an irretrievable situation. In the Netherlands, where two campaigns had before given them all the strong towns in Flanders, and left no port open to England, marshal Saxe sits down before Brussels, the seat of the Austrian government, and capital of Brabant, in the middle of January. About 20 days made him [Feb. 9.] master of that important place, with which Louvain, and all the other defenceless towns round about it, fell of course. [March 29, a party

* See Dedication to A Treatise of Artillery, translated from the French of de Blond.

† See Vol. xvi. p. 209.

party of the allied army surprized *Vilzorden*, but were obliged to abandon it,] *Mecklin* for some time was safe, while the little army of the allies lay intrenched behind the *Demer*; but when the superior force of *France* came forwards, the confederate generals were obliged to abandon it [May 1.] and *Antwerp* [May 6] and retire to the Dutch territories.

Antwerp city put no stop to the progress of the victors [surrender'd May 9.]; but the citadel, a noble fortress, having a garrison left in it, held out a few days; [from the 13th to the 20th].

May 29th the enemy invested *Mons*, the capital of *Hainault*, another province, and a place heretofore esteemed of great strength. But nothing could withstand the prodigious train of *French* artillery, and on June 30 it surrender'd at discretion. *St Ghislain* and *Charleroy* were soon obliged to submit upon the same conditions.

Only one strong town now remained in all that vast tract of land from the sea to the bishoprick of *Liege*. *Namur*, capital of the province of that name, had never been attempted by the great D. of *Marlborough*, and the two sieges of it in the preceding war, one by *Lewis XIV.* and the other by K. *William*, greatly distinguished the years 1692 and 1695. Marshal *Bathiani* being somewhat reinforced, and knowing the importance of the place, made a long march to save it in July, and for some time baffled the attempts of count *Saxe* upon the *Mehaigne*. But being at last obliged to quit his station, and cross the *Maeje* to get provisions, *Namur* was no sooner left exposed than the enemies invested it. On Sept. 1, they opened the siege; on the 8th the town surrender'd, and the garrison retired into the castle; which, on the 19th, was obliged to deliver up another little army of prisoners to the *French*.

During the siege of *Namur*, the allies crossed the *Maeje* again near *Maestricht*, and marched towards the enemy, who advanced to meet them after the business was done. The vicinity of the two armies, the necessity at once and difficulty the allies were under of getting back to where they came from, brought on the action near *Liege* on the 30th (see Vol. XVI. p. 540.) in which the left wing of the allies was attacked by the right wing of the *French*. A great number were slain to little purpose, since the allies, though obliged to quit the field, effectuated their retreat

without farther molestation. Thus ended the campaign in the *Netherlands*.

In *Germany* all was quiet: but the affair of the guaranty of *Silesia*, insisted on by the K. of *Prussia*, threatened a fresh misunderstanding between him and the empress-queen: but since the K. of *Great Britain* has led the way by a fresh guaranty of that duchy (see Dec. Mag. 1746, p. 641.) and a defensive treaty has been concluded (see ib. p. 629.) between the empresses, there is a prospect of further quiet.

Many matters have been warmly debated in the diet of *Sweden*, which is still sitting: but that of *Poland*, after more promising appearances than had been seen in former diets, broke up as ineffectual as any of them. While his *Polish* majesty was there, the death of the dauphiness [July 11] threw in his way an alliance which he did not expect. One of his daughters had lately been betroth'd to the elector of *Bavaria*; another is now demanded and granted to the young widow'd heir of *France*. This alliance is the more astonishing, as so much pains were taken by the *French* king to keep his *Polish* majesty from succeeding to the throne of his father, and as the mother of this very dauphin is daughter to the profess'd enemy [*Stanislaus*] of that father.

Just before the death of the late dauphiness, happen'd [June 28] that of her father, *Philip V.* K. of *Spain*, in the 63d year of his age, and 46th of his reign. We had great hopes from the succession of his eldest son, *Ferdinand VI.* who had been always represented as a friend to the *English* nation, and a just enemy to his step-mother the queen dowager. But after six months of close application [to him] See Vol. xvi. p. 615) have elapsed, we do not find either that a separate peace with this new monarch is in any great forwardness, or that the dowager queen has been driven from his councils.

Christian VI. K. of *Denmark*, died at *Hirschholm* July 26, in the 47th year of his age, and the 16th of his reign. His son and successor, *Frederick V.* was not three years before married to the princess *Louisa*, youngest daughter of his *Britannic* majesty. This event, under such circumstances, gave us hope of a new active ally; how justly, the next campaign, if there be one, may evince.

The affairs of *Italy* took a turn this year to the advantage of the allies, almost beyond expectation. At the beginning of it the army of the three crowns.

crowns, assisted by the *Genoese*, were masters of the duchies of *Milan* and *Parma*, with a good part of the *Modenese*. The infant don *Philip*, after taking possession of *Parma*, the old capital of his mother's family, had made his public entry into *Milan*, the capital of all the *Austrian* dominions in *Italy*, and now kept his court there: the *Austrians* were retired into the *Mantuan*, and the king of *Sardinia*'s troops were drawn together in little compass about *Turin*, a great part of his strong places being already in the hands of the enemy. But the parliament of *Great Britain*, by voting larger subsidies than in any former year, both for their imperial and *Sardinian* majesties, enabled them to strengthen their armies, and gave fresh resolution both to them and their subjects.

Very early were the recruited armies in action on both sides. The *Piedmontese* [Feb. 24] recovered *Asti*, and rescued the blockaded citadel of *Alexandria*. *Guastalla* surrender'd at discretion to the *Austrians* [March 16, and *Casal* to the *Piedmontese*, and M. *Maillebois* retires from *Tortona* into the *Genoese* territory]. Don *Philip* [March 8] retires from *Milan* to *Pavia*, [and abandons it the 24th] and the marquis de *Castellar*, very privately, retires with 5000 men [in the night of the 8th] from *Parma*, which the next day surrenders at discretion to the *Austrians*. *Valenza* then [April 22] was recover'd by the *Piedmontese*, and the *Spaniards* threw themselves into *Placentia* on the 23d of *April*.

[May 4 the *Austrians* take *Uffolango*, and *St Lazaro* the 7th] 5000 *Austrians* were defeated [April 25] at *Codogno*, and the *Milanese* ravaged [May 16] by 12000 *Spaniards* from *Placentia* [and May 31 the *Piedmontese* take *Novi*.]

June 5 the *Spaniards* and *French*, having drawn together all their strength at *Placentia*, and the K. of *Sardinia* being on the march with his *Piedmontese* to join the *Austrians* at *St Lazaro*, a most bloody battle was fought. The enemies, cover'd by near 200 pieces of cannon, attack'd of a sudden, that their business might be done before his *Sardinian* majesty could arrive. They met with such a reception, however, that they were obliged to retreat with the loss of 14,000 men.† Tho' the *Piedmontese* army was not present in this action, its van-guard was so near as to hear the firing. Eleven days after, the shatter'd *Bourbonites* cross'd the *Po*, and extended themselves in the *Milanese*.

† See this action related, Vol. xvi. p. 330, (*Gent. Mag.* JAN. 1747.)

Some difference arising, the junction of the *Austrians* and *Piedmontese* was not so sudden as by their nearness might have been expected. It was at last made on July 5, and on the 30th the enemies repassing the *Po* at *Rotta Fredda* upon the *Nuretta*, were again terribly handled, and made the best of their way towards the *Genoese* dominions. The next day *Placentia*, with all the men and magazines in it, fell into the hands of the *Austrians*.

What follow'd was little more than the hasty retreat of the *French* and *Spaniards*, first into the state of *Genoa*, then thro' that state into *Provence*, most of the towns they left behind them falling into the hands of the victors, and among them *Genoa* itself. We have every week since been entertained with the heavy contributions raised on the *Genoese*, till at last, upon the absence of the main body of the *Austrians* to invade *Provence*, these impatient republicans took up arms against their new guests, and procured to themselves a sort of temporary freedom. (*See Dec. Mag.* p. 669.)

As to our invasion of *Britany*, it will make no figure in history. For the same reason, its failure of the end designed, (*says the writer*) we pass over the expedition of the *French* fleet under *D'Anville*.—[For both these, see the *Magazines* of Nov. and Dec. last.]

From the *Westminster Journal*, Jan. 10.

Scheme to Tax Tickets for Plays, &c.

A Bundance of single persons, who have their fortunes in the funds, pay little or nothing towards the support of the government. These frequenting very much all publick diversions, by this tax would be obliged to contribute towards the public expence. Nobody can with reason object against this tax, because all, who will, may be exempt from it. I am persuaded that far the greatest part of the kingdom would approve of this way of raising money. Sure no thinking person could have so little share of public spirit, as to grumble at, or oppose it!

I beg leave to offer a few hints towards a method how to execute it:

No person whatsoever to be admitted into any place of publick diversion, without a stampd ticket, on forfeiture of ten pounds for every person admitted without one, to be paid by the master or proprietor of the place; half to the informer, and half to the poor of the parish. The person so admitted to

D

be

be received as an informer; the information to be made within two days from the day of admittance, before a justice of peace: The fine to be laid by two justices of the peace, upon the oath of the informer, he producing one witness of his having been at that place, where he swears he was so admitted. All tickets to be stamp *pro rata*, according to the price they are now at, *viz.* a box or pit ticket to the *opera* or *oratorio* to be stamp with two one shilling stamps, and one Six-penny stamp; a gallery ticket for the *opera* to be stamp with one one shilling stamp; a box ticket for the *play* to have one one shilling stamp; a pit ticket for the *play* one nine-penny stamp; a first gallery ticket for the *play*, one six-penny stamp; an upper gallery, or pigeon hole, or upper seat ticket for the *play*, to have one three-penny stamp: Tickets for *Ranelagh* or *Vaux-hall gardens* to have each one three-penny stamp.——Tickets for the booths of *Bartholomew Fair*, *Tottenham Court Fair*, &c. to have each one penny stamp. The like proportion to be observed in the diversions of *Sadler's Wells*, *Goodman's fields*, &c. as also in public concerts. The subscribers to the *opera*, &c. to pay a certain sum in proportion to the subscription.

It may be objected to this, that the proprietors of all public places are hereby exposed to losses, in case the tickets not made use of are not to be returned at the stamp-office, or that this revenue will be exposed to great frauds if they are. To prevent which, let there be an office at all these places, from whence their tickets may be delivered: Let the proprietors provide themselves daily, weekly, or monthly from the stamp-office with the name of the calendar month, and these tickets not to serve for another month: Then let the proprietors print or write what they think necessary on each ticket, taking care always to write the true date of the day of the month and week strongly on the stamp itself, on the penalty of ten pounds for every failure, to be laid on them as above; the producing the ticket to be sufficient proof, without any oath but that of having received it at the place of diversion, as a ticket of admittance. Every person is desired only to shew his ticket to the door-keeper, to have admittance, and then to keep it, or tear it immediately, and not to give it up whole to the door-keeper; though in effect, according to this sketch, I do not see what bad con-

sequence it could have. All blank tickets, or tickets not dated, to be returnable at the end of every calendar month, or within four days after.——Thus, I think a just and equal tax may be laid; which would be of great service to us in our present exigencies, and something of this kind may be done preferably to any additional taxes on trade, which is already very greatly burden'd. H. L.

B

For the Distemper amongst Cattle.

EXAMINE your cow's mouth tho' she appears very well; and if you find any pimple in it, or on the tongue, or if you perceive any within the skin ready to come out, immediately house her, keep her warm, and give her warm tar water: To a large beast give a gallon, to a small one three quarts; give it four times every day, but not every time the quantity you first gave; lessen the dose by degrees, but never give less than two quarts to a large beast, nor less than three pints to a small one, and house her every night for some time, and give her warm gruel and malt mash.

D

To make the Tar-Water for Cows.

TAKE one quart of tar, put to it four quarts of water, and stir it very well ten or twelve minutes; let it stand a little while, and then pour it off for use. You must not put water to the same tar more than twice; let your first dose be made of fresh tar, continue to give it till the beast is well, don't let her go too soon abroad.

F

From the General Evening Post.

TO the CITIZENS of LONDON. THE late parliamentary enquiry into the state (*See Mag. Nov. 1746*) of the army, which it is hoped will be followed by others for detecting frauds in every branch of the national expence, is certainly a laudable example for the city of London, whose annual expences have of late far exceeded her income, and of consequence the utmost frugality in every particular thereof become absolutely necessary.——Enquiries of this nature are often wanting in affairs of less moment than that of the nation's welfare, to detect the abusers of publick trust and confidence, who, notwithstanding the greatest care and vigilance, will sometimes get footing in the community;—and such enquiry I recommend to my fellow citizens.

G

H

At the auditing of the city accounts for the year 1744 (since which they have not been settled) they stood thus:

R E C E I V E D.

	£.	s.	d.	
Rents and quit rents	8390	3	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	A
Market rents	281	0	0	
Freedoms and inrollments	890	12	8	
Annual rents for farms, &c.	9062	14	5	
Casual receipts	294	8	1	
Freedoms sold	1125	0	0	
Brokers	388	0	0	
Sales and alienations of offices	926	16	8	B
Fines for leases	4907	15	0	
Total	26266	10	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	
The city in debt at the end of the year 1744	9402	15	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	
	35669	5	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	C

P A I D,


In debt at the end of the year 1743	8282	13	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Rents and quit rents	919	16	3	
Orphan's fund	8000	0	0	
Extra works	487	4	0	D
Markets and charges	638	13	2	
Necessary charges	1591	14	11	
Foreign charges	2559	18	9	
Assessments, tythes, &c.	1773	3	2	
Courts of conservacy	758	12	9	
GIFTS and REWARDS	1827	12	8	
REMEMBRANCER and SOLLICITOR'S BILLS	2473	15	7	E
Fees, PENSIONS, and liveries for servants	6202	12	2	
Bequests	193	8	11	
	35669	5	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	

To this little can be said 'till each of the above articles are thoroughly examined, and a report accordingly made; —when 'tis hoped it will appear that the *services* have been great which merited such *affluent* rewards. —That this hint may produce a good effect, is the sincere desire of

PHILO CIVITATIS.

Mr URBAN,

THE hour glass in your December Magazine p. 641. brought to my mind the following description of Lindholme, a reputed Hermit's Cell, near Hatfield in Yorkshire; in whose grave was found a peck of hemp-seed. —By Mr GEORGE STOVIN.

THE people of Hatfield and places adjacent have a tradition, that on the middle of Hatfield waste there formerly liv'd an antient Hermit who was called William of Lindholme; he was by the common people taken for a cunning man or conjurer, but in order to be better inform'd, I, accompany'd with the Rev. Mr Sam. Wesley and others, went to view the place, and after passing the morafs, found the hermitage or cell situate in the middle of 60 acres of firm sandy ground full of pebbles, on which was growing barley, oats, and pease. There was likewise a well 4 or 5 yards deep, full of clear spring water, which is very remarkable, because the water of the morafs is of the colour of coffee. Here is great plenty of furze bushes, &c. and variety of game, such as hares, foxes, kites, eagles, curlews, ducks and geese; there is no house or cottage near it, and but a few old oaks, fallows, and birch; the house is a little stud-bound one, and seems ready to fall. At the east end stood an altar made of hewn stone, and at the west is the Hermit's grave cover'd with a free stone that measures in length 8 foot and a half, in breadth 3, and in thickness 8, which with the consent of Richard Howlegate the present inhabitant, and the help of levers we rais'd up, and remov'd, and digging under found a tooth, a scull, the thigh and shin bones of a human body, all of a very large size; we likewise found in the grave a peck of hemp-seed, and a beaten piece of copper like this  It is difficult to imagine how

such vast stones should be brought, when it's even difficult for man or horse to travel over the morafs, which in some places is 4 miles cross, on which grows an odoriferous herb called gale, and a plant named silk or cotton grass from its white tuft on the top resembling the finest cotton wool; 'tis suppos'd before the draining the levels of Hatfield that there was great plenty of water by which the great stones must have been convey'd, this I think the most probable conjecture.

Aug. 31, 1727.

G. STOVIN.

A P O E M on the said HERMIT.
By the Rev. ABRA. DE LA PRYME,
F. R. S.

W Ithin an humble lonesome cell
He free from care, and noise,
does dwell,

No pomp, no pride, no cursed strife
 Disturbs the quiet of his life,
 A truss or two of straw's his bed,
 His arms, the pillow for his head,
 His hunger makes his bread go down
 Altho' it be both stale and brown,
 A purling brook that runs hard by
 Affords him drink whene'er he's dry,
 In short a *Garden* and a *Spring*
 Does all life's necessities bring.
 What is't the foolish world calls poor?
 He has enough; he needs no more;
 No anxious thoughts corrode his breast,
 No passions interrupt his rest,
 No chilling fear, no hot desire,
 Freezes, or sets his blood on fire,
 No tempest is engender'd there,
 All does serene and calm appear,
 And 'tis his comfort when alone
 Seeing no ill, to think of none,
 He spends each moment of his breath
 In preparations for his death,
 And patiently expects his doom
 When fate shall order it to come.
 He sees the winged lightning fly
 Thro' the tempestuous angry sky,
 And unconcern'd its thunder hears,
 Who knows no guilt, can feel no fears.

An † ESSAY on MILTON'S IMITATION of the MODERNS.

AN ingenious * gentleman having some years ago published a small treatise intitled *An Essay on Milton's imitation of the Antients*, which was very favourably received both here and at *Edinburgh*, where it was written: I have after his example, adventured to publish the few following observations by way of *Essay on Milton's imitation of the Moderns*; having lately happen'd to cast my eye on four or five modern authors in *Latin* verse, whom I have reason to believe *Milton* has consulted in composing his glorious poem, *PARADISE LOST*, no less than the antients. And if my conjecture shall appear founded on reason, the novelty of the subject, I hope, will, instead of excluding me from, rather entitle me to the favour of the reader. But here I beg leave to premise, in order to prevent mistakes and misconstructions, that by

† As there is just reason to apprehend, that the following *Essay* will excite no little speculation, it will enable the *English* reader to judge of the case, if our learned poetical friends would be pleased to send us a close version of the lines which are said therein to have furnished sentiment to *Milton*.

* We shall, in our next, give some account of this author and his work, which was printed in 1742 at *Edinburgh*.

this *Essay on Milton's Imitation of the moderns*, I no way intend to derogate from the glory or merit of that noble poet, who certainly is intitled to the highest praise, for raising so beautiful a structure, even granting all the materials were borrowed; which is an assertion I will by no means take upon me absolutely to affirm. His incomparable poem begins thus:

OF man's first disobedience, and the fruit
 Of that forbidden tree, whose mortal taste
 Brought death into the world, and all our woe,
 With loss of *Eden*, till one greater man
 Restore us, and regain the blissful seat,
 Sing heav'nly muse!

Paradise Lost, Book I.

These lines (now quoted) very probably owe their rise to the following most beautiful *Latin* ones, written by JACOBUS MASENIUS, professor of rhetoric and poetry in the *Jesuits* college at *Cologne*, in the year 1650, and afterwards.

Principium culpæ, stygiæque tyrannidis
 ortum,

Et quæ fera pramunt miserandos fata nepotes,
 Servitio turpi scelerum, poenæque malorum
 Pandimus. O sacræ moderatrix diva pœsis!
 Quæ citharæ quondam nervos, artemque regebas
Jessiadæ, faciles ad carmina suffice vires.
 Non mihi Pieridum lymphæ, Cirræque recessus,
 Nec Phœbea placet laurus, nec oliva *Minervæ*,
 Pegaseusve liquor, priscorum somnia vatum.
 Pro musis divina parens, pro culmine Cirrhæ
 Major *Olympus* erit, fundet mihi dulcior undas
 Grætiæ, Palladium vincet sapientia numen.

Tu cœptis, O diva! fave, nostrosque labores
 Dirige, inoffenso per secula pristina cursu.
 Quo me cunque rapis, sequar impiger: omnia
 namque

Te ductrice patent; rerumque occulta tueris,
 Prima opifex, nostræ spectatrix prima ruinæ.

After this exordium, *Masenius* goes on thus:

[Audior? En! facili rapior per inane volatu
 Tellurem super, & liquidam super ætheris au-
 ram,

Trans avium Boreæque vias. Jam sidera præter
 Ambulo, nimborumque domos & fulminis au-
 lam [cantes

Transgredior; supraque polos, flammæque mi-
 Innocuos calco plantis audacibus ignes.

Ecce! oculos animumque subit, quodcumque
 coercet

Æquor, & oceanus flexis interluit undis;
 Aut cingit spumante salo: seu nomina servet,
 Seu titulos cum gente ferat, mutataque verrat
 Littora, & Hesperium pelagus confundat Eo.
 O parvi mensura soli! nimiumque coacta

Terrarum infuso moles circumflua ponto!
 Ut mortale ruit studia in contraria vulgus!
 Devotumque suis, lymphato pectore, curis
 Incubat infelix! Pars hæc postrema laborum,

Astriferos orbes, & celsa mente Tonantem
Ferre Deum, coelique animo secreta tueri.
Præsenti impendunt oculos, procul omne fu-
turum

Despicitur, tardumque movent ventura timorem,
Hic levis inflati ventis agitatur honoris,
Pascitur & vacuo, magnumque adfectat inane,
Regum aulas auresque sequens. Vento alter
amoris

Navigat, & Cypriis Sirenas captat in undis,
Donec inexpertis scopulis periturus adhæret.
Hunc auri pretiosus amor, pulcrique cupido
Foenoris aggestis facit impallescere nummis,
Divitiis inopem, curisque ingentibus ægrum.
Hic partis fruitur, patriamque eviscerat arcem,
Curarum impatiens, & Bacchi mollis amator.
Hos sumpto juvat ire sago, vibrare sarissas,
Arma ciere virum, ferroque laceßere Martem.
Hos piget insanis corpusque animumque periculis
Objicere, & vitam subito damnare sepulcro.
Ille solum popolare vago fastidit amore,
Ignoti cupiens, peregrinaque littora visens;
Sed brevis hic furor est. Rursum fastidia retro
Palantem revocant, ac nota in tecta reponunt.
Incertis rapimur; ducit sua quemque voluptas.
Hic vovet uxorem thalamo, quam devovet alter
Exstinctam tumulo. Steriles petit alter amores,
Fœcundos alius, patriaque in sede nepotes. &c.]

N.B. The foregoing lines, inclosed within brackets, Milton has past over, but I have thought proper to insert on account of their exquisite beauty.

Tu mihi tantarum interpres Sapiëntia rerum!
Tam duros hominum casus, tot in orbe laborum
Principium memora, causasque evolve malorum.
Umbrarum Princeps, et opaci Rector Averni
Antitheus, quondam æternas damnatus adum-
bras,
Proscriptusque polo, cum cæco Marte Tonantem
Infelix peteret, superosque laceßeret audax,
Ærea concussis laxavit vincula claustris,
Carceribusque pedem rursus extulit, ore minaci,
Armataque manu, nascenti tristitia mundo
Bella movens, latamque ferens toto orbe ruinam.
Invida livoris rabies, mentisque venenum
Ambitio, tantos potuit concire furores
Antitheo, tantos bellorum extollere fluctus.

From these lines, to me it seems highly probable, that *Milton* had this learned writer in his eye; what others will think I cannot pretend to determine, since every one ought to judge for himself, and what may seem convincing to one person, may not appear so to another. The same author's description of *Paradise* is truly charming, and has been copied by *Milton*, if I am not greatly mistaken, in more places than one. I desire only the reader would carefully compare them with the following:

Est locus *Auroram* propter, roseumque cubile
Tethyos, & nati clara incunabula *Pheebi*;
Protopatri natale solum, quo primus in agro
Lusit, & innocuæ libavit gaudia vitæ.

Hortorum decus hîc, & amœni gratia ruris
Vernat inoffenso nunquam spoliata decore.
Quidquid *Achæmenio* nares demulcet odore,
Blanditurque oculis, verisque meretur honorem.
Hoc *Charites* posuere loco; domus ipsa *Favoni*
est, —

A Plaudentis levibus per aprica silentia pennis.
Exfulat omnis hyems. Nullis vexata procellis
Hîc rosa subcumbit; nullo expallescit ab *Euro*
Nascendo moriens; non *Sirius* ardor anhelam
Decoquit; aut rapto flaccescit languida succo.
Inviolatus honos violæ est, & tota juvenus
Chloridis æterno pandit labra florida risu.

B Nullus hyperboreo *Boreas* glacialis ab axe
Infestas ventorum acies, niviumque procellas
His infundit agris, nullis hîc cana pruinis
Arva rigent, nullo coalescunt frigore lymphæ.
Aurea perpetui surgunt palatia veris.
In medio laxatur humus; fontemque perennis
Spirat aquæ, lateque sinum telluris inundat,
Infundens avidis felicia balnea pratis.

C Flumine quadruplici manat fons, divite ripâ,
Quem vehit illîmes complectens alveus undas.
His fœcunda vadis, atque obstetricibus auris,
Tellus læta parit; nullisque exercita rastris,
Respuit agricolas, & duri vomeris usum,
Naturæ contenta bonis, *Zephyrique* favore.
Pomiferis late silvis, & fructibus omnem
Implet ager campum, nec marcescente vigore
Poma sub æternis nutant argentea ramis.
D Blanda voluptatis concessaque munera, vitæ
Præsidium, facilisque neci medicina fugandæ.
Hîc indulta Diis, verum mortalibus arbor
Interdicta viret: pulchros habet aurea fructus,
Prælagosque malique, bonique, omnisque fu-
turi. [bata.

Heu! comperta nimis memoro, dudumque pro-
Posteritas mihi testis erit, magnusque parentum
Ordo docet. Tantis etenim pulcherrima campis
E *Sarcothea*, infelix virgo! & lacrymabile nomen!
Sarcothea his præerat custos, hæresque perennis,
Ni male consultas pandisset fraudibus aures,
Hostibus auscultans, & fœdera pacta relinquens.
Hanc consanguineam terræ, massamque rubentis
Informem limi, primo sapientia rerum
F Artifici finxisse manu, formamque dedisse
Creditor ipse suam, disque immortalibus unam
Æquasse, ut dignam patriæ transcriberet aulæ.

What others may fancy I know not, but to me it appears vastly probable that *Milton* has transferred the sense of the foregoing lines into his *Paradise Lost*.
G And here, I am sorry to say it, I am obliged to stop short, not having it in my power at present to produce any further specimen from the performance of this learned *Jesuit*, having unfortunately lost his fine work: however, for the reader's further satisfaction, I shall here set down the marginal heads of his work, viz. 'Propositio. Invocatio divini numinis. Orbis & eorum, quæ in orbe universim geruntur, descriptio. Paradisi descriptio. Hominis primi creatio, ejusque descriptio. Comparatio figuli cum creatore Deo. Com-

‘Comparatio floris cum nascente homine. Rationis imperium. Formæ pulcritudo. Virtutes homini adjunctæ. Forma rara. In pratis deliciari inter flores & fructus. Oratio *Luciferi* invidi & indignantis ob homines sibi in felicitate prælatos. Concilium inferorum, sive *Pandæmonium*. Mors. Senectus. Curæ. Labor. Luctus. Paupertas. Fames. Dolus. Oratio *Luciferi* dæmones adversus homines inflammantis. Inferno erumpentes *Furiæ*. Oratio *Doli* esum fructus vetiti suadentis. Profanatio vetiti pomi per Serpentem. Item per *Sarcotheam*. Orbis concussio, atque elementorum mutatio post peractum fatale flagitium. Dei hortum ingredientis, ac serpentem & *Sarcotheam* increpantis oratio. Diræ in Serpentem. Item in *Sarcotheam*. *Sarcotheæ* ex Paradiso ex-terminatio. *Luciferi* habitus & cursus. Gigantomachia, &c.’ Now, if any one can imagine, after such ample quotations, that *Milton* could possibly write as he has done, without ever seeing or hearing of this author’s performance, he may with equal reason assert, at least in my judgment, that a limner may draw a man’s picture exactly like the original, without ever seeing him, which to me appears both absurd and impossible. *Yrs, W.L.*

Mr URBAN,

A Fine piece of writing was the other day shewn to me, consisting of one sentence beautifully copied out in all the antient and modern hands. But I looked on the symmetry of the writing with great indifference in comparison of the pleasure given me by the, at this time, suitable, strong moral it contained. And as the declining state of my dear country is uppermost in all my thoughts, hoping for some means to prevent its ruin, it immediately occurred to me, that some pertinent reflections on this same sentence, which follows, might have a tendency towards accomplishing so desirable an event.

Custom is hard to be conquered: hence it is that the Cretans, when they cursed their Enemies, wished that they might be delighted with an Evil Custom.

This sentence, as I said, is often repeated in the sheet: I wish it were as often considered by those whom our enemies have not only wished, but have influenced to delight in Evil Customs.

—A vehement preacher (I think *Latimer*) repeated six times together a seasonable caution to an audience of high rank; what necessity is there now for a court orator to sound—in the ears of the great——*Delight not in Evil Customs wished by your enemies:* ‘Use not the effeminate *French* language, a preparation only for subjection—drink not *French* wine, and bring into disrepute your better cyder—wear not *French* cambricks.——I was carrying on this exhortation against Evil Customs, when the post brought me *Mr Faulkner’s Dublin Journal* of *January 7*, where I find a gentleman addresses his countrymen to the same effect, which I shall copy, being better than any thing I can say further:

Mr FAULKNER,

IT has been a general complaint, for many years, but especially since the commencement of the present *French* war, that a great part of our wealth is sent abroad to purchase the produce of their vineyards: I have often heard gentlemen exclaim against it, and at the same time act in contradiction to their sentiments, by promoting a plentiful consumption of it.

Fashion or habit, when they conspire together, have certainly an almost irresistible influence on men’s conduct, so as to render the dictates of reason and patriotism vain and ineffectual. It is to the force of these, *viz.* habit and fashion, that the use of *French* wine owes its present firm establishment.

However, I should not despair of seeing it entirely laid aside, if I could prevail on my countrymen to act as zealously as they speak for the good of their country, and encourage a vinous domestic liquor, which is pleasant, wholesome, and exhilarating. I think Cyder may be managed so as to possess those qualities, and as the habitual drinkers of *French* wine are attached to it rather as it is vinous than upon any other account, they would find no difficulty in substituting cyder properly prepared, or any other liquor, which would be neither prejudicial to their healths, nor disagreeable to their palates, and would communicate that cheerfulness which they attribute to claret. These thoughts have encouraged me to send you an extract out of a little book, entitled, *England’s Interest; or, the Farmer’s Friend*, containing directions to make what the author calls cyder-royal, which I would

recom-

recommend to the consideration of the Dublin society, whether it ought to be encouraged by præmium.

I am, &c. H. M.

To make Cyder-Royal, or raise ordinary Cyder to be full as good, or better, than French Wine; or to make the best simple Cyder twice as strong as it is, is by putting the strength and goodness of two hogsheds into one, which is thus effected.

First, **P**UT one hoghead of cyder, and some part of another, into a copper still, and draw off all the spirit: after which distil it a second time, and then put it into your other hoghead, and fill it up, stir it about well, and keep it close stopped, except one day in 10 or 20 let it lie open 5 or 6 hours. And within 3 months, if the ensuing directions be observed, this cyder will be full as strong, or stronger, than the best French wine, and altogether as pleasing, tho' it may be somewhat different to taste.

Upon trial I have observed that brandy, spirit of wine, and of grain, and other spirits may be of good effect, in this business, provided they are drawn fine; yet, by experience, I have found the spirits of the same kind, or at least of some other fruits, to be the best and most natural; and the spirits raised from ale or beer to be the most improper, unless the ale and beer be mixed with cyder before the spirits be drawn off.

This method of improving cyder, and other liquors, renders them more strong and delicious, and also makes them much more wholesome for the body than simple cyder; the heavy, cold, and sickly parts being either wholly taken away, or so corrected, that it becomes no way prejudicial to the stomach, nor any longer apt to generate wind. And I think none will deny that the juice of vegetables growing in our own soil, and under the same influences with ourselves, being thus honestly improved with their own spirits only, or the addition of a little innocent sugar, are as agreeable to our bodies, and must needs be as good and wholesome as those that are brought from regions remote, and climates vastly different, and afterwards brewed again with variety of unknown, and perhaps, dangerous ingredients. And much more is the former to be preferred than the latter, in another respect, *viz.* Because if ten times more of it be spent than there is of foreign wines, the na-

tion will be never the poorer for it, but on the contrary much the richer.

For there is in this invention not only strength to cheer the heart of the weak and wearied; delicacy to please the palate of the curious; cheapness to render it familiar to the poor; private profit to gratify the rich, and wholesomeness to endear it to due observers of their health, but also public advantage to recommend it to the regard of the king and parliament. For by this expedient, *England* and the territories thereunto belonging, may save at least six, if not eight hundred thousand pounds sterl. *per Ann.* by saving so much treasure as goes out every year to the enriching of other nations, and improving of our own.

But perhaps our greatest wine-bibbers will by no means change their outlandish liquors for domestic cyder. Because, say they, the quantity we are to drink will make us sick before it will make us merry, &c. To which I answer, this is undoubtedly true of our common simple cyder, but if you please to consider the cause, you shall find no room for this exception against our cyder-royal: for that which useth to cause this sickness in the stomach, is the chilly, cold, flegmatic part of the cyder, *viz.* That which hath least spirit in it is most hurtful: that this is so, nothing can be more evident; for that the strongest cyder is most free from occasioning this distemper. Now this we know, that the spirit of cyder is no other but the purer part of it, *viz.* the strong, warm and lively part separated from the weak, cold, and melancholy dead part; so that reason must needs yield, that the spirits of the cyder being mixt with cyder, cannot but make it both more strong and pleasant, and also more wholesome, for that, by this expedient, the sickly, cold, and windy part is cured.

Moreover, for want of strength and life, common cyders are apt to decay and die; this we see by experience; for that as the strongest simple cyder hath most spirit in it, and therefore lives longest, so the weakest cyder that hath least spirit in it, will soon grow sickly and decay; therefore this expedient must needs be so far from rendering cyder more unwholesome and unkind, that 'tis rather to be esteemed its most infallible physician or remedy; for that it corrects all the ill humours that cause its sickness, or ill effects on human bodies.

And thus much I can honestly and truly

truly aver from long experience, that a glass of this refined cyder-royal, drank half an hour before meals, procures a good appetite, and afterwards helps digestion, cheers the heart, and revives the spirits. And as for its operation upon the brain, when too much is drank at a time, the same is less hurtful than excess of strong beer, ale, canary, or mountain wines: for 'tis so far from clogging the stomach, or clouding the brain with thick muddy vapours, that I do believe a man may (were it not a sin) be fuddled and sober twice in a day with this liquor without mischief to his health; and the reason, in my opinion, is, because it so admirably provokes urine, and carries off with it such foul and nauseating matter that too often offends the head, stomach, and belly; the truth of all which will be soon attested by the experience of those that shall make tryal.

When cyder comes to be plenty, there may be as much good brandy made thereof, as may furnish the nation both for land and sea service; which, perhaps, may save us several hundred thousand pounds *per An.* for which use the most stale and sour cyder, unfit almost to be drank, will make the greatest quantity, and best tasted brandy, being twice distilled. Of this cyder-brandey I have kept some four years, and better than it was at first making, and without doubt would keep four years longer.

As to the time of putting your spirits into your cyder, observe that the staler your cyder is before the spirits are added, the more time they require to incorporate, and the sooner they are put in, the sooner it is fit for use. But in case you put your spirits into cyder, before it hath fermented, they will evaporate and be cast out; therefore be sure your cyder be racked off the lee, once, twice, or three times, as you find occasion; and being indifferent fine, then put in your spirits, either with or without sweets; well beaten together with a certain quantity of cyder; and after it is put into the cask, stir it very well together again, and bung it close up, and in about two or three months after it will become very agreeable and fit for use; observe, the longer it lieth the better, especially if your cyder be stale before your spirits are put in; for as this cyder drinks very unpleasant when first mix'd together, so no wine can be more strong and pleasing than this, when it hath stood its due time to incorporate and meliorate, and the mean time to be

kept close stopp'd without drawing any out, unless the season of the year be warm; then, to prevent its fermentation, let the cask be open as you find occasion.

The husky part of the apples, after the cyder is pressed out, being steeped two or three days in as much water as will cover it, and then pressed clean out, and kept in a vessel until it hath well fermented; as also the lees of all your cyder, will afford spirit or brandy so much, that being added to the cyder of the same apples, will make it as strong as *French* wine, which is a thing of great advantage.

Spirits being put into bottles amongst cyder, will not drink well. I was a long time troubled to find out how to make this drink as palatable and pleasing, as it was become strong and cheering, until I put both cyder and spirits into wooden casks; the first I compleated was in a vessel of six gallons, into which I put two quarts of the sweets, and three quarts of the spirits of cyder, which, after it had lain two or three months, I found to be as strong and pleasing as canary.

This cyder-royal, or new wine, thus prepared, may be kept in the cask two or three years, and be better thereby, provided you keep the cask full; to do which, you must observe that, in two months time, the liquor will waste a quart, more or less, as the vessel is bigger or less, which you ought to fill up again with liquor of the same strength, or if stronger the better: and by this means it may be kept, and grow better and better, some years, without putting into it (as some are said to do into their liquors) stum, or other unwholesome ingredients.

Suppose, by keeping cyder-royal too long, it should become unpleasant, and as unfit to bottle as old hackamore, take but one hogshhead of that, and one of tart new cyder, and before the latter be quite clear or fine, mix them together in two other hogshheads well perfumed, and add of spirits and sweets a due proportion to the quantity of your new cyder.

Suppose it be in the month of *October* or *November*, you may be sure to have it full as good, if not better, than ever it was, and a most excellent cyder-royal to drink, or to bottle, by or before *Christmas*.

This is a certain maxim as well as the foregoing, nor can your new cyder be made half so good by that time of the year.

So far from *Faulkner's Journal*.—I must add, in support of the *Farmer's friend*, that his method of putting spirits drawn from cyder into his cyder, is the very same that is practised by the wine-merchants and factors beyond sea, who constantly add to their wine a spirit drawn from the grape; as I was assured by an *Oporto* factor, who owned that their wine would not otherwise keep, or bear a voyage by sea.—Nor can I help noticing of a paper on this subject, presented to the Royal Society by the Rev. Dr *H. Miles*, and printed in their *last Transact.* being a M. S. of Dr *John Beale*, F.R.S. who undertakes to evince, that, ‘crabs and wild pears, growing in the wildest and most barren cliffs, and on hills, make the richest, strongest, most pleasant and lasting wines that *England* yields; as he found by repeated experiments in *Herefordshire*. The *Bareland* pear, and *Bromsbury* crab are of good repute, but the cross crab, and white or red horse pear, are the most excellent for this purpose. The red horse pear has a pleasant masculine vigour, especially in dry grounds, and hath a peculiar quality to overcome all blasts. Such is the effect of the austerity of its fruit upon the palate, that the rustics declare ‘tis as if the roof of the mouth were filed away; neither man nor beast will touch those pears, tho’ never so ripe. Of the pear call’d *imny winter*, growing about *Rosse* in *Herefordshire*. ‘tis observed that it is of no use but for cyder; that ‘tis a strong purger, but being joined with well-chosen crabs, and reserved to a due maturity, it makes a liquor richer than a good *French* wine. According to its management it proves strong *Rhenish Backrac*, yea pleasant canary, sugar’d of itself, or as rough as the keenest *Greek* wine, opening or binding, good 3 or more years, but none can say at what age it is past the best, only it has been kept till it would burn as quick as sack, draw the flame like *naphtha*, and fire the stomach like *aqua vitæ*. Tryal was made of it with the *French* wine d’*Hay*, by a *Bristol* merchant highly extolled, which proved so inferior to it, in the judgment of all, that the comparison was ridiculous.’ The author, to recommend this easiest, cheapest, and most profitable kind of agriculture, says, that ‘the best of these pears grow upon very bare and sandy hills or vales, crabs on any mound or bank that may be raised on an heath;’

(January 1747.)

‘that a pear-tree ordinarily bears from 40 to 70 gallons, and some 6 or seven times as much; that ‘in one year, within the compass of 10 miles were made 50,000 hogsheads of this liquor.’ Hence he leaves the reader to judge how many millions of hogsheads of wine might, in a few years, be raised in this land.

To conclude, I hope both these treatises duly considered, that the absurdity of our Evil Customs will be as evident and ridiculous as carrying coals at a great expence to *Newcastle*, or the starving ourselves, tenants and friends, to enrich and strengthen our enemy.

Yours, &c. P. F.

From the *Old England*, Jan. 3.

THE journalist tells us that there being a great demand for his two last papers, (see *Dec. mag.* p. 631 and 633.) That of *Dec. 20* was printed in a pamphlet price 6d. under the feigned title of a *Comparison between Orator H. and Orator P.* He therefore inserted it again for this day’s entertainment, and adds, that the other was reprinted.

In this paper also, being called upon by *Scoto-Britannus* to insert the following verses, he owns, with regard to *Aretine’s* invective against the *Scots*, ‘that we ought not to charge the rebellion upon them as a national affair, and seems to recommend fair means and gentle usage; for, says he, “reproaches serve only to irritate and stir up prejudices and ill-will.” Our histories are full of examples of the same disposition in the *Welch*, whose national attachment to the princes of their own blood, could never be subdued by force of arms, severe laws, threats, and impositions: ‘Twas lenity alone overcame them by the wisdom of *Henry VII.* and afterwards by *Henry the VIIIth’s* incorporating them with the rest of his *English* subjects, and making both nations one under the same laws. I wish something of the same nature could be thought of with respect to the *Scots*.

TO ARETINE.

Great is thy wit, much greater is thy spleen,
Like success follows thee and *Aretine*;
As his lewd pictures were of small effect,
So shall thy libel sink into neglect;
The base invectives of thy spiteful pen
Make no impression on thy countrymen:
To lose a post has surely been thy lot,
Which post is fill’d by some deserving *Scot*.

SCOTO BRITANNUS.

E

REMARKS on the distemper amongst cattle, occasion'd by a paper entitled, The success of Dr Barker's method, &c. in the last Supplement, p. 686.

NOT long after this distemper had begun to rage in the neighbourhood of London, a pamphlet was published on this subject, said to be wrote by a physician, and since own'd, by Dr Barker, endeavouring to prove, amongst other things, the fallity of the opinion, *that the disease was infectious.*

In this he appeared almost singular; most if not all those who search'd into the nature of this distemper, both physicians and others, were convinced, and many to their irretrievable loss, that it was infectious. (See vol. XV. p. 631 B.)

The legislature, from the strictest enquiry, and most careful examination of evidence, considered it in this light; and prudently invested proper persons with authority to act for the good of the community.

The continuance, progress, cessation, and revival of the disease in different places; the success of the measures directed to put a stop to it when pursued with vigour; and the ill consequences of neglecting them; all unite to prove that the distemper is really infectious, and is communicated like all other infectious diseases. And consequently, that to prevent this communication, by all the methods which have been successfully employ'd for the like purpose in other infectious diseases, is the highest prudence.

To propagate an opinion, therefore, *that the disease is not infectious*, is not merely propagating a mistaken speculative notion, but tends to set aside that care, and dissipate those fears, as unnecessary, which would lead us to the only effectual methods for securing ourselves from loss.

It is not surprizing that ingenious persons in forming a judgment of things, somewhat remote from their profession, where evidence is doubtful, sometimes commit mistakes. The greatest sagacity, exerted in the most benevolent and upright intention cannot always protect us from error. But where those are the governing principles the prepossession must be uncommonly strong, if they do not, in obvious mistakes, and where the evidence is indisputable, quickly become converts to truth, and join heartily in repairing the injuries which a misguided judgment may have occasioned.

A conduct like this, might naturally have been expected from a gentleman of

so much candour and ingenuity; it was therefore the more astonishing to observe that neither the almost infinite opportunities of being convinced by the sufferers themselves, nor the united suffrages of his brethren, nor the resolutions of the legislature founded on the most authentic proof, nor lastly the regulations directed by authority, in consequence of repeated applications from different parts of the country, have hitherto induced him to think the distemper infectious. If the letter to which I refer speaks his sentiments, it was probably never intended to be laid before the public; it would be ungenerous, therefore, to be severe in animadverting upon it. One or two passages, however, may be taken notice of, as they seem to imply reflections upon the understandings of those who dissent from him, the physicians in particular, as ungenteel as unmerited.—"I find, says the doctor, p. 607. not only the dealers in cattle in general, but even people, who by their education and station in life, one would have expected to have been better judges of the nature of distempers; are so thoroughly prepossess'd with a notion of its being infectious, that it is only preaching to the winds to say any thing against it." Again,—"I wish physicians would think more closely on this subject,—and not debase themselves and their art by falling in with the prejudices of farmers and cow-keepers."

Several physicians have thought closely, observed carefully, and without prepossession, every thing that occur'd to them, on this subject; and as, in their opinion, it neither debases themselves or their art to think right, even with farmers and cow-keepers, so they presume to recommend it to that gentleman's consideration once more, whether it is not of the most pernicious consequence, to persuade people that the distemper is not, if in reality it should prove to be infectious, and that it is so has appeared, and still appears, from fatal experience.

The writer of this paper believes it is in his power, were it necessary, to demonstrate,—That the disease which has swept off multitudes of cattle in Denmark, Holland, Brabant, &c. and continues to rage in some of those countries, was infectious,—That this disease was imported into England, and, as it is credibly reported, by means of calves, which some English traders were tempted by the low price to purchase in Hol-

Land or the Low Countries: That these calves having the infection about them, were brought over to *Essex*, and the disease spread from the lower part of this county, and advanced to the markets and fairs nearer *London*: That from hence it has been propagated, by the same means, to all those parts in the neighbouring counties, where it has since appeared:

That by bringing cattle from infected places, it has again broke out in places where it had once been extinguished: And that very few, if any, instances can be produced of the distemper's appearing in any part of the country, where the infection cannot be traced from some other part, where the sickness was then, or had raged.

And further, It appears that this disease, like most infectious diseases affecting mankind, and imported from distant countries, grows milder, the longer it stays with us.

When the plague first broke out with violence in *London*, medicines and methods of every kind seem'd ineffectual, every thing yielded to its fury, and the artists themselves were often forced to fly for their own security. By degrees its violence abated, proper applications took effect, and what afforded no relief at first, afterwards cured the patient.

Thus in the present case, when the disease amongst cattle first appeared in the neighbourhood of *London*, it seem'd too violent to admit of relief; a few indeed recovered out of the multitudes attack'd, by the benefit of great strength in the creature, great care, and constant attendance in the owner; tho' it was frequently ascribed to some particular medicine or regimen.

The case is now alter'd; the symptoms are become more moderate, and numbers recover; some with none, some with very little assistance, exclusive of the farmer's necessary attendance and warm housing.

At the first it was declared, by a great number of gentlemen and farmers, that bleeding in very large, or in moderate, or in small quantities, and repeatedly, were equally unserviceable. The progress of the disease was so quick, that a mortification had often seized the inward parts, before it was taken notice of; bleeding in these circumstances only hasten'd death.

But this remedy now seems to be of considerable service, and ought to be used liberally, whenever a beast is attack'd, and the earlier the better. To

which observation the writer of this paper presumes to add the following

INSTRUCTIONS to the Farmers, &c.

First, *Avoid the infection with the utmost diligence, cheerfully complying with the regulations enjoined by authority, for the public good.*

Secondly, *Trust to none of the celebrated remedies that may be proposed to you; most that have been offer'd are known to be ineffectual, and many of them are extremely injurious.*

If your cattle are attack'd, and you can try any methods without infringing the public orders,—Bleed plentifully, repeatedly; keep their bodies open with lenitive electuary, and Epsom salt; an ounce of the first, a quarter of the last, may be given in greuel, once in 8. or 12 hours, as occasion requires.

Give them no dry meat from the first attack, till the huskyness, and hardness and heat of the skin abate. Let their mashes be thin, given warm, and very often, a little at once; keep them dry and warm.

Give no warm spicy drenches, the first 4 or 5 days: During this time, a quart of warm water, 3 or 4 spoonful of vinegar, and then sweeten'd with honey, may be given every 6 or 8 hours.

When the disease abates, an ounce of annis and of cummin seed, and half as much elecampane root powder'd, given in a pint of Tar-water, will probably be the most effectual remedy, repeated once or twice in 24 hours, as occasion requires.

The disease has now lived thro' all the seasons: the cattle have been kept on all sorts of ground, fed with all sorts of meat, and in all possible conditions. Had any cause arising from the air, soil, food or management produced it, it would either have become general, or been wholly extinct; but neither of these have happen'd; it must therefore arise from some other cause; and this cause is asserted to be *infection* imported and spread by the ignorant and avaritious. It is the pleasure of a benevolent mind to inform the first; the duty of an honest one to detect the last; if the writer has contributed to either, he professes his design is fully answer'd.

RECEIPT to prevent Sea-Sickness.

“TAKE two ounces of brandy, and two ounces of sea-water, as soon as you put to sea.”—But as many who went to the great *Boerhaave* for advice, were cured by the sea-sickness, let not valetudinarians take this prescription.

LIST of SHIPS taken on both Sides.

SHIPS taken by the English. January 1747.

THE Boree, Curandaux, from Lisse Bay for St Domingo, car. by an Eng. priv. into N. York.
A Swedish ship, with a valuable cargo belonging to the Spaniards, carry'd by two English privateers into Lisbon.

A Venetian ship from Cadiz, with a large sum of Spanish money on board for the government of Genoa, taken by the British Squadron in the Mediterranean.

A Fr. priv. sloop of war, which had done considerable damage to the ships trading to the eastward of Jamaica, carry'd into that island by a cruiser sloop fitted out for that purpose.

Several French and Spanish prizes, one very rich, taken by two privateers of N. York.

A French privateer of great force, sunk near the Bermuda Islands by a sloop of Bermudas, cap. Plant, and several of the crew drown'd.

The St Philip, from Port Passage for Campeachy, with bale goods, and other valuables, 18 car. guns, and 90 men, worth 30000 l. taken by the Blandford priv. of Bristol, capt. Stonehouse, after 3 hours fight, and many kill'd and wounded on both sides; the captain had his leg shatter'd.

The Fort de Nantz, a Spanish galleon of 32 guns and 200 men, burthen 650 tons; from La Vera Cruz, last from the Havanna, for Cadiz, with 105 chests of silver-register'd, each chest containing about 3000 dollars, and much gold and silver unregist'r'd, besides large quantities of cocoa, &c. the whole reckon'd worth 300,000 l. taken by his majesty's ships the Gloucester, capt. Saunders, and the Lark, capt. Cheap; and brought into Plymouth. *Gaz.*

A Fr. privateer of Boulogne, 5 carriage, 5 swivel guns. and 51 men, taken by the Furnace bomb, and brought into Dover.

A large ship, from Marseilles to the Levant, with woollen cloth, worth above 500,000 livres, car. by an English man of war into Villa Franca.

A French dogger priv. call'd the Happy Return, of Honfleur, 10 carriage, 6 swivel guns, and 85 men, taken by the Fly sloop of war, capt. Baird, after a very obstinate engagement, in which the captain was dangerously wounded by a double-headed shot in the thigh, and his chief mate kill'd, carry'd into Mounts Bay.

A French cutter privateer, a new vessel belonging to Bologne, token by the Furnace bomb, and brought into Dover.

A French ship, from Marseilles for Naples, with the prince of Campo Florido's baggage, car. by an English priv. into Leghorn.

A French vessel, with 550 hogheads of white sugar, taken by the Hester privateer, capt. Kai-sted of New York.

A Spanish privateer of 40 guns, the famous Don Pedro commander, that had taken a great number of British trading vessels, taken by the Canterbury man of war, capt. Hoare, in her passage from Cape Breton to Antigua.

The Swarte Catt, a prize, tak. by the Inspector priv. capt. Veale.

A Fr. priv. of 8 car. and 12 swivel guns, brought by the Viper sloop of war into Plymouth.

A Fr. priv. which had taken the Lovely Betty, Ward (afterwards retaken by the Hornet sloop of war) brought into Plymouth by the Otter sloop of war.

The Port galley, ———, of Amsterdam, from Corunna for Cadiz, carry'd by some English privateers into Lisbon.

Three ships from Bourdeaux for Martinico, with valuable cargoes, taken by an Eng. man of war.

A Fr. ship of 16 guns, laden with red and white wine, and some bale goods, taken by capt. Dennis in an American priv; he also drove on shore several smaller privateers on the coast of Martinico.

Three French privateers taken by a stout Bristol merchantman, hired for a cruize by the inhabitants of Barbadoes.

Five Fr. and Span. privateers, taken in a small time by an English priv. and car. to Jamaica.

A French privateer of 10 carriage, and 10 swivel guns, and 100 meo, belonging to Dunkirk, with several ransomers on board, taken by the Granada bomb, and brought into the Humber.

The Foudroyant, James Macquet, a French privateer, 6 carriage, 12 swivel guns, and 39 men, from Havre de Grace, taken off Flamborough Head by his majesty's sloop the Hazard, capt. Grant, and brought into Yarmouth.

The St Joseph, from Martinico, taken by a privateer of N. York.

A Fr. ship outward bound, car. by an American priv. into N. York; and a privateer from the Havanna drove on shore near Cape Hatteras, and lost with all the crew.

The Heureux, ———; and the Dauphine, ———, both from Bayonne for St Domingo, laden with wine, &c. taken by the Warren galley privateer, Capt. Wilson; the former brought into Plymouth, and the other carry'd into Lisbon.

Six French privateers, taken by the Fitzroy and Knowles, two privateers of Antigua; and the isle of St Bartholomew. (*See Hist. Chron.*)

A Spanish ship of 200 tons, laden with barr'd silver, and other valuable effects, drove on shore by two English men of war near Porto Rico.

A large Spanish ship from Cadiz for America, taken by some English privateers, car. to Lisbon.

SHIPS taken by the French and Spaniards, January 1747.

Bayonne,
Dec. 17. **W**ithin a month past 30 English ships have been brought into this port, following one another like sheep. You may judge of the value of their fleeces by the following

following particulars, *viz.* 3500 hogheads of sugar, 1200 hogheads of tobacco, 5000 quintals of fish, several puncheons of rum, and a great quantity of beef, &c. &c. A little privateer of this place, of 2 carriage guns and 50 men, has sent in, among others, a ship of 18 guns, laden with beef, butter, &c. for Jamaica; and another large vessel laden with fish.

The Hinchinbrook sloop of war, 14 guns, separated from adm. Townshend's squadron in a storm, and with a jury mast up, taken after 3 hours brave defence, against a much superior force, and carry'd into St Maloes.

The Louisbourg fireship, Capt. Delamotte, car. into Granville, after a brave resistance, in which the captain was dangerously wounded, the Lieut. lost a leg, and several of the crew kill'd.

The Benjamin and Betty, Fleming, first taken, Nov. 7. by the Judea privateer of Bayonne, of 26 guns, and 210 men, who took out the master and all the crew except the mate, a passenger, and 2 boys, retaken the 15th by the Monmouth, who put a master and 3 men on board; taken again 20 leagues west of the Lizard by the Mary Magdalen, a Fr. priv. of 22 guns, and 250 men.

The Italian galley, Wannell, from Newfoundland for London, car. into St Maloes.

The Thomas and Robert, Tavernor, from Newfoundland for Pool, carry'd into Brest, the master washed overboard and drown'd.

The John and Thomas, Brownhill, from Liverpool to St Kitts, taken by the French.

A brigantine from N. England for Annapolis Royal, tak. by 2 Fr. priv. of considerable force.

The Guernsey Lilly, Mourant, and two other vessels from Guernsey for Southampton.

The ship of capt. Nichols, from Curacoa to N. England, car. into the Havanna.

The William and Mary, Stilson, from N. England to Antigua, car. into Guardaloupe.

The Thomas and Jane, Vibert, from Jersey for Barbadoes, car. into France.

The Lovely Anne, Harley, for Jamaica, carry'd into St Jago de Cuba.

The Three Friends, Tovell, from Southampton to Jersey, taken by the French.

The Martha and Elizabeth, Seager, from Newfoundland for Pool; and the Roscot privateer of Guernsey, both taken by the Spaniards.

The Seahorse, Fowler, from Southampton for Guernsey, car. into Morlaix.

The Betty and Jenny, Mac Clow, from Irwin for Barbadoes; the ———, Chace, from Boston, and several other vessels from the north American colonies, bound to Barbadoes and the Leeward Islands, carry'd into Martinico.

The Charming Molly, Whaley, from Newfoundland for Dartmouth; and the Sarah, Lyde, from Newfoundland for Topsham, both car. into Granville.

The Robert and John, Paterson, from Virginia for Glasgow, tak. by D'Anville's squadron.

The Betty, M'Elvanny, from Antigua for London, carry'd into Cherbourg.

The ———, James, from Newfoundland for Topsham, taken by the French.

An English ship loaden with logwood, sugar, rice, hides, &c. was taken by one of D'Anville's squadron, who took out all the hands but 4, and put 7 Frenchmen on board. The four English took an opportunity to surprize the French, and put 4 of them in the long boat, with provisions, and run the ship ashore at Arisaig, in the Highlands of Scotland, where the inhabitants took out the rice, sugar and hides, and then burnt the ship with the rest of her lading.

The ———, Denrick, and the ———, Farington, from Boston to Jamaica, both tak. by a Fr. priv.

The Italian Merchant, Watson; the Mary, Mackenzie; and the Tryton, Hornby, all 3 from London to the Leeward Islands, carry'd into Martinico.

The Rover, Neal, of Bristol, from Bonny; the Squirrel, Hervey; and the Grand Duke, Caswell, both from Cork, and ———, Nicholas, all bound to the W. Indies, all car. to Martinico.

The Loyal Catherine, White, from London to Carolina, car. into the Havanna.

The Popham, Everard, from Barbadoes for Carolina, car. into Porto Rico.

The Sea-horse brigantine, Handlin, of New York, bound for the island of St Thomas, taken

The Tyger, of Port Mahon, capt. Byan, from Gibraltar for London, with wine and fruit, drove on shore in Chale Bay, the south part of the isle of Wight, and beat to pieces, and 15 invalids, and a Spanish woman passenger drown'd.

The D. of Cumberland, Lawson, from Falmouth for Barbadoes and St Kitts, car. to St Maloes.

The George and Polly, Meaton, from Carmarthen for London, with butter, cheese and coals, tak. by a Fr. priv. and ransom'd for 180 l.

The Two Brothers Wadmore, from Southampton for Plymouth, taken the 23d instant by a French privateer off Portland.

The Neptune, capt. Goddard, from Philadelphia for Jamaica, taken by the French and carry'd into Leogan.

The Rose, from Virginia for London, taken by the French, but afterwards lost.

INSCRIPTION on ALKHAM. Church-Wall, near Dover in Kent.

ÆH: IACET: BD: SIMONIS: PROLES VIR APERTVS:
AD BONA: SPE CERIVS: FIDEI: SERMON: DISERTVS:

There was a space between the 2d and 3d word, which last seems imperfect.

VARIATIONS in the First and Second ORDER of COUNCIL (See March Mag. and Supplement 1746.) concerning the Horned Cattle, made by his Majesty in Council on Jan. 15.

I. **T**HAT no ox, bull, cow, calf, steer or heifer, whether fat or lean, be suffered to pass the *Humber* and *Trent* northward, from the 19th of this Inst. Jan. to the 27th day of *March* next. And for that purpose, his majesty's justices of the peace of the several counties, &c. thro' which the said rivers run, are hereby required to cause strict watch to be constantly kept to guard all the bridges, fords and ferries on the said rivers, and to carry all offenders herein, before the next magistrate, to be dealt with according to law.

II. That in all cases where lean cattle shall be put out to pasture (whether the said pasture do belong to the owner of such cattle, or be hired by him) and that such pasture shall not be found sufficient to feed the cattle put therein, liberty be given to the owners of such cattle to remove them to some other pasture in the neighbourhood, tho' it should happen to lie in a different parish; but that this liberty be granted only for such cattle as are in health, and free from any distemper; and that a certificate of their being so must be obtained before their removal, in like manner as is required by the order of the 17th, to be obtained upon the driving or removing and selling fatted cows and oxen; and that such certificate be delivered to one of the church-wardens, overseers of the poor, or constables of the town or parish to which such beasts shall be so removed, or to some inspector appointed by the justices of the peace.

III. That the prohibition laid by the order of the 17th of *December* last, upon the removal and sale of calves, be taken off from all fatted calves, provided they are sound, and free from any distemper; and that proof thereof be made and certified in the same manner and form, as is required by the aforementioned order, with respect to fatted cows and oxen.

IV. That in all cases where the church-wardens, overseers of the poor, constables and inspectors, or some or one of them, shall stop any cattle, which, by the order of *Dec. 17* are prohibited to be removed, and shall carry the offenders before some justice of the peace; such church-wardens, and other officers, are hereby authorized; during the time

that such offenders shall be under examination of such justice, to put the said cattle under the care of some proper person.—And in case it shall appear to the said justice, that the said cattle are such, as are prohibited to be removed by his majesty's aforementioned order, and not allowed of by this present order, and are not infected, that then he do cause the said cattle to be drove back the same way to the place or grounds from whence they were brought, with some proper officers to attend them, or take such order concerning the said cattle, as such justice shall judge most proper, according to the case.

V. That instead of requiring the oaths of two constables, church-wardens, overseers or inspectors, to ascertain the numbers and values of the cattle shot, or otherwise killed, slashed and buried, and the having conformed to all the rules laid down as directed by the order of *March 12*, to entitle the owner of any such cattle to the rewards thereby promised,—the oath of one of those officers shall, for the future, be sufficient, where two of them cannot be had;—but in all such cases, the owner of the cattle shall call one other credible person to be a joint witness with such officer, who is hereby required to make the like oath.—And his majesty doth hereby declare, that the recompence promised by his majesty's aforementioned order, shall be thereupon paid to the owners of the said cattle, in the same manner as if the oaths of two of the said officers had been taken, provided the magistrate (or in his absence the minister of the parish) who shall take [administer] the said oath, do certify as to the credibility of the said person.

VI. And his majesty doth hereby strictly charge and command all his justices of the peace, constables, church-wardens, overseers, inspectors, and all farmers, cow-keepers, and others, to conform themselves to what is hereby required, any thing contained in his majesty's order of council aforementioned to the contrary notwithstanding.

And for the better notifying this order, it is his majesty's pleasure, that the same be forthwith printed and published, and be also inserted in the next *London Gazette*, and be likewise read, together with the said former orders of council, in all parish churches, chapels, and other places set apart for divine worship, in the manner, and at the times prescribed by the act of parliament aforementioned.

Wm Sharpe.
From

From the Craftsman, Jan. 10.

On the DUTCH.

WHO would imagine, after all the instances of friendship from us, that, if *England* and *France* should struggle for the alliance of the *Dutch*, these once distress'd, by us made *High and Mighty*, states should suffer memorial after memorial for several years to be sent by the court of *England* without any regard paid to them? Who would imagine that they would refrain from joining that power which always was ready to assist them, for fear they should disoblige another power that omits no opportunity to oppress them?

We have been told by our public news-papers that the negotiations of a certain illustrious person with the states have met with all the success desired; but is it in the least degree probable that the states of *Holland* intend to act against the *French*, while they continue a minister at the court of *France*, who is himself actuated by *French* politics, and who is a more than ordinary favourite at *Versailles*?

On MASQUERADES.

THEY are not only low and foolish but mischievous, and till they are extirpated here, we cannot be said to have wrought a reformation in our manners.

Would any parent wish his child to frequent an entertainment which consists of a large number of persons of both sexes in masks and antick dresses, where the principal conversation consists in abusive raillery and obscene discourse convey'd in whispers, with a continuance of musick and dancing to assist the designs of young fellows in their amours there, and where they have a variety of viands to heat them? All which are favourable instruments of debauchery.

I am really astonish'd when I see an entertainment of this sort countenanced by persons civilized, and who would so much as preserve the appearance only of modesty.

The king has shew'd a noble contempt of *Italian* operas by discouraging them as much as he can; and I doubt not but masquerades will meet with the same disapprobation from him, as his own welfare and security depend upon the virtues of his subjects.

I with pleasure observe, that masquerades are not supported by persons of high rank and large fortunes, as they formerly have been: they have of late

chiefly been composed of gamesters, commonly call'd gamblers, players, women of the town, and attorney's clerks: and is not this, as *Shakespeare* says, *workshopful Society*?

As to *Italian* operas, I believe the losses which the undertakers will this year sustain will deter them from affronting the public again in the same manner.

From the Westminster Journal, Jan. 17.

Animadversions on modern Education.

A Writer who signs *Hermas*, in a letter to Mr *Touchit*, justly observes, 'that the education of youth in high and low stations, with respect to moral attainments differs but little, both being promiscuously mingled together in public schools, where great care indeed is taken to make them learned, but none to render them wise and good, vice and impiety there receive no check, but the seeds of both are suffered to shoot up in young minds to such a shameful exuberance, that the behaviour of this part of the rising generation is become remarkably indecent, immoral, and prophane. —Who can observe the **** scholars at divine service, without astonishment, regret, and indignation? And who can reflect on the influence which many of them from their high station are likely to have on the national affairs, without feeling the most alarming fears, and the tenderest concern?'

HERMAS.

[Mr *Touchit* properly subjoins, as a supplement to this Letter on Education

Advice to Study GUNNERY.

AS the war is like to continue, and the circumstances of affairs require to have it push'd with our utmost efforts, it greatly concerns all who bear arms for their country to inform themselves, as much as possible, in that art, (according to the several degrees of their service.)

The art of *gunnery*, in particular, is too little known by our young gentlemen, and the complaint is general, that the *French* engineers are abundantly more numerous, and, for the most part, more skilful than ours. And hence they gained many advantages, when *British* bravery had otherwise undoubtedly prevailed. Our enemies not only make a science of the management of their artillery, but teach it with as much method as grammar and logic are taught in the schools, and have several well-written books on the subject.

A translation of one of these, I am inform-

informed the best, has lately appeared in England, under the title of *A Treatise of Artillery; or, of the Arms and Machines used in War since the Invention of Gunpowder, &c.* The author seems to write with great knowledge of his matter, and in a clear stile. All the principal doctrines are illustrated with cuts, and the translator has added some notes to supply what he thought deficient. As I am no military man, I'll not pretend to say more of the work: but, as an Englishman, I would advise my countrymen to learn what they can from our hereditary enemies, and, as much as possible, turn their own arts against them. For, this purpose, if I am not mistaken, *M. le Blond's* treatise will be very useful.

A book of this kind, in *English*, could not be so properly dedicated as to the duke of *Cumberland*; nor could his royal highness be mentioned by a *Briton* without encomium. As our dedicator has attempted here to display his eloquence I shall quote two or three short paragraphs of his performance.

What other general could have animated fatigu'd troops, joyfully to bear a rigorous season; to pass with ardour bleak hills, unsound moors, craggy defiles, and rapid currents? What other general could have given such resolution and firmness to every individual of an army, as to stand, unmov'd, the impetuosity of a fierce desperate enemy, bold in imagined safety from the target, and superiority of the broadsword? What other general—
But— (*see p. 19 A.*)

To repeat questions, which may insinuate defects in others would certainly offend your royal highness's well-known delicacy; and to attempt a farther display of that military merit, which furnishes matter of conversation and surprize to all *Europe*, and calls forth the spontaneous thanks of every loyal subject throughout the *British* dominions, would be a labour as needless as lighting up lamps to the sun.

For the whole world has now seen fully accomplish'd, what *Coringseg*, the most experienced general of his age, predicted, when he observed that your royal highness had, in two campaigns, learnt more of the science of war, than many princes do in ten. The conduct of that signal day of *Culloden*, has display'd the great commander which this sagacious chief foresaw in your royal highness's early attention to every incident of the field, and every exigence of the camp.

Mr URBAN,

IT was not my intention to raise the least dispute on the monkish monument; I thought myself and the world obliged to Mr *Gemsage*, for restoring the right word *Noverca*, and to *T. B.* for telling us the place where it was found, and its age. But the last gentleman imagines *I have treated the monks very unchristianly*. If he be a roman catholic, there is no question but it will appear so to him, in defiance of all arguments that can be started to the contrary; and the invincible prepossession of this sect easily induces me to put up with the epithet, as amounting to no other damage than a word. He bids me remember that all the learning we then had was preserved by these very monks, whom I treat so harshly. True, and I desire him not to forget that the loss of our literature and liberty was owing to the pontifical Mufti of *Rome*, and his inquisitors. If there appear'd but a glimmering of it, persecution was the immediate consequence, and a *Galileo* was sentenced, at 90 years of age, to a dungeon for maintaining a system which every prelate of *Rome* has long since embrac'd.

The horror that every true protestant must feel, at the thought of our learning and liberties reverting into that old lethargy, of ignorance, and the late attempts to effect it, at the instigation of popish teachers, &c. deserve a worse epithet than *unchristian*; and I hope the gentleman will not take it amiss if I put him in mind, that a much greater body of men, and whose knowledge in divinity far excell'd Mr *Smith's*, did not hesitate to pronounce them *anti-christian*.

The truth is, I could not, nor can I yet see any thing but a piece of drollery in the whole epitaph. The solemnity of the subject may indeed, and ought to affect us all; and those who perceive nothing ridiculous in the manner of handling it, may weep over it if they please, or indulge the serious vein of a melancholy hour, unreprehended.

To conclude, I bid this gentleman adieu, forgiving, and hoping to be forgiven by, him, wherever our difference in opinion has occasioned any disagreeable reflection.

N.B. Mr *Smith* sent, with this letter, another version of the Inscription, which must be postpou'd.

† Council of Gap, in 1603, pope Clement was made at the decision.

Mr

Mr URBAN,
I Have sent you a Fable to begin your poetry for 1747. If it shall induce any among the slothful, thoughtless, and voluptuous, to live the ensuing year to better purpose than they did the last, my pleasure will be equal to their advantage.

The ANT'S PHILOSOPHY.

SPRING, hoary winter's lovely child,
Approach'd, reviving nature smil'd,
With brighter gold the mornings glow'd,
The snows dissolv'd, the rivers flow'd,
Warm western breezes shook the reed,
Prolific dews impearl'd the mead,
On ev'ry spray new leaves appear'd,
The birds from every bush were heard,
To more the folds the flock retain,
Nor village fires the shiv'ring swain.
Adorn'd with ev'ry gorgeous dye
The gale receiv'd a butter-fly,
Vig'rous, and as the season gay,
He wanton'd in the beams of day.
Two careful Pismires, each a sage,
By nature wise, and wise by age,
While each the gawdy trifle sees)
Express'd, by turns, such thoughts as these.
'Short is the date of thoughtless mirth,
The lightest vanity on earth!
The pleasures *Idleness* bestows
But sharpen *Want's* succeeding woes ;
Yon flutterer, recent from the dust,
Shall quickly prove the maxim just ;
And righteous sure is *Jove's* decree
That famine punish gluttony'.
His friend reply'd—'The fate of flies
I view with pity, not surprise.
This insect, firstling of the year,
In ign'rance lives secure from fear ;
Nature he sees in all her pride,
With all her bounties is supply'd,
For him spontaneous plants arise,
Where-e'er with wanton wings he flies;
He from the transient vernal show'r
Sweet shelter finds in ev'ry flow'r,
Enjoys the sun's returning ray,
And hopes a *morrow*, like *to-day*.
'Tis not ordain'd for him to know
What seasons change the world below,
No dreary winter he foresees,
No freezing brook, no naked trees,
No chilling blast, no steril plain,
Perpetual clouds or hoary rain ;
Should we, by long experience wise,
As friends inform him, and advise,
Perhaps our plan of life pursued
In *winter* shall secure him food,
From riot something he may spare
The bliss of future *spring*s to share.'
'Vain thought ! the sage reply'd again,
Experience proves your hopes are vain,

'Alas ! can *reason* conquer *fate* ?
'Can counsel make a fly sedate ?
'Shall he new schemes of life pursue,
'Believe your words, and copy you ?
'Know *wisdom*, the best boon of heav'n,
'*Wisdom* by none but *Jove* is giv'n,
'On us bestow'd,—perhaps alone—
'For man, our boasted lord, has none.
'Proud wretch ! beneath whose heedless
Tread
'We count a thousand thousand dead,
'Whose staff, huge mass ! with casual blow
'Our towns unseen can overthrow,
'Ev'n he, whose life an age endures,
'No good beyond the *now* secures—
'For toys he barter's health, and ease,
'And leaps the precipice he sees ;
'Not reason's warning voice he hears,
'Or wise by hours, is mad by years,
'By folly still belies his birth,
'And lives a very fly on earth. [due,
'Thank heav'n, to heav'n our thanks are
'We know our int'rest, and pursue.
'Let man rule earth, and claim the sky,
'The dread, yet scorn, of you and I,
'Our humbler lot with wisdom blest,
'*Jove's* partial bounty marks the *best*.'
Our ant's conclusion briefly to apply
Let him who scorns it by his life deny.

The last RIDDLE explain'd.

WE find the sacred books require,
To melt th' Ingrate with coals of fire.
COAL ! the kind friend of rich and poor,
From winter's rigour to secure ;
To give the rough mechanic aid,
Which once deny'd, his art wou'd fade :
Not *India's* shining shores produce
Its worth, if *worth* we rate by *use*.
Its form uncooth, yet 'tis no fable,
It has been with a lord at table,
In chaffing-dish, tho' most of late
Prefer the cleaner water-plate.
It meets the lady's gentle tap,
If blown in sparks upon her lap ;
No prude so coy but will delight
With this to warm her ev'ry night,
And after that will seldom dread
The use of this to warm her bed.
One half the year—the winter season—
The fair revere it, and with reason :
Incessant dangers miners meet
Who drag it from its native seat.
But tho' death's damps in coal-pits dwell
As dark and horrible as hell,
Tho' subterraneous flames and water,
And falling works which give no quarter,
Each in their turn deprive of life,
Bold *Britons* in unequal strife.
At length in triumph o'er their foes,
Clowns burn the prize to warm their toes.
J. H. Stratfordianus.

O D E to C E L I A.

W H A T need with art my fond excess
Of tenderness to blind?
While from my looks, fair nymph, you
The secret of my mind. [guess]

In vain I seek to hide the fire,
My artless eyes reveal:
In vain, the flames thy charms inspire,
I study to conceal.

Then, *Celia*, when I fondly gaze,
And you the cause explore,
Your malice with my torment plays;
The cause you knew before.

While all things show I love.—Ah! why
Such coldness dost thou feign?
And, in soft anguish while I lye,
Regardless see my pain?

By love oppress'd, and by despair,
I should your pity move:
Why should I meet a fate severe,
When all my crime is love?

For cold neglect, or proud disdain,
That form was ne'er design'd:
Or cease to charm, or ease my pain—
And be less fair or kind.

Edinburgh, Jan. 12, 1746-7. FLORIO.

H O N O U R.

An O D E to JAMES HEYWOOD, Esq;
who fin'd for Alderman.

When vice prevails, and impious men bear
sway,

The post of honour is a private station.

ADDISON.

T W A S nobly done—with just disdain
Unsell'd freedom to maintain,
And slight the envy'd name.

Slaves, fond of homage, seize the bait,
Court titles, and, with pride elate,
Expect immortal fame.

Thee, ev'ry muse, and ev'ry tongue,
Shall make the subject of their song,
And time thy worth record, [blind,
While fortune's fools, with pow'r grown
Shall dye, and leave a name behind
Inglorious and abhorr'd.

H O N O U R, mistaken charm! resides
Where liberty the actions guides,
And virtue sheds her ray;
Flies from the forward, and the proud,
The sav'rites of the wav'ring crowd,
And scandal of the day.

Britain, with TRUTH and COURAGE blest,
Long entertain'd the heav'n-born guest,
Augusta was her throne.

Fame spread our joys where'er she flew,
Thro' caltern climes, and rich *Peru*,
And made our blessings known.

Vice heard the sound, with in-born dread,
The monster hid her baleful head,
And trembl'd for her fate.

Justice impartial wav'd her sword,
The land a *Brunswick's* rule ador'd,
And heav'n pronounc'd us great.

Blest days! in fancy still they charm,
The honest bosom still they warm,
And bid th' affections glow.
Who could have thought that party zeal,
Wou'd rise to blast the gen'ral weal,
And aid the nation's foe?

Envy, enrag'd, our pleasures view'd,
The wounding sight her pangs renew'd,
And rous'd her native spleen;
Inspir'd by hell, she summon'd strait
The Furies that around her wait
To ruffle all the scene.

Faction and Pride the call obey'd,
And pleas'd the grateful task assay'd,
Of all our bliss the bane:
Disguis'd they aw'd the peaceful town,
Usurp'd the venerable gown,
And shook the golden chain.

A thousand Fiends of viler name,
Distraction, *Hate*, and *Bribery* came,
T' annoy the public good:
Who could oppose the mighty swell?
No wonder brainless bigots fell,
When hardly patriots stood.

A few, a very few remain'd,
Tho' dignify'd, by Vice unstain'd,
And Honour dwells with these;
But Justice fled the noisy f—
To grace the court where *Hardwick* rules,
And govern his decrees.

Then where's the worthy man, would
The pageant grandeur of a post, [boast
Where Honour rarely shines?

Where the few virtuous hourly find
Superior 'pow'r mislead mankind,
And baffle their designs?

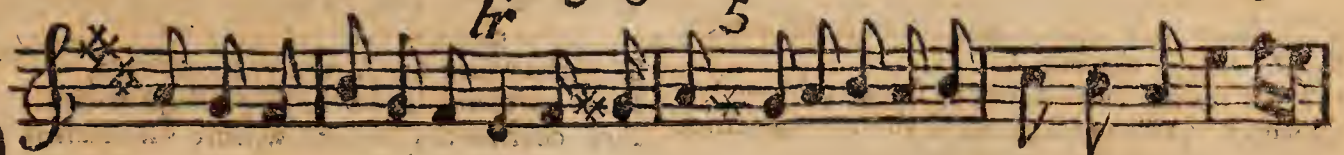
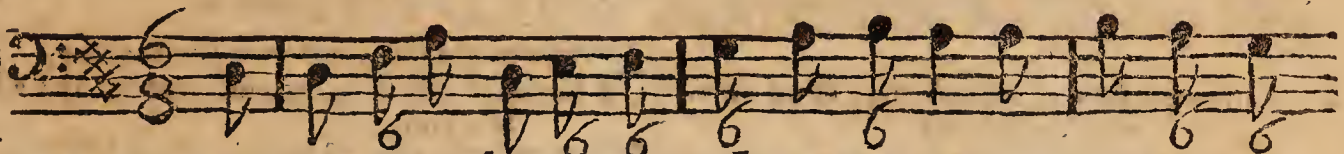
But trust me; there's an hour, my friend
When Honour calls us to attend,
And vindicate its cause;
When rank *Rebellion* aims the blow,
And traitors plan their country's woe,
And ruin of her laws.

Then, not to draw the vengeful sword,
T' oppose a base-born, tyrant lord,
Is perfidy or dread;
When slaves the best of kings provoke
'Tis impious to withhold the stroke
That lays the vassals dead.

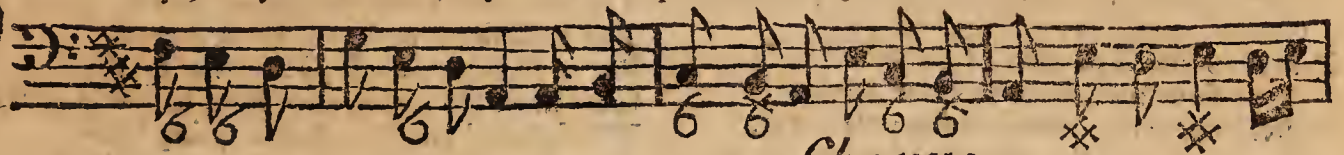
But hold, my Muse, the poet's lays
But faintly tell the monarch's praise
Who writes it with his arm;
See heav'n *Britannia's* cause espouse.
And lingring states to battle rouse,
When CÆSAR gives th' alarm. C. B.



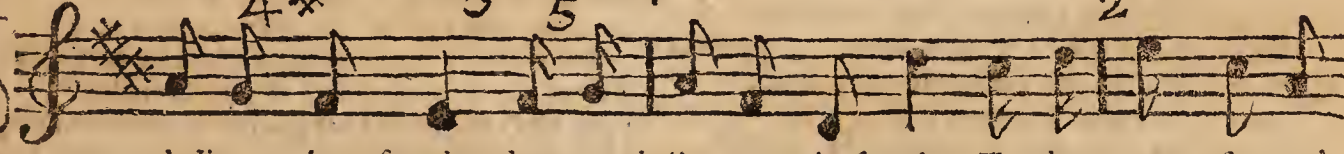
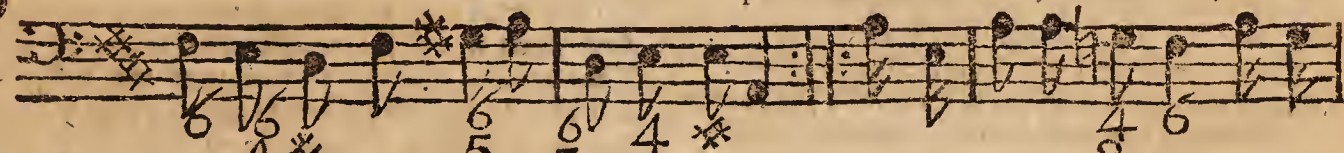
The morning is charming, all nature is gay, Away, my brave



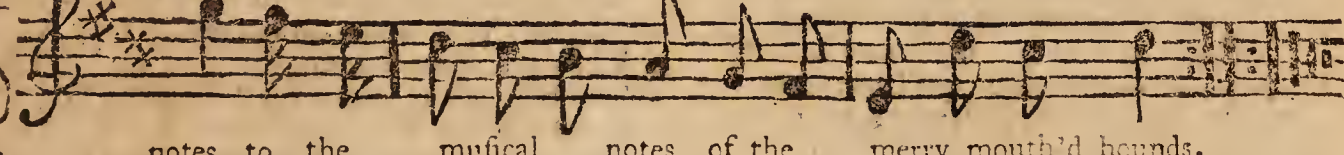
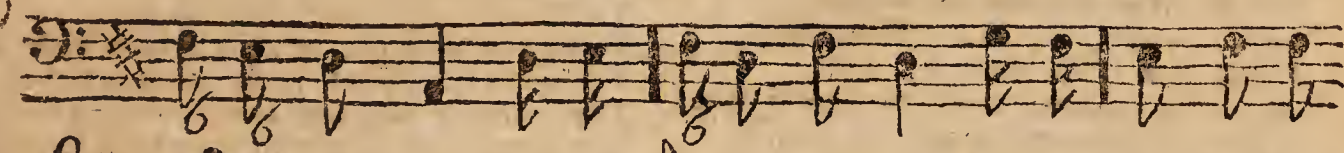
Boys, to your horses away : For the prime of our pleasure and questing the hare, We



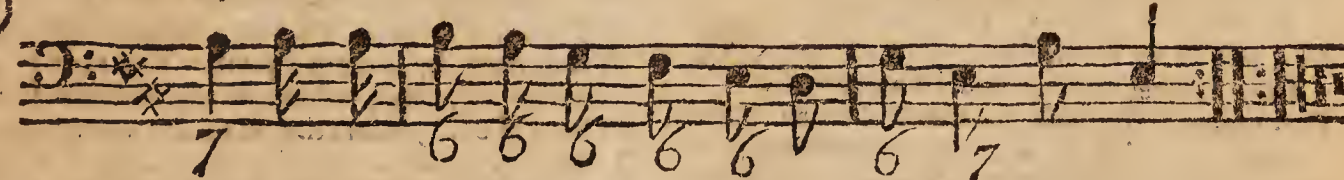
have not so much as a moment to spare. Hark the lively tun'd horn, how me-



lodian it sounds, how melodious it sounds, To the mu - si - cal



notes, to the musical notes of the merry mouth'd hounds.



In yon stubble field we shall find her below :
Soho ! cries the huntsman ! Hark to him ; soho !
See, see where she goes, and the hounds have a
view,

Such harmony *Handel* himself never knew :

Cho. Gates, hedges and ditches to us are no bounds,
But the world is our own while we follow the
Hounds.

Hold, hold 'tis a double ; hark hey ! bowler hye !
If a thousand gainsay it, a thousand shall lye.

His beauty surpassing, his truth has been try'd,
At the head of the pack an infallible guide.

Cho. At his cry the wide welking with thunder
refounds,

The darling of hunters, the glory of hounds.

O'er highlands and lowlands and woodlands we fly,
On horses full speed, and our hounds in full cry,

So match'd in their mouths, and so even they run,
Like the turn of spheres and the race of the sun,
Cho. Health, joy and felicity dance in the round,
And bless the gay circle of hunters and hounds.

The old hounds push forward, a very sure sign,
That the hare, tho' a stout one, begins to decline.
A chase of two hours or more she has led,
She's down, look about ye, they have her *ware dead.*

Cho. How glorious a death to be honour'd sounds
Of horns, and a shout to the chorus of hounds.

Here's a health to all hunters and long be their lives
May they never be crost by their sweethearts or
wives ;

May they rule their own passions, and ever at rest,
As the most happy men be they also the best:

Cho. And free from the care of the many furrounds,
See heav'n at last—when they see no more hounds.

From a MSS dedicated to the Editor of the Gentleman's Magazine, and entitled FONTINALIA CAROLINA, *sive* Sacrae Orationes et Meditationes Poëtica, in ipsi Thermis Carolinis habitæ——Autore M. PETRO KUNZIO, Saxone, societatis Latinæ apud Ienenses membro.

V. Oratio ambulatoria, quando circa & ad Thermas ambulamus.

QUAM mihi sunt suaves Caroli de nomine thermæ?

Ut variant montes, prata, fluenta, domus!
Quicquid alit natura, legit, quod ab arte profectum
Hoc solet in summa nosse habere locus:

Cuncta creatoris monstrant in imagine pulcrum
Ordinis exemplar, tum bonitatis opus.

Cum primis me sæpe capit, [mirabile visu!]

Fons fervescens qui jaculatur aquas:
Noctes atque dies, nullo non tempore durat,
Et quo plus fundit, plus fitit ille salis.

Recte: sed verbum, virtus divina, potentis,
Fonte mihi quovis clarius esse solet.

Gurges, ut in luce est, ex duro monte medullas
Elicit, ut cursu liberiore ruat:

At mihi petra placet melior: sunt vulnera Christi,
Ex quibus unda fluit, purpureusque cruor:

Ille lavat scelerum noxas, hominumque reatus,
Ex quacunque fitim supprimit atque levat.

Candide Fons, humili manas in valle per hortos,
Et tamen à superum monte, manumque venis:

Hinc, homo, sic conclude: DEUM remove su-
Contra submissis fata benigna dare. [perbos]

Quisquis es atque cupis cellas attingere sedes,
Disce prius valles quærere, doctus eris.

Urbs Carolina, tuis præbes spectacula, montes,
Civibus, ut multi conspiciantur agri!

Verum da veniam, scopulo stat firmior omni,
Gratia, quæ nescit cedere, sola Dei.

Pronus ad hunc montem tendo mea lumina vultus,
Quando salus opus est, auxiliumque mihi.

Et quibus extollam melliflua pascua campi
Laudibus, ad rivos quæ sita lumen habent?

Hic et apes et oves, armentaque buccera late
Per circumspicuos exspatiantur agros:

Esto! mihi jucunda magis sunt pascua cœnæ,
Ad mensam DOMINI quæ pius hospes habet.

Hæc meditatus eram, FONS O celeberrime, lingua
Cum canerem nymphas, deliciasque tuas.

Forte canunt alii, quæ sunt modulamina mundi,
Atque tuos latices non reverenter habent.

Sed mihi nunc aliud placet: à terrestribus undis
Fontis ad æterni mens mea scandit aquas!

* * We defer the Latin of Milton's exordium done by Hogæus, expecting another translation to accompany it.—Mean time, our learned readers will find some entertainment of the like kind in p. 24-5-6.

To the DOWAGER of a late LORD: Occasion'd by seeing her EPITAPH on him.

MAdam, forbear to fright your friends,
Great folks can't always gain their
For, tho' it could be made appear [ends.
That treason's lurking in a tear,
Not one that saw your Arthur's fate
Can be prov'd guilty e'en in That.

Waverend, Jan 22.

GAMBLE.

HYMN V. On the WALKS and BATHS at Carlsbad. From the Latin of the Rev. PETER KUNZIO, Member of the Latin Society in the University of Jena, and Author of the Latin poem written for the 50 l. prize, and inserted p. 431-2-3-4-5. Vol. V.

Sweet to the view, and sacred to the nine,
Carlsbad, thy hills, streams, meads, and vil-
la's shine,

Where nature's choicest beauties stand display'd,
In all the ornaments of art array'd!

So in the world the Almighty is confess'd,
From harmony, in *sovereign goodness* drest:

First charms thy spring, whence (wonderful to
sight)

The smothering waters issuing,—burst to light!

The tepid flood no interruption knows,

But as its bounty swells, its virtue grows.

Clear flows the spring, great lord, bestow'd by thee

Whose sacred word's a dearer spring to me!

Clear flows the spring, and from its rocky base,

Dissolves a channel for its streams to pass;

But dearer far to me his sacred wound,

Whose purple stream a sinful world unbound;

Which cleans'd all guilt, destroy'd Satanic pow'r,

And which whoever drinks shall thirst no more.

Delightful spring! thro' garden-vallies glide,

And teach this lesson to assuming pride,

That heav'n vain glory levels with the dust,

But lifts to light the humble and the just;

Let mortals then, if emulous to rise,

Seek the low vale of knowledge—and be wise!

Sweet seated town!—how pleasing to the eye

Ascend thy summits, and thy pastures lye!

Firm tho' the rock that guards thy rooted base,

More firm the safe-guard of almighty grace!

To this, a living rock! I bend my sight,

When pains assail me, or when dangers fright;

Yet would I, Carlsbad, in smooth numbers sing.

Thy beauteous prospects, and thy healing spring!

Thy groves, that murmur to the cooling breeze!

Thy flow'ry gardens, throng'd with busy bees,

Thy vales, where bleating sheep unnumber'd play!

Thy hills, where lowing herds delighted stray!

Sweet tho' the view—yet sweeter bliss I taste,

When at my saviour's holy table plac'd;

Yet take, illustrious SPRING, these grateful lays,

Which near thy margin I presum'd to raise!

Others may praise, whom ill thy bounties suit,

Who while they court thy wave, thy wave pollute,

I bless thy pow'r,—yet call my thoughts away

To seek that fount which never shall decay;

That spring of life, which flows for saints above

With boundless joy and unexhausted love.

MR URBAN,

As none of your Correspondents have translated Mr Sackett's VOTUM SENILE with wit, humour or spirit; give me leave, who have been a nurse to bald-pates for many years, and know something of the matter, to offer a translation.

ABIGAIL.

A Satirical, Burlesque, Ironical, Dogmatical, Translation of J. Sackett's VOTUM SENILE.

DAme Prudence! bring a clout, and put to's
A—se;
Bald-pate has done with Love, Wrath, Venus, Mars.

*H Y M N, sung after the Sermon, on
the Thanksgiving Day, Oct. 9, 1746.*

Down from the regions of the skies,
On cherubs wings, *Jehovah* flies ;
Surveys what busy mortals do,
And brings aspiring creatures low.

Thus when of late, insulting foes,
Arms against their country rose,
His pow'r engag'd for our defence,
And check'd their growing insolence.

Our armies to the field he led,
And cover'd there the soldier's head,
His breast with love of freedom fir'd,
And steady fortitude inspir'd.

He bid the angry cannon pour
Destruction wide, with dreadful roar ;
The bellowing thunder shook the plain,
And rebel squadrons fought in vain.

Impell'd by *him*, the bullets flew,
The sword by *his* direction flew ;
Death spread its trophies all around,
And mangled bodies strew'd the ground.

Our desp'rate foes unus'd to fear,
Ed swiftly thence, for *God was there* :
Their useless arms they cast away,
And left the field, and lost the day.

In vain their chiefs, a perjur'd band,
Seek refuge in a foreign land ;
Even there stern justice shall pursue,
And vengeance blast the rebel-crew.

Let *Britons* then in *God* rejoyce,
With hearts inflam'd, and cheerful voice ;
His mighty acts to all proclaim,
And spread the glories of his name.

Great God! accept our feeble lays,
And tune our lips for loftier praise ;
That power which did our foes subdue,
Can elevate our praises too.

BOURTONIENSIS.

*AN EPITAPH on a VICE A—L,
lately dead of the Gout.*

Asks o'er this grave without concern,
Here lies old *vice* from head to stern ;
To strike a blow in fight ;
Inaction was his chief delight.
He quiet lies, as off *Toulon*,
A sick son of old *Neptune*.

Death struck his flag and laid him by,
As hulks in docks and harbours lie.
Unfit for sea, with *British* fleet
To second heroes, fight and beat ;
Heroick only in a safe retreat.

Tho' men of valour merit fame,
Whose stock of merit has no claim.
To wonder such in battle flinch ;
Can gouty cripples stir an inch ?
Let none lament this *Tar* defunct,
But *France* and *Boca Chica* punk,

To Mrs N—F—.

TO thee ! the brightest of thy race,
Thy swain submissive sends :
Thy virtue beautifies thy face,
And ev'ry charm commends.

That wit, that elegance of air,
Those all things that can move,
Have drawn my soul into the snare,
And O ! I die with love.

With pity, nymph, my sighs regard,
Nor let me vainly burn ;
My flame with equal flame reward,
And love for love return.

Thus both shall find, in *Cupid's* field,
What blessings must ensue,
Where both at once with transport yield,
And both at once subdue.

Oxon, Jan. 21, 1746.

S.

The ENIGMA in your last answer'd Extempore.

CANIL COAL, which for fuel at first was
design'd,

By mechanical art is become so refin'd,
As now to be deem'd not unfit for the fair,
Who makes her dear *Spanish* its principal care—

But take heed, O ye *Youths* ! of the snake in
disguise,

For 'tis plain why this toy she so highly does prize
Since its opposite jet, as a foil to each charm,
Adds a livelier grace to her lilly white arm.

I am, with all possible esteem and regard,
Sir, your constant reader and very humble
Servant,

Jan. 16, 1746-7.

CAPT. MARY.

To the Rev. Mr LEWIS of Margate, [*now
lately dead,*] on his *Life of Dr PEACOCK*, since
published by subscription. [See deaths]

UNUS'd to sing, tho' justice prompts my lay
Thy worth's least tribute in this verse to pay ;
So close our int'rest and our duty join,
Rewards, unsought, by fate's decrees are mine ;
For learning, parts, when virtue is their aim
To mark is wisdom, and to praise is fame.

Yet false to others and themselves we find
Unblest'd, unblesting half of human-kind ;
Or blind thro' ignorance, or weak thro' pride,
They see not worth, or, if they see, deride ;
The crowd, those talents which they never knew,
With all the rage of impotence pursue ;
With curses gaze while genius gains the sky,
For each low creeper envies all that fly.

Thus spleen and dulness rule in ev'ry age,
Thy praise had else employ'd an earlier page,
An abler pen, in nobler strains to tell
How much for heav'n you labour, and how well :
How bright the christian and the preacher shine,
In whom the precept and the pattern join.
Virtue and truth to teach and to defend—
Of God the minister, of man the friend.

(thee
For this the dead, long mourn'd, yet speak by
And *Wickliffe*, reverend sage, reviv'd we see :
But vain the muse's zeal would plead thy cause,
For *Lewis'* judgment is his own applause.

Go

Go on ! the pious labour still pursue,
Truth to maintain, and brighten to the view.
Go on, to give new life—let *Peacock's* name
Pay thee for immortality with fame;
Alternate honour on thy labour shed,
The living worthy, and the worthy dead.

And oh ! tho' now too forward in the race,
Thy hoary temples painful honours grace.
The wane in view, when nature's sure decay
Sullies the splendor of our former day,
Yet still protracted by that guardian pow'r,
Who watch'd thee early to the present hour,
Still may thy years repeated circles see,
Of good to others, and of joy to thee !
Of joy to those, whose grateful hearts confess,
Thy soul of charity inspir'd to bless.
Live still a pattern, till the wealthier know
Blessings at once to taste, and to bestow.
Live, till the poor shall wish thy last remove;
And long be absent from thy home above.
Then, when the vital stream shall cease to flow,
And tears alone thy friends on earth bestow;
When the forc'd string, full stretch'd, at length
must part,
And death, by time compell'd, throws late his dart,
Then blest ascend!—whilst numbers join the song,
“ He could not die too soon,—nor live too long.

The MAID'S SOLILOQUY.

ACT V. SCENE I. of CATO Imitated.

The Maid alone, with Milton in her hand, open
at this celebrated Passage.

—Hail wedded love ! mysterious law !—&c.
Our maker bids—Increase,—who bids abstain,
But our destroyer, foe to God and man !

IT must be so—Milton thou reason'st well,
Else why this pleasing hope, this fond desire,
This longing after something unpossess'd ;
Or whence this secret dread, and inward horror,
Of dying unespous'd ? Why shrinks the soul
Back on itself and startles at virginity ?
Tis instinct, faithful instinct, stirs within us,
'Tis nature's self that points out an alliance,
And intimates an husband to the sex.
Marriage thou pleasing, and yet anxious thought !
Thro' what variety of hopes and fears,
Thro' what new scenes and changes must we pass !
Th' unchanging state in prospect lies before me,
But shadows, clouds, and darkness rests upon it.
Here will I hold. If nature prompts the wish
(And that she does is plain from all her works)
Our duty and our int'rest bid indulge it,
For the great end of nature's laws is bliss :
But yet—in wedlock woman must OBEY—
I'm weary of these doubts—the priest shall end
them.

Nor rashly do I venture loss and gain,
Bondage and pleasure meet my thoughts at once
I wed, my—liberty is gone forever.
But happiness from time itself secur'd,
Love first shall recompence my loss of freedom,
And when my charms shall fade away, my eyes
Themselves grow dim, my stature bend, with
years;
Then, virtuous friendship shall succeed to love;
Then, pleas'd I'll scorn infirmities and death,
Renew'd, immortal, in a filial race.

STANZAS in Answer to TOGATUS

STANZAS in December Magazine.

PRIThee, tell me, angry lover !
Why your heart beats such alarms ?
Why such anguish you discover,
At my painting *Patsy's* charms ?

Tho' my verse (too well I know it)
Proves unequal to my theme :
She'll indulge an humble poet,
'Till a better tunes her name.

Tho' your diction most polite is,
And your stanzas flow with ease :
Yet what gives me much delight is,
That my rougher numbers please.

Shall I then, because you scold me,
Never more the theme resume ?
No—till death's cold arms enfold me,
I'll sing on, and still presume.

Tho' the fates, before I knew her,
Gave me a kind she for life,
With my verse I still shall woo her
For my friend, tho' not my wife.

When the marry'd state she enters
Peaceful, happy, may she live !
May the youth, on whom she ventures,
Merit all that she can give !

Yorkshire, Jan. 20.

J. D. Togatus

MR URBAN,

Having observed among the translations from
Milton in your late Magazines, one by the late
Mr Bold, in which (without derogating from the
compositions of the other ingenious gentlemen)
may venture to affirm, a noble spirit and elegance
appear, rarely found in modern Latin poetry ;
I have sent you some lines wrote by him
little before his death, and never yet in print
which I, therefore, think will be acceptable
to your learned readers. I am, Sir, Yours, &c.

Ormond-street, Jan 14.

T. H.

Script. a MICH. BOLD, paulo ante obitum.

Fortunæ fluctibus usque
Huc versatus et huc ; sed virtus una satelles
Præstitit incolumem, tandemque hæc sede locavi
Et nunc, BOLDE, tuo placide te pone sepulchro.
Quæ neque pauperies, nec frons cæcata superbi,
Nec bene pro meritis fors raro grata merenti
Urgebunt ultra, nec fastus ditis amici.
Tam secura quies fessos tibi sopiat artus,
Dum venit illa dies, ovibus quæ segregat hircos.

EPIGRAMMA.

VERvex, cum puero puer alter, sponsa, maritus
Cultello, lympa, fune, dolore, cadit.

In Nothum laudantem Herculem.

HERculis æternos, Nothi, celebratis honores !
Quod vestri princeps ordinis ille fuit.

* * We have endeavoured to oblige all
poetical Correspondents, in the foregoing page,
but must desire the further patience of some
our next.

Historical Chronicle, January 1747.

Extract of a Letter from Cape Breton, dated October 3.



Am sorry I lost the first opportunity of writing from this place, which is called *St John's*. A Capt. *Scot* brought us hither, and immediately upon landing our men

we met with a terrible misfortune, for whilst they were mowing grass to make hay for a few cattle we had procured, a party of *Indians* came out of the woods, destroyed and took all our men except three, who saved themselves by swimming, and one woman, who was murdered in the sight of her husband. These wild people are encouraged by the *French* to these desperate undertakings, by a reward for what they call scalping the *English*. [Scalping is cutting the skin from the eyebrows round the head and peeling it off, and the *French* give them a reward of three pounds sterling for each scalp.] We lost sixty head of oxen and milch cows, thirty calves, two hundred sheep, fifty horses, ninety pigs, seven swivel guns mounted on timber, two hundred cartridges of grape shot, thirty stand of small arms, and ammunition in proportion, twenty-seven soldiers, and seven sailors. When the *Indians* made their first appearance, Capt. *Scot* was that moment going on shore, but was prevented by their fire, by which he and some more of us escaped being massacred. A flag of truce was sent by the *French* to governor *Knowles*, that he might redeem such as were wounded and taken prisoners; upon which Capt. *Scot* was sent on a second command, but is not yet returned.

Extract of a Letter from Antigua, dated November 9.

WE have just now the agreeable news, that *St Bartholomew*, an island ten leagues to the northward of *St Christophers*, is taken by two privateers belonging to this island, called the *Fitz-Roy* and the *Knowles*. They have secured about three hundred negroes, two hundred of which are this moment arrived here in the two sloops. A fortification is already made on the island in order to keep and secure it, and 70 men are left in it. The sloops will return in a day, to bring off the remaining slaves, as well as secure the conquest. —There is a very good harbour in the

island, from whence the enemy greatly annoyed our trade, and have taken, since the commencement of the war, above 50 sail of merchant ships, and carried them there, till they could have an opportunity to carry them to *Martinico*; and constantly fitted out and refreshed themselves in this port. The privateers had on board when they attack'd it only 185 men; yet they have made near 400 white people prisoners, 140 of whom are fit to bear arms. The *French* were so suddenly attack'd, that they had not time to defend themselves. Ten men of the privateers were killed and one wounded; of the enemy only one was wounded. It is an astonishing affair that these people have been suffer'd to subsist so long, as their privateers were daily making captures: however it gives much satisfaction to find, that our privateers have render'd so great a piece of service to the leeward islands; and hope they will be able to support it.

—The *Fitzroy* and *Knowles* have also brought in four *French* privateers, which makes six they have taken since my last; one of which had 12 carriage guns, 12 swivels, and 30 men.

FRIDAY 2.

His royal highness the D. of *Cumberland*, arriv'd at *St James's* from *Holland*.

—He was convoy'd from *Holland* in one of the royal yachts by the *Bridgewater*, and put to sea with a fair wind at east, but by the ignorance of the *Dutch* pilots, who steer'd a wrong course, got among the shoals and bad hard banks that lie off *Dunkirk* and *Gravelin*; the yacht was in 14 feet water, and capt. *Knowles* in the man of war, struck upon the *Polder*, 8 miles from *Gravelin*, to the great surprize of the pilots, who said a little before, they expected to see the north foreland light; so that had it blown hard, or been hazy weather, says the writer of this account, we had all been drown'd, or in half an hour more running the same course, run ashore, near *Gravelin*, and so have been made prisoners in *France*.

At the quarterly general meeting of the governors and guardians of the foundling hospital, the treasurer receiv'd 1000*l.* the benefaction of an unknown person, and 270*l.* in gifts and subscriptions, besides several annual subscriptions. —Commodore *Legg*, in the capt. of 70 guns, with the *Sunderland* and *Dragon*, 50 guns each, sailed from *St Helens*,

Helens, with the merchant ships for *Jamaica* and the *Leeward* islands.

TUESDAY 6.

Being twelfth day was observed at court as a high festival according to the usual manner; but by reason of the ensuing fast there was no playing at hazard, nor ball at night, which were deferr'd to the 9th.

WEDNESDAY 7.

Being a solemn fast was religiously observed throughout *London* and *Westminster*; Dr *Shuckford* preached before his majesty and the royal family.

The princess *Caroline* being indisposed had the service for the day performed in her apartment.

THURSDAY 8.

A reprieve to the 10th of *March* was granted for the following 16 rebels, lately convicted of high treason at *St Margaret's-Hill*, viz.

Francis Farquharson,	Walter Mitchel,
Thomas Watson,	George Ramsey,
James Lindsey,	Allen Cameron,
Sir James Kinlock,	Alex. Mac Lauchlan,
Geo. Abernethy,	Hector Mac Kenzie,
John Burnet,	Roderick Mac Cullock,
Charles Gordon,	John Farquharson,
James Gordon,	James Stewart.

FRIDAY 9.

The ceremony of twelfth-night was observ'd at court, when his majesty and the royal family with several of the nobility play'd at hazard for the benefit of the groom porter; after this was a ball, which was open'd by the prince and princess of wales; the duke danced with princess *Augusta*.

TUESDAY 13.

Ld *Lowat* was carry'd from the *Tower* under a strong guard to the house of peers, where he deliver'd in his answer to his impeachment, in which he deny'd every article, and after making a long speech was order'd into custody again by the lord chancellor. He presented two petitions, one that he might have his strong box deliver'd to him, which was rejected; the other that one Mr *Frazer* might attend him, which was granted.

FRIDAY 16.

A replication to the answer of lord *Lowat* was made at the bar of the H. of lords by Sir *William Yonge*, in the name of the commons of *England*, in the following terms:

My LORDS,

' The commons have consider'd the answer of *Simon Ld Lowat* to the articles exhibited against him by the knights, citizens and burgessees assem-

' bled in parliament, and do aver their charge against the said *Simon Ld Lowat* for high treason to be true; and that the said *Simon Ld Lowat* is guilty in such manner as he stands impeached; and that the commons will be ready to prove their charge against him at such convenient time as shall be appointed for that purpose.'

SHERIFFS appointed by his Majesty in Council for the Year ensuing, viz.

Berkshire, Postponed.

Bedfordshire, Wm Gery, of Bushmead, Esq;
Buckinghamsh. Tho. Kensley, of Chilton, Esq;
Cumberland, Tho. Whitefield, of Clargill, Esq;
Cheshire, Charles Legh, of Adlington, Esq;
Camb' & Hunt' John Godfrey, of Brinkly, Esq;
Devonsh. John Basset of Heanton Court, Esq;
Dorsetsh. Rob. Goodden, of Over-Compton, Esq;
Derbyshire, Postponed.

Essex, Nicholas Corfellis, of Wivenhoe, Esq;
Gloucestersh. John Harding, of Ozleworth, Esq;
Hertfordsh. Edw. Chester, of Albury, Esq;
Herefordsh. Benfalem Edwards, of Bodenham, Esq;

Kent, Wm Quilter, of Orpington, Esq;

Leicestersh. Jonathan Grundy, of Little Wixton, Esq;
Lincolnsb. Gilbert Caldecott, Esq;

Monmouthsh. John Day, of Caldicot, Esq;

Northumberland, Wm Ord, of Fenham, Esq;

Northamptonsh. Edw. Price, of Milton, Esq;

Norfolk, Postponed.

Nottinghamsh. Sir Charles Molyneux, Bart.

Oxfordshire, Tho. Horde, of Coat, Esq;

Rutlandshire, Tho. Wootton, Esq;

Shropshire, Postponed.

Somersetsh. Timothy Coles, of Kingston, Esq;

Staffordsh. George Hunt, of Rocester, Esq;

Suffolk, Robert Edgar, of Ipswich, Esq;

Southampton, Wm Rickman, of Posbrook, Esq;

Surry, Abraham Atkins, of Clapham, Esq;

Sussex, Timothy Shelly, of Wort, Esq;

Warwickshire, John Addis, of Moor-hall, Esq;

Worcestersh. Joshua Dowler, Esq;

Wiltsh. William Phipps, of Haywood, Esq;

Yorksh. Sir Wm Milner, of Nun Appleton, Bt.

SOUTH-WALES.

Brecon, Lewis Pryse, of Laugorse, Esq;

Carmarthen, David Pughe, of Cordmore, Esq;

Cardigan, Wm Lewis, of Lanlase, Esq;

Glamorgan, Tho. Powell of Tondoe, Esq;

Pembroke, Rowland Edwardes, of Tresgarn, Esq;

Radnor, John Patteshall, of Paddlestone, Esq;

NORTH-WALES.

Anglesea, Wm Thomas, of Cemmais, Esq;

Carnarvon, Robert Parry, of Mellionen, Esq;

Denbigh, Rob. Williams, of Pwilly, Esq;

Flin, Thomas Hughes, of Halkin, Esq;

Merioneth, Hugh Lloyd, of Gwerclas, Esq;

Montgomery, Geo. Robinson, of Birthdire, Esq;

SATURDAY 17.

At a court of aldermen held at *Guildhall*, Sir *William Smith*, Knt. was sworn in alderman of *Aldgate* ward, in the room of *James Heywood*, Esq; who lately

paid his fine of 500*l.* to be excus'd from serving that office. [See *Hist. Chron. Dec. last, and the Ode p. 38.*]

WEDNESDAY 14.

Wm Whitacre, Esq; upon a scrutiny against *John Tuff*, Esq; was declared duly elected alderman of *Lime-street* ward, in the room of *Sir Robert Willimot*, deceas'd, by a majority of five.

Was held a court martial on board the duke at *Portsmouth*, adm. *Byng* president, to enquire into the loss of the *Panther* arm'd vessel, when capt. *Bromfield*, the commander, was honourably acquitted: the master was mulcted all his pay, and sent on board one of his majesty's ships at *Spithead*; the mate also was mulcted all his pay, and sent on board another ship to be try'd with several of the crew, at another court-martial, for deserting after the ship was cast away.

FRIDAY 16.

The pay of the disbanded horse guards was settled at the war office; that the officers shall have their pay till provided for in other regiments, the old men to have a shilling a day during life; those that chuse to quit the service 30*l.* and those that chuse to enter into other regiments 10*l.* per ann. till provided for.—Each trooper of *Honeywood's* horse that chose to quit rather than serve as a dragoon, had 3*l.* for his horse, his cloaths and boots.

WEDNESDAY 21.

Were executed at *Tyburn*, *Felix* and *Anthony Mathews*, haymakers, *Barnaby Lindsay*, a boy of 16 for highway robberies; *Samuel Mecum* for burglary; *Philip Jewel*, for shoplifting; *Robert Fitzgerald*, for uttering a forged bill of exchange; *Richard Clay* and *John Mathews*, for burglary.—*Peter de la Fountain*, for publishing a forged bill of exchange, was order'd for transportation for life; *John Pigeon*, for stealing a silver watch, and *Robert Radwell*, for horse-stealing were reprieved.

THURSDAY 22.

The house of peers appointed Feb. 23 for the trial of the lord *Lovat* in *Westminster* hall.

At a general court of the S. S. company, a dividend of 2 per cent. on the capital stock was declar'd for the last year due at *Christmas* last, payable Feb. 23.

FRIDAY 23.

At the court on *St Margaret's-hill*, *James Stormouth*, an ensign in *Ld Ogilvie's* first battalion, and *Charles Oliphant*, who was several years in the excise at *Aberdeen* and *Inverness*) a lieut. in *Ld John Drummond's* regiment, were found
(January 1747.)

guilty of high treason; then the L. C. Justice *Willes* passed sentence of death on these two, *Alexander Mackenzie*, *Henry Moir*, and *Robert Moir*; the court fix'd their execution for Feb. 13 next, and adjourn'd to Feb. 16.

MONDAY 26.

Beef and mutton sold in *Smithfield* market for 22*s.* per Cwt, and pork at 22*s.* 10*d.* and oats for shipping, at bear-key, at 6*s.* 9*d.* per quarter.

THURSDAY 29.

At a court of common council at *Guildhall*, it was unanimously resolved to prefer a petition against the bill now depending in parliament, for the naturalization of foreign protestants.—*The argument for it is—to fill our island with industrious people; that against it, our manufacturers will then want work.*

FRIDAY 30.

A new tax is proposed, and will very probably take effect, by which, for every coach, landau, chariot, calash, chaise, chaise-marine, chaise with 4 wheels, caravan kept by any person for his or her own use, or let out to hire, shall be paid 4*l.* yearly. For every chaise with two wheels, or chair, shall be paid 2*l.* hearses and stage coaches to be excepted.—On every house that shall be erected 2*s.* yearly every window, every house inhabited containing 10 windows or upwards and less than 15, 6*d.* above 15 and less than 20, 9*d.* and 20 or upwards, 1*s.* each.

List of the general officers who are to command in the next campaign.

His R. H. the DUKE, captain general.

Sir John Ligonier, gen. of horse.

Lieut. gen. Henry Hawley.

Lieut. gen. Wm Ann Earl of Albemarle.

Maj. Gen. Fuller,

Brig. Gen. Bligh,

—Huske,

—Price,—

—Howard,

—Mordaunt,

—Bland,—

—Houghton,

—E. of Crawford.

—Douglass.

Principal officers who go with the two battalions of foot to *Flanders*.

Maj. Wm E. of Panmure,

Col. Fitzwilliams,

—Laforay,

—Lord Howe,

—Lord Offulton,

Capt. Draper,

—Geo. Bentinck,

—Wells,

—Geo. Beauclerk,

—Furbar,

Col. Drury,

—Cary,

—Hudson,

—Frederick,

—Strode,

—Sheldon,

—Buchan,

—Whitwell,

—Ingram,

—Cholmley.

His royal highness the duke of *Cumberland* is presented by the provost and magistrates of *Edinburgh* with the freedom of that city.

G

A special free pardon pass'd the great seal to *William Murray* of *Taymoud*, Esq; of all treasons and misprisions of treason, by him committed before *Dec.* last.

Some hundreds of hides were unfold at *Leadenball* market, because the owners could not swear that the beasts were found.

A butcher was convicted at *Norwich* on the 10th, of exposing a calfskin to sale without a certificate, and paid 10*l.* half to the poor, and half to the informer. [See the form of certificates, in last Suppl.]

Fewer ships, by 500, were cleared from the port of *London* for foreign parts in the year 1746 than in 1745.

1,291,000 ounces of foreign silver coin were imported this month for the service of the *E. India* company.

Further particular grants (see *Dec.* p. 667.)

To the Q. of *Hungary*, to maintain

65,000 men in the low countries *l.* 433,333

To the K. of *Sardinia* 300,000

For 13,000 *Hanoverian* foot and 5,000 horse * 400,000

For artillery for ditto, 10,000

* More than last year (See *Vol.* XVI. p. 396.)

Extract of a Letter from Newcastle, Jan 24.

On the 7th *Geo. Stephenson*, Esq; of *Gatehead*, was chosen master of our *Trinity* house. On the 8th dy'd *Capt. Nicholas Burdon*, three times master of the said house, who (with *Anth. Harrison*, *Abraham Dixon*, and *Ulrick Whitfield*, Esqrs) is the fourth gentleman of this town, who dy'd lately worth near 40,000*l.* each. — On the 10th at night *Lieut. Melvil* and *Ensign Reynolds* of *Cholmondeley's* regiment, being in company with other gentlemen, the ensign more than once, drank *damnation to all Scotchmen*, which occasioning high words between them, they were sent home under an arrest. But next morning the ensign sent to the lieutenant to meet him, who return'd, that he might come to his room; he did so, with a pair of loaded pistols, and they soon went off; he was shot thro' the body, and the lieut. went off, ordering the people to send for a surgeon. A jury gave their verdict on it *Manslaughter*.

Extract of a Letter from Chelmsford,

ONE of the carpenters who dug a well at *High-Easter*, 8 miles from this town, in *November* last, relates, that for 20 feet, the soil was a chalky clay, and they then came to a blackish earth, which lasted 24 feet more, in which a piece of oar was found, about 18 feet deep, a foot square and an inch thick; no water yet appear'd. At 38 feet they began to bore, and boring 5 or 6 feet, came to a sandy gravel so hard that the earth-bit would not penetrate: They heard a noise, like water, and put some into the hole they had bored to soften the ground, which immediately

bubbled with a considerable noise; and continued so till they dug down to the gravel, which was as hot as a horse-dunghill, they bored 11 feet more; when a sulphureous smok coming up the hole, they poured more water into it, and that bubbled as before and made a great noise, like a water mill wheel. The master, finding himself faint, made the signal and was drawn up; then the servant who did not stay to take the tools; his face and hands were black, and he was almost dead; but soon recover'd again in the open air.

—No water came into the well, but a strong wind up the hole, which continued till next morning, when it burst up in so furious a torrent that it threw up some of the sandy gravel and stones several feet above the mouth; and for about a minute shook the farm-house and the ground all about it very much.

—After this three cats being successively let down, and drawn up, one dyed, and lighted candles being no sooner put into the well but they were extinguished, they left off working for a fortnight; in which time the noise abating by degrees, and candles let down coming up alight, the workmen ventur'd down for their tools and bored again, the noise began as before, and continued till they bored three feet, the instrument dropp'd down a foot and a half, as into a hollow place; then the noise ceased, and they came to a hard gravel again, which broke their instrument and prevented their proceeding. — The tenant reports that he heard the like noise again in the well about a fortnight ago, but it continued but a little time.

A DESCRIPTION of the Town and Harbour of *Louisbourg*, on the Island of CAPE BRETON, in Lat 45, 55. Long. 52, 47. West from the Meridian of the Lizard. [See the plan of this town and port, at the top of the Map of New France, &c. last January Magazine.]

THE town is built on a point towards the South East sea; the streets are regular and broad; composed mostly of stone houses, with a large parade a small distance from the citadel, the inside of which is a fine square 200 feet each way; the North side of the square was, when the French possess'd it, the governor's house and church, the other three sides are taken up with barracks, bomb-proof in which place the French put their women and children during the siege: The greatest extent of the town is from the citadel to the stone-gate, called the *Duke de Penthièvre*, which is more than half an English mile; and to walk round all the ramparts, which are mounted with

with heavy cannon, is at least two miles and a quarter. The whole number of heavy cannon on the walls and works round the town is 164, out of which only 8 brads, with 4 brads mortars, 3 iron mortars, and about 20 brads co-horns. The road from the town to the country, is by the West gate over a drawbridge; and on the said place there is a circular battery of 16 guns, 24 pounders. There are three gates in the N. W. of the town, which look into the harbour, and have bridges run into the water, so that at any time you may land any sort of goods with very great ease. The island battery is between the town and the harbour's mouth; and on the same place there are 32 guns, all 42 pounders; this battery faces the harbour's mouth, which it commands entirely, and has a double ditch on the land side to secure it. The harbour's mouth is near 400 fathom broad, and on the starboard side going in, there is a light-house, which stands on a high rocky point, and may be seen in a clear night five leagues off at sea. Near this light-house are two batteries, one of 6 guns, and the other of 12, both 18 pounders. The harbour is in breadth from N. W. to S. E. more than half an *English* mile in the narrowest place; and in length from N. E. to S. W. near six miles, and from 6 to 8 fathoms water, good holding ground. In the N. E. part of the harbour is a fine careening wharf for men of war to heave down, and very safe from all winds. On the opposite side are the fishing stages, and room for 2000 boats to make their fish; in short, it is a fine place to make an extensive and advantageous fishery, for you may load your boats twice a day in the harbour's mouth, and without call from the centry-boat, from the island and light-house battery. The number of guns mounted in the town, and upon all the out-works, which have been built to secure *Louisbourg*, are in all of heavy cannon 266, which I counted on *July 12 and 13, 1746.*

P. S. They have plenty of wood and coal about five leagues North of the harbour.

SATURDAY 31.

The yachts fell down the river for *Harwich*, in order to meet the duke there.

A LIST of BIRTHS for the Year 1747.

JAN. 1. **L**ady of Hon. *George Lyttelton*, Esq; deliver'd of a daughter.

5. Lady of Hon. *Wm Herbert*, brother to the E. of *Pembroke*,—of a daughter.

23. Countess of *Cromartie*, in the Tower, —of a dead child.

29. Lady of the E. of *Effingham*, Deputy Earl marshal, —of a son.

A LIST of MARRIAGES for the Year 1747.

Dec. **M**artin *Fetherstonhaugh*, Esq; marry'd to the only daughter of late *Brist. Lethieulier of Belmont*, Esq;

JAN. 1. *Conyers*, Esq;—to *Laferrmor*, daughter to the E. *Pomfret*.

2. *Tho. Clargis*, Esq;—to a sister of *Ld. Barrington*.

Anthony Sawyer, Esq; late deputy paymas-

ter to the forces employ'd against the rebels, —to the Countess Dowager of *March*, with 20,000 l.

Francis Austen of Sevenoaks, Kent, Esq; —to the only daughter of *Tho. Mottley*, of *Beckenham*, Esq;

A 6. *Edwin Lascelles*, Esq; member for *Scarborough*,—to the only daughter of late Sir *Darcy Dawes*, Bart.

9. Mr *Rockcliffe*, *Virginia* merchant, —to Mrs *Storry of Lombard-street*, with 10000 l.

15. Mr *Laurence Williams*, merchant of *London*, —to Miss *Eliz. Robinson of Golden-square*, 20,000 l.

B Mr *Netto*, a Jew merch.—to Mrs *Spinosa*.

17. *John Bennet* of *Lincoln's Inn*, Esq;—to Miss *Clarke of Basinghall-street*.

18. *Francis Ld Oliphant*, —to Miss *Langley of York*.

19. Capt. *Mackenzie*, —to Miss *Hughes*, daughter of Col. *Hughes* of *Scotland-yard*.

23. Ld *Malpas*, —to Miss *Edwards* daughter of the late Sir *Fra. Edwards*.

C 29. Rev. Dr *Leigh*, rector of *Hallifax*, —to Mrs *Dives* belonging to the princesses.

A LIST of DEATHS for the Year 1747.

Dec. **R**ob. *Piggott*, Esq; several times member for *Huntingtonshire*.

D 31. Rev. *Dan. Lombard*, D. D. rector of *Lanteglos and Advent* in *Cornwall*, an extraordinary linguist and historian, and many years chaplain to the Princess *Sophia* at *Hanover*. —His father being a protestant minister, was obliged to leave *France*.

JAN. 2. Lord *Geo. Graham*, member for *Stirlingshire*, brother to the D. of *Montrose*, and lately Capt. of the *Nottingham*.

James Tillie of *Pentillie, Cornwall*, Esq;

E 4. Sir *John Shadwell*. Kat, physician to Q. *Anne*, son to the late poet laureat.

5. *Capel Wall*, Esq; merchant of *London*.

6. *Henry Lyons* of *Antigua*, Esq;

Hen. Lloyd of *Huntingtonshire*, Esq;

Edw. Oldsworth, Esq; at Ld *Digby's* in *Warwickshire*, a gentleman of great learning, and private tutor to several noblemen.

F 11. *Pryse*, Esq; in *Red-lion-street*, *Holbourn*, of an apoplexy.

Mr *Jacob Mendez*, a rich Jew merchant.

Geo. Lucas, Lieut. Col. of *Dalzel's* Reg. and Lieut. Governor of *Antigua*, at *Brest*, being taken in an *Antigua* ship.

13. *Wm Weeks*, Esq; lace-maker to the king's wardrobe, aged 69.

15. *Rich. Edwards* of the *Inner Temple*, Esq;

G *Fra. Appleyard*, Esq; Receiver General for the North riding of *Yorkshire*.

16. Capt. *Geo. Berkeley*, nominated admiral.

Sir *James Grant*, member for the Burghs of *Elgin, Bamff, &c.* in *Scotland*; succeeded in title and estate, by his son, Sir *Ludovick Grant*, member for *Murrayshire*.

Geo. Middleton, Esq; banker in the Strand.

H Rev. Mr *John Lewis*, M. A. vicar of *Mynster*, minister of *Margate*, which he enjoy'd above 40 years, on the presentation of archbishop *Tenison*. —He wrote the lives of

Dr

Dr John Wickliffe, Bp Pecock, and Wm Caxton; the history of the isle of Thawet, the antiquities of Faversham Abby; the history of the English translations of the bible; and publish'd Wickliffe's.—Also an account of Mr Wm Longbeard, and of John Smith, the first English anabaptist, and a vindication of Mr John Fox; the principles of Dr Hicks, Mr Johnson, &c. an account of oaths exacted by popes. These last printed in the Misc. Corr.—See a poem to him, intended to be published some months ago p. 41.

18. Edw. Montgomery of Ilford, Essex, Esq;

19. Lady of George Lyttelton, Esq; sister to the E. of Clinton.

23. Pattee Byng, Visc. Torrington, Capt. of the yeomen of the guard, P. C.

24. The D. of Hamilton at Portsmouth, designing for Lisbon to recover his health; he is succeeded in title and estate by his only brother.

Died in Norway one Jonas Surington, aged 159.

Sir Peter Davenport, receiver general of the land tax for Cheshire.

30. Dennis Bond, Esq; formerly member in several parliaments for Corfe castle.

A LIST of PROMOTIONS for the Year 1747.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, **T**HE king has been pleased to Jan. 3. grant unto the Rt Hon. Stephen Lord Ilchester, Baron of Woodford-Strangerways in the county of Dorset, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, the dignity of a Baron of the kingdom of Great Britain, by the name, stile and title of Lord Ilchester and Starvordale, Baron of Redlynch in the county of Somerset; and in default of such issue, to his brother the Rt Hon. Henry Fox, Esq; and the heirs male of his body lawfully.

—To grant unto Matthew Featherstonbaugh, of the county of Northumberland, Esq; the dignity of a baronet of Great Britain.

—To constitute and appoint Sir John Ligonier, Kt of the Bath, to be General of Horse.

—To constitute and appoint the Rt Hon. James Lord Tyravley, Lieut. Gen. of his majesty's forces, [Col. of the 3d troop of guards lately disbanded] to be Col. of the Reg. of foot late under the command of Lieut. Gen. Fra. Columbine, dec.

—To constitute and appoint the Rt Hon. John Earl of Craufurd, Major Gen. of his majesty's forces, [Col. of the 4th Troop of guards lately disbanded] to be Col. of the Reg. of foot late under the command of Brig. Gen. Hugh Lord Sempill, dec.

—To appoint the Rt Hon. Henry E. of Lincoln, to be cofferer of his majesty's household.

—To grant unto Edmond Waller, the younger, the office and place of master, keeper and governor of the hospital or free chapel of St Catherine, near the Tower of London, in the county of Middlesex, in room of Geo. Berkeley, Esq; dec.

From the other Papers.

HON. Georg Byron, brother to Ld Byron, appointed ensign in Howard's foot,

Major Hartop, late of Kingston's regiment of horse,—deputy governor of Portsmouth.

Hon. Col. Walgrawe,—aid de camp to the D. of Cumberland; also, with

Hon. Edw. Cornwallis,—groom of the king's bedchamber.

Hon. Byron, Esq; who was in the Wager storeship of Adm. Anson's Squadron, and came home with Capt. Cheap,—Capt. of the Syren man of war of 20 guns.

Hon. Capt. Fermor, son to the E. of Pomfret,—Capt. of the Experiment man of war, to cruise on the coast of Scotland.

Capt. Townshend,—of the Fly sloop.

Henry Reade, Esq;—secretary to the E. of Lincoln, cofferer of his majesty's household.

Matthew Wallen, Esq; late naval officer at Gibraltar,—naval officer at Jamaica.

Mr Tho. Crispe,—deputy comptroller of the accounts of the Receiver Gen. of the customs, in room of John Dynes, Esq; dec.

Mr Hugonet,—chief purveyor to the D. of Cumberland.

Dean Poyntz, Esq;—an equerry to the Duke, in room of

Hon. John Fitzwilliams, Esq;—comptroller of his household, in room of

Wm Wyndham, Esq;—steward of the same.

Adm. Vernon, chosen elder brother of the Trinity house, in room of Adm. Haddock.

Hon. Augustus Hervey,—Capt. of the Princessa, 70 guns.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS conferr'd on the following Rev. Gentlemen.

MR John Spry, appointed archdeacon of Berks, in room of Dr Knight, dec.

Mr Philipps, presented by the Pr. of Wales to the rectory of Lanteglas, Cornwall.

Mr Tho. Penrose,—to the rectory of Newbury, Berkshire.

Mr James Banks,—vicar of Yaxley, Suffolk, void by cession of the last incumbent.

Mr Charles Whitehead,—vicar of Cobham alias Cadham, Kent.

Mr Edw. Hawkins,—of Roughton, Norf.

Mr Sisson, collated to the living of Norton, Durham, 300 l. per Ann.

Mr Oliver Naylor,—to the sine cure of Milton, Cambridgeshire.

ALTERATIONS in the List of Parliament

Place	Elected	in room of
Whitchurch,	John Selwyn,	a place, rechose

In the London Gazette.

Joseph Andrews of Bolton in the Moors, Lanc. chapman

Jos. Creswell of St George Hanover-square, toyman.

Jn Brewster of Boutham, Yorksh. coachmaker.

Arthur Low Piercy of Bridgnorth, Shropshire, grocer.

John Bullough of Stockport, Chesh. chapman.

Simon Routh of Norwich, maltster.

Tho. Smith of Osney, Bucks, chapman.

Isaac Morais Pereira of London, merchant.

Wm Walter of Cornhill, London, hardwareman.

David Buchanan of St James's, Westminster, shoemaker.

Henry Boslock of St Paul, Covent Garden, mercer.

Sam. Denison of Shipley, Yorkshire, maltster.

The list of the Navy publish'd in the Papers is too erroneous and defective to be copy'd.

49

Wind at	W. at St
Deal.	John's G.
E. N. E.	Eaft
N. N. E.	N. E.
E. N. E.	E. N. E.
Eaft	N. E.
S. E.	N. E.
S. S. E.	South
S. E.	Eaft
S. S. E.	Eaft
-South	Eaft
S. W.	S. S. W.
S. S. E.	S. E.
S. W. by S.	West
S. by E.	N. E.
S. W.	S. S. W.
S. W.	S. W.
South	South
S. W.	W. N. W.
N. N. W.	North
S. W.	S. S. W.
W. by N.	N. W.
W. by S.	N. W.
N. W.	N. W.
N. N. E.	E. N. E.
S. by E.	Eaft
S. E.	Eaft
W. N. W.	W. N. W.
S. W.	S. W.
S. W.	S. W.
SW by W	SW by W
	West
	S. W.

The quantity of rain fent us, in a future table.

May 36s. a Load.

Y	1747.
South Sea	South Sea
Annu. old	Ann. new
100 ³	
101a100 ³	
101	
101a100 ⁷	
100 ⁵	100 ⁷
100 ² a ³	100a99 ³
99 ³	99 ³
100 ¹	99 ³
100 ¹ a100	99 ²
100	99a ¹
100	99 ²
99	99 ¹
99 ⁷	99 ¹ a ²
99 ³ a100	
100 ¹ a ¹	
100	99 ²
100 ¹	99 ²
100 ³	99 ⁵
100 ³	100
100 ³ a ⁷	
100 ⁵	99 ³
100 ⁵ a ³	99 ⁵
100 ⁵ a ³	97 ² a ³
100 ³	97 ¹ a ³
100 ¹	97 ³

t a line and which
proportion for larger
scription is to be
pt. 19.

præm.		
47s a 50		
48s a 47		
45s a 46	1033	
43s a 41	1043	
41s a 40	1042	
40s a 38	1042	
39s a 40	1041	
40a42a41		
41s a 42		
41s a 42		
40s a 43		
42s		
41s a 42	1031	
42s a 44	103	
45s	104	
43s a 42	104	
41s a 42	104	
41s a 42		
42s a 43	104	
64s		
44s	104	
44s a 43	104	
43s a 44		
43s a 42	103	
42s	103	

4per Cent. E.-India 1747			
94 ⁵	182 ²		
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93 ⁷ a4			
93 ⁷	180 ³		
94a3 ⁷	180		
93 ⁵ a3			
93 ³	180 ²		
94	177		
94 ¹	177 ²		
94	177 ²		
94 ¹ a ¹	177 ²		
94 ¹ a ¹			
94 ¹	177		
94 ¹ a ¹	177		
94a ²	177		
94 ³ a ¹	176		
94 ¹	176		
94a3 ⁷	176		
93 ⁷	175 ³ a76		

Price of S	3perCent.	4perCent.
B. Annu.	1746.	
843		
843		
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835a2		
832		
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833a84		
843		
822		
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823		
823a2		
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822		
823a1		
821a2		
952a1		
95		
947a95		

<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>B. Annu.</i>
3	0	0	98 ⁵ a 3
3	12	6	98 ³ a 5
3	15	0	98 ⁵ a 2
3	12	6	98 ² a 1
3	12	6	98 ¹
3	15	0	98 ¹ a 3
3	15	0	98 ¹
3	15	0	98 ¹
3	15	0	98 ¹
3	15	0	98 ¹ a 98
3	15	0	99a 4.
3	15	0	973a 2
3	15	3	973
3	15	0	98
3	15	0	98 ¹
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3	17	6	95 ¹
3	4	0	95 ¹ a 7
4	0	0	953a 5a 2
4	0	0	95 ²
4	0	0	95 ¹ a 2
4	0	0	95 ³ a 2
4	5	0	
4	5	0	
4	5	0	

Days	BANK Stock.
1	128 3
2	128 3 a 2
3	128 3
4	Sunday
5	128 2
6	128 2
7	Fast Day
8	128 1 a 1
9	
10	127 3
11	Sunday
12	127 2
13	127 a 6 3
14	127 a 6 3
15	127
16	127 1
17	127
18	Sunday
19	128
20	128 a 27 3
21	128
22	128 1 a 28
23	128 3 a 1
24	128 1
25	Sunday
26	128 1
27	128
28	127 3
29	127
30	127
31	

N. B. The 11th
Blanks in
prizes.—See

N. B. The small fraction figures under a line, shews the quarter or fourth part; those without a line and which stand higher shew 8th parts.

Blanks in the last lottery fell for 5*l.* 13*s.* A 20*l.* prize will fetch 18*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* and so in proportion for larger prizes.—*South Sea* stock sells as above with the dividend, and the rest without.—The last subscription is to be paid 10 *per Cent.* the following days *March 17, May 19, July 21, Sept. 19.*

R U S I A.

THO' his *Britannic* majesty is said to have acceded to the treaty between the two empresses, the Czarina had prohibited the trade through her dominions to *Persia*; but on a memorial presented to her by the *English* merchants, she has order'd their privileges to be restored under some new regulations.

The conclusion of a peace between the porte and *Persia*, is, instead of being confirm'd, contradicted by the last letters from *Persia*, which say that the conditions proposed by the Schach Nadir prove disagreeable to the *Turks*. He demands, 1. That the Grand Signior deliver up to him the pretender to the throne of *Persia*. 2. Give in marriage to his grandson a princess of the blood, with, and for her dowry, some of the principal frontier towns which lie advantageous for *Persia*. And 3, That the porte grant liberty to the *Persians* to visit the tomb of *Mecca* on the same footing with their own subjects.—— These letters add, that the ambassadors of both parties would not set out 'till *March* for settling the negociation; the place however for it is not fix'd.

G E R M A N Y.

An agreeable harmony appears between the empress queen and the King of *Prussia*, who has declared himself very well pleased with her assurances, and with an edict lately published by her majesty to prevent the spreading of false rumours. The Margrave of *Baden Durlach* has professed the Roman catholick religion in order to marry the heiress of *Baden*; and the catholics boast of the speedy conversion of a much greater prince.——His *Prussian* majesty has given leave for the papists at *Berlin*, to build a church as large as they please.

Bill of Mortality for Vienna 1746.

Dy'd Males 2658. Females 2629. Total 5287.

Amongst these there were,

Years.		Years.	
1853	under 2	384	from 60 to 70
629	from 2 to 5	329	— 70 — 80
293	— 5 to 10	152	— 80 — 90
207	— 10 to 20	38	— 90 — 100
255	— 20 — 30	6	— — 100
293	— 30 — 40	1	— — 101
445	— 40 — 50	1	— — 104
400	— 50 — 60	1	— — 107

I T A L Y.

The affairs of *Genoa* since the insurrection (See our last December p. 669) have been in a fluctuating condition.

The council of four, which was establish'd immediately on the revolution succeeding, was abolish'd by a general assembly of the people, who form'd a new council of 34 persons of all professions, excluding all noblemen. This council was to assemble every day for direction of affairs, and to give an account of their transactions to the general assembly every fortnight. The heads of this modern government coined a large quantity of money, having on one side *St John Baptist* patron of the city, and on the reverse *Pro Libertate*, "For liberty." This new establishment however is likely to prove of but short duration; first by the surrender of the citadel of *Savona* to the *Piedmontese*, the *Genoese* garrison of 1400 men being made prisoners of war; and since that by forcing the important pass of *Bochetta* by the *Austrians*, in which attack many of the defendants were cut to pieces, and the rest with all the peasants in arms obliged to retire within the capital, which is not expected to make a long defence, since troops are marching also from *Savona*, and *Gavi*, to invest it on those sides, while an *English* squadron blocks it up by sea.—— And indeed, some letters mention overtures of submission being made, the city having no stock of provisions (*S.p. 13*)

H O L L A N D.

All the instances of the E. of *Sandwich* have not induced the states to enter into the guaranty of *Silesia* to the K. of *Prussia*; they have however engag'd to do their utmost in conjunction with the *Austrians* to compose for the D. of *Cumberland*, an army of 140000 men, to be early in the field; for this end they are completing their national troops with all diligence, and hiring others in *Germany*, in order to compleat their quota of 50,000 men.—— The probability of the allies succeeding against *France*, this ensuing campaign, is ready stated to our hand by an able (and by some circumstances a noble) writer, who reckons *France* weaker by above 240,000 men*, than in some former campaigns, at the same time that their revenue is reduced by the

* By the alliance of <i>Prussia</i>	100,000
By the late Emperor	30,000
By the Elector <i>Palatine</i>	6,000
By the Prince of <i>Hesse</i>	6,000
By the <i>Two Sicilies</i>	20,000
By the Republic of <i>Genoa</i>	12,000
By <i>Spain</i> , more than now	50,000

State of the nation consider'd

the loss of † trade; so that the *French* ministry have failed in two attempts to raise the supplies for the present year. This author observes, "That the new marriage and alliance with *Saxony* cannot answer any important purpose; for any motion from thence in favour of *France*, must hazard the loss of the *two Sicilies*, and *Russia* seems sufficient to counterbalance any new ally. The success on the side of *Provence*, is a balance to the loss of the *Low Countries*, and as to the affairs of *Genoa*, tho' they may require some time to clear up, they have no favourable aspect towards the house of *Bourbon*, but rather presage the destruction of that state.

F R A N C E.

The king has at last declared the Count de *Saxe*, marshal de camp general, in which he will command not only marshals of *France*, but princes of the blood; he told the king, when he drank to him by that title, that "his only wish was to deserve it as well as M. *Turenne* did, and to die in the same manner, that is, in the field." C. *Maurepas*, secretary of the marine is intent on augmenting the navy with D ships of the line, 5 frigates, and several flat-bottom'd vessels, fit for a debarcation, and two plans are forming for two different enterprizes by sea.

The *French* to comfort themselves for the ill success of d'Anville's squadron (which they remark, however, was not thro' the ill conduct of the commanders) have publish'd in their Gazette an account of M. *Conflans*'s uninterrupted voyage: On April 29, he sail'd from *Rochelle* with 230 merchant ships, and, with four men of war only, (tho' he was waited for by near forty) convey'd them safe to the *W. Indies*. In July he was on his return with another fleet and fell in with 5 *English* men of war under Commodore *Lee*, who civilly let them pass. In August he had the same complaisance shewn on meeting with commodore *Mitchell*. In Sept. he fell in with the *English* *Leeward Island* trade, took the *Severn* one of their convoy, and several rich merchant ships:

An embargo is laid at *Dunkirk* and ports adjacent, on all the privateers, in order to man a squadron now fitting out.

† Their *East India* trade totally lost. *Turkey* trade, Trade of *Lyons*, and South of *France* now suspended. The fishery, fur and *Bordeaux* trade at a stop, as their *West India* and *Mississipi* might be, thro' good management, the *English* fleets being trebly the strength and number of theirs. Said Pamphlet.

P R O V E N C E.

The *Austrians* have made no farther progress in this country since our last but, on the contrary Gen. *Brown* has abandoned several posts to draw nearer to *Antibes*, the better to cover the siege of that place (by misinformation from the *London Gazette*, in our last said to be taken) which is now begun in form, the bombardment from the *English* vessels, tho' very much damaging the town, not intimidating the governor, who having a garrison of 7 battalions, appears resolv'd to defend the place to the last extremity. But the fate of this place, and indeed, of the war in this country, depends on a battle, the news of which is expected by the next advices, since marshal *Belleisle* has passed the *Argens* at the head of 50,000 men, with a full resolution to attack Gen. *Brown*, who, though the *French* say he has no more than 35,000, seems determin'd to stand his ground.—But, besides recruits daily coming in, his army actually consists of

Foot. <i>Austrians</i>	47 battalions	28,300
<i>Piedmontese</i>	22	15,000
<i>Sclavonians</i>		2,000
Gren. and Volunt. <i>Carlsbadians</i>		2,000
Horse. Hussars and <i>Piedmontese</i>		1,600

Total 48,900

These most veterans, but *Belleisle*'s was not.—*Provence* is called the garden of *France*, its winter scarce lasts a month, and seldom with frost to hurt the oranges, which are in bloom at all seasons; its boundary will be seen in the map of *France*, inserted in this magazine—it is about 260 leagues in circumference, and in 1698, the interior towns under-named (not reckoning *Antibes*, and those on the sea coast) contained, by a survey taken by the intendant *le Bret*, the number of people and houses, as follow.

	Houses	People		1999	6236
Marseille *	31202	152109	Lorgen	2756	10003
Aix, &c.*	23660	116700	Aups	1951	6098
Tarascon	14221	44909	Val de Baren	2013	5989
Forcalquier	12201	33469	Arles &c.*	12104	53519
Sisteron	12856	59913	Baux	288	1245
Grasse	13993	53673	Salon	1925	15347
Hieres	5088	59840	Grignon	652	9958
Dragignan	13854	49876	Mont-segur	25	90
Toulon	5688	24440	Chantemerle	18	47
Digne	10857	39942	Silles	30	116
S. Paul	3719	15076	Couloufelles	17	44
Moutiers	10989	55945	Montdragon	51	353
Castellane	2540	12740	Allen	281	2188
Apt	12018	54582	Renville	102	1500
S. Maximin	4176	21305	Sault	480	2480
Brignoles	5989	46214	Autel	48	149
Barjols	4899	19988	Montjais	47	150
Gillamere	2932	9967	S. Thor	48	203
Annot	1997	6195	La Gardette	30	189
Colmars	3682	11583			
				222,088	1,012,929

* With their dependencies.

ENTERTAINMENT and POETRY.

THE passions of man. In four epistles. A poem. pr. 5s. *Robinson.*
 2. The loves of *Hero* and *Leander*. From the Greek of *Musæus*. By *G. Bally*. pr. 1s. *Osborne.*

3. *Bury* and its environs. A poem. 6d. *Owen.*
 4. Female empire; or, winter celebrated at *London*. pr. 6d. *Cooper.*

5. Tar-water. A ballad. pr. 6d. *Webb.*

6. *Lucy*. A pastoral. pr. 6d. *Cooper.*

7. Reproof. A satire. pr. 1s. *Cooper.*

8. *Cantiunculæ tres*, *Angl. & Lat.* A V. B. pr. 6d. *Barker.*

9. Miss in her teens; or, a medley of lovers. A farce. (now acting) pr. 1s. *Tonson.*

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11. The rise and progress of sacerdotal sanctity. A poem. pr. 6d. *Oldcastle.*

HISTORICAL.

12. The character and conduct of *Cicero*, considered from the history of his life, by *Dr Middleton*; with observations on facts and persons, during that period. By *Colley Cibber*, Esq; 4to. pr. 10s. 6d. fitch'd. *Lewis.*

13. An abridgment of *Rapin's* history of *England*, and of the continuation; with the heads and monuments. In 3 vols 8vo. pr. 18s.

14. The universal history, from the earliest account of time to the present. Vol. I. 8vo. pr. 5s. in boards. T. and J. *Osborne*, *Millar.* This impression was all sold within the month.

15. *Paleographia Britannica*. No. 2. Containing *Origines Roissoniæ*, part 2. with the defence. By *W. Stukeley*. pr. 5s. *Austen.*

16. *Xenophon de Cyri institutione* Lib. 8. *Ex editione* T. *Hutchinson*, M. A. 6s. *Hitch.*

17. Reflections on antient and modern history. *Oxon.* pr. 1s. *Rivington.*

18. Voyage within the inland parts of south *America*. By *M. de la Condamine*; with a map of the river of *Amazons*. 2s. 6d. sew'd.

19. The history of *Masaniello*. pr. 2s. sew'd.

20. The late revolution in *Genoa*. pr. 1s.

21. Authentic account of the late expedition to *Bretagne*. pr. 6d. *Cooper.*—It blames our engineers. (See p. 35.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

22. Use of the globes and orrery. By *D. Jennings*. pr. 3s. 6d. *Nourse.*

23. The metaphysics of *Sir Isaac Newton*. By *M. de Voltaire*. pr. 1s. *Doddsley.*

24. The valuation of annuities upon lives. By *Ja. Hodgson*, F. R. S. pr. 2s. *Hinton.*

25. *De morbis venereis topicis tractatus ad praxin accommodatus*. pr. 1s. *Gardner.*

26. Academical lectures on fevers. By *J. Astruc*, M. D. pr. 5s. *Nourse.*

27. A treatise on fortresses. From the French of *M. Maigret*. pr. 5s. L. J. *Davis.*

28. Prolegomena to a commentary on Mr *Warburton's* apologetical dedication. 1s. *Cooper.*

29. A new translation of *Ovid's* metamorphosis into *English* prose. No. 1. pr. 1s.

POLITICAL.

30. A state of the nation. pr. 1s. *Cooper.*

31. On forfeitures for high treason. pr. 1s.

32. Remarks on maj. S—w—n's speech. 6d.

33. Considerations on the expediency of a general naturalization bill. pr. 6d. *Say.*

34. A letter to *Sir John Ph—ps*, Bt. on the preceding pamphlet. pr. 6d. *Cooper.*

35. An expostulatory letter to a Rt Hon. person, on his late promotion. pr. 6d. *Cooper.*

36. Of the rise, progress, and tendency of patriotism. pr. 1s. *W. Owen.*

37. The thistle; an examen of the prejudices of *Englishmen* to the *Scotch*. pr. 1s.

38. A vindication of his majesty's title to the crown. By *W. Webster*, D. D. 1s. *Clarke.*

39. Orator *H.* and orator *P.* 6d. (See p. 29.)

40. The presbyterian dream; or, the divinity of the *Scots* kirk. pr. 6d. *Cooper.*

41. Reasons why the present loan, not *Sir John Barnard's* scheme. pr. 6d. *Roberts.*

42. The third charge of *Sir G. W. Philips*, Kt. pr. 6d. *Meadows.*

SERMONS.

43. A sermon preach'd at *Kensington* on the fast. By the archbp of *York*. *Say.*

44. — at *Carlisle* assizes, two. By *J. Brown*, M. A. *Cooper.*

45. — at *Prestbury* near *Chester*, on the thanksgiving. By *Jos. Ward*, M. A. *Hodges.*

46. — at *St Anne's Manchester* (on false claims to martyrdom). By *B. Nichols*, M. A.

47. — at *Dersingham*, in *Norfolk*, on the late thanksgiving. By *S. Kerrick*, D. D. *Cooper.*

47. (Concerning the indiscretions of good men): at *Enfield* on the fast. By *W. Busb.*

48. (*Christ* recommended to young persons): — at *Poole*, Jan. 1. By *S. Harvard*. *Buckland.*

49. — on the death of *Mr Patrick Russell*. By *J. Mitchell*, M. A. *Oswald.*

DIVINITY.

50. The faith of the antient Jews in the law of *Moses*, and the evidence of the types vindicated, in a letter to *Dr Stebbing*. By *J. Bate*, A. M. pr. 1s. *Cooper.*

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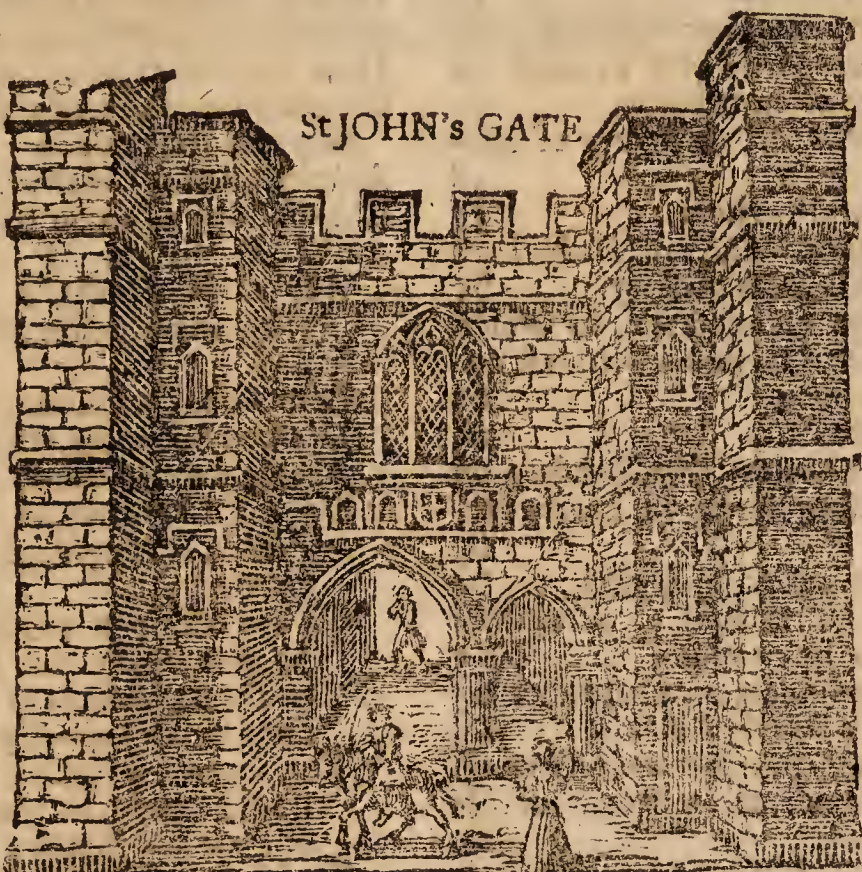
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For FEBRUARY 1747.

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

LONDON: Printed by E. CAVE, jun. at St John's Gate.

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* * * In our next will be inserted an ingenious Tale, address'd to the Stock-jobbers, which should have been in Nov.

N.B. An accident has prevented the publishing a copper plate with this Magazine; but in the next will be a general MAP of ITALY (engraved on purpose for this work, from M. D'ANVILLE's, published at *Paris* at the expence of the duke of *Orleans*) shewing the true course of the *Po*, *Noet*, &c. not rightly laid down in former maps.—A plate with mechanical figures, and other curious plates are preparing. But our number is so large, that, tho' we have, for greater dispatch, &c. two plates engraved, the whole work cannot be printed off and dry'd under a fortnight, or more.



T H E


Gentleman's Magazine,

For FEBRUARY 1747.



A worthy member of the Royal Society having so far approved our collecting the several orders, instructions, and recipe's concerning the distemper among the Cows, as to read them to farmers in his neighbourhood, and give them his advice with regard to what seemed most probable to succeed, we have been encouraged to proceed in this Method.

Extract from Dr MORTIMER'S 3d Account of the Cow distemper, read before the R. S. Jan. 9, 1745-6.

 O M E milk bought in Christmas holidays, at the vineyard in St James's park (where the cows were then free, though three had dy'd in the park) had a rank smell, and tasted like rank butter, and tho' when boiled it did not curdle, the cream being put in tea curdled, but none who drank it found any inconvenience. That cow dy'd, and another in 48 hours. The Dr saw one of them opened, and the inflammation was greater than any he had before seen, though she had been blooded once, just when taken ill, and also three weeks before. The cawl was greatly inflamed, and the paunch, and its inner coat peeled off; the liver was inflamed in some parts, and turned livid in others. The gall bladder was very large, and the gall very liquid. The lungs adhered to the pleura, were greatly inflamed, turgid and black, but there was no watry bladders, nor had the cow a purging.—So violent and quick a pro-

gress* seems beyond the power of medicine, but may be an argument for plentiful bleeding, especially as soon as there is a shortness of breath. The Dr wonders how the distemper got into the park, which is never dunged or manured, the grass good, and kept low by horses, and the cows have plenty of hay in winter, and no fresh cows brought in since August, nor had any of the deer, who chew the cud also, fallen ill.

[Next follow some accounts of the origin and progress of the distemper, which being better authorised than any that we have yet heard of, though to the same purpose, cannot but be acceptable—]

Mr Theobalds, a diligent enquirer, observed, 'That the first infection of this dreadful distemper among the cow-kind was brought over from Holland, in 1745, by means of two white calves, which a farmer at Poplar, near London, sent for in order to mix the breed: the infection got to Maidenhead in Berkshire, by two cows brought out of Essex, and sold at the fair there: That there was observable a very disagreeable smell in the clothes of persons, who had been very conversant with sick cows; and that the infection had been propagated

* About 2 ounces of milk, or rather yellow cream, was got from the cow after she had been ill 12 hours, it smelt rank, curdled in tea, and in 3 days it became like new cheese, without separating any serum. In 8 days it grew hardish, and in 14 quite d y:

ed by means of sheep, who, it is presumed, carry'd it in their wool.

Dr *Parsons*, another ingenious member, said, 'That the cattle in the high grounds about *Hampstead*, *Highgate*, *Milbill*, and *Hembdon*, had hitherto remained free from the infection; but that it had spread all about in the lower grounds.'

Mr *Hoffman*, a learned *Danish* gentleman, said that, 'The infection was first carried into *Denmark* by raw hides of cattle dead of this distemper, rubbed with wood ashes, in order to preserve them fit for tanning, which were brought from *Flanders*: That some cows sickened in a few days after the unpacking of these hides in *Denmark*; and that they have lost above 50,000 head of cattle in that kingdom.'

Mr *Collinson*, had been informed, that a farmer in *Essex*, who had the distemper among his cows, invited a neighbouring farmer to come and assist him in giving drenches to some of his sick cattle; the good-natured man went accordingly, and spent best part of the day with his neighbour, to lend him his help in his distress, little dreaming of the ill consequence: for being so many hours with the diseased cows, so much of the infectious *effluvia* adher'd to his clothes, that, as he was walking home, tho' a mile and a half, thro' a field in which several of his own cows were feeding, he no sooner enter'd but they left off grazing, ran to the farther end, snorting and flinging up their noses, shewing the greatest uneasiness at their master's approach, and endeavouring, as much as possibly they could, to avoid him, as though they smelt something very disagreeable; and so indeed it proved to them, for the very next day many of them fell sick, and died in a few days.'

The Dr. advises the building several small huts, with faggots and broom, at a distance from each other, and that a man there attend the sick cows, remote from, and never to come near, the well.

THE TRUE DREAM of ZACHARY XENOPHON.

UPON the nineteenth of *January*, 1747, about five of the clock in the afternoon, having just read a part of the *Danriad*, and finding myself drowsy from too great an indulgence at my table, I fell asleep, and had the following dream:

ME THOUGHT, as I was wander-

ing about in the palace of *Dulness*, I came at length to a room, where stood a large table cover'd with pamphlets and other books. Upon looking over them, I found *The history of PAMELA*, and that of *Joseph Andrews*, *Leonidas*, *The works of Cibber compleat*, *Æsop in the shades*, *The lying valet*, *Tancred and Sigisimunda*, and every new production that has appear'd upon the stage for several years past. I had scarcely had time to peruse the titles of all these books, when I heard a great confusion of female voices. Finding the noise grow louder, I retired to a corner of the room, where I had no sooner concealed myself, than a great number of women came in, and placed themselves round the table. By the deference that was paid to her, I immediately concluded that she who sat at the upper end of it, was the goddess of *Dulness*. Over-against her sat an elderly, ill-favour'd woman, the mother, as it afterwards appeared, of all the others. After musing for some time, *Dulness* address'd herself to the company in the following words:

'My dear sister, *Ignorance*, and you, my kinswomen, her daughters you well know the tender affection I bear to all my sons, your near and loving relations. You are conscious with what pleasure I have seen the success of all these their productions now lying before us. But, whatever regard I may shew to the rest of my children, I confess myself full of the common frailty of my sex, and my youngest-born bears such a sway in my affection, as lessens, in some measure, that which I owe to his elder brothers. That dear representation of him now before us, brings him (methinks) fully to my sight.' At these words I looked up at the place, to which she seem'd to direct her eyes, and perceived the celebrated picture of Mr *Garrick*, painted by *Hogarib*. 'My dear sister, you assure me the piece is excellent. I rely implicitly upon your judgment. You bought it at the price of two hundred pounds, while many others, and, among the rest, that scoundrel, *Common-sense*, had the insolence to declare it was not worth a shilling. You know, my dear kinswomen, that my darling son has already brought two of his productions upon the stage, which have been attended with uncommon success. But Oh! I fear his future fate, and, unless you all assist him to the utmost of your power, he must

• must fall a victim at last. Here is a
• new production of my child's; the
• title of it MISS IN HER TEENS. As
• I have already said, it requires your
• utmost efforts to procure a reputation
• to this piece; and, if you fail me in
• such a pressing occasion ———

Here her concern became so great,
that she could proceed no further: up-
on which, *Ignorance* and all her daugh-
ters did what they could to re-assure her,
and promised her that they themselves
would fill the boxes for twenty nights
successively. *Dulness* thank'd 'em, and
beg'd 'em all to hasten to the theatre;
for that the piece was to be play'd that
very night. Being desirous of having
a full view of their persons, I placed
myself near the door, at which they
were going out. But (good God!)
how was I mortified, when I perceived
that, among all the daughters of *Dulness*,
there was not one but I knew to be some
British lady of distinction! They ex-
pressed their ardour in the most senseless
ways they could devise, threw them-
selves into a thousand antic postures, and
went away, crying out with all their
force, MISS IN HER TEENS! MISS IN
HER TEENS! [See p. 71.] Z. X.

S I R:

I beg leave to recommend to public notice,
in your Magazine, the following Address. —

To the Owners and Occupiers of LAND.

GENTLEMEN,

A Design, which has been long concerting,
is now putting in execution, to break
thro' the ancient *Modusses* and compositions
for tythes, established in divers parts of the na-
tion, time immemorial.

In the county and diocese of *York*, several
prosecutions are already begun by the *clergy*,
and suits against some principal inhabitants of
different parishes are now depending in the *ex-
chequer* and *ecclesiastical* courts.

The demands are for *tythes* of *pasture* land,
whereon horses, mares, colts, oxen, steers and
other barren and unprofitable cattle are pastured
and fed. These *tythes* are called *tythes* for
agistment.

For these *tythes*, as well as for those of *hay*,
a certain *modus* or composition for the same has
been paid time out of mind; and the generali-
ty of the parishioners paid it as a composition
both for *hay* and *agistment*, and the former
incumbents constantly received and acknow-
ledged it as such.

But it is now pretended, that this *modus* has
been paid as a composition for *hay* only, and
not for *pasturage*, contrary to the general be-
lief of the parishioners, and their known cus-
tom, as well as the constant and usual practice
of former incumbents.

If the prosecutors succeed in their design, the

consequences to the *land-owners* and *occupiers*
are evident; for,

Either the parishioners must acquiesce, and
submit to the clergyman's demand, how exor-
bitant soever it may be; or,

A They will stand exposed to frequent and vex-
atious suits at law, obliging them to ascertain
the value of these *tythes* for *agistment*, in which
suits the clergyman cannot fail of recovering
so much as will entitle him to costs.

B And the owner or occupier, in his own de-
fence, will be obliged to keep a punctual and
particular account of the number of cattle he
feeds, the exact time when he takes them into
pasture, and when he discharges them from
thence, and of every other minute alteration
in his stock. For the clergyman may exact
tythe of the cattle above-mentioned, tho' they
have been kept but a month, or a less time.

C Thus would be imposed, on a great part of
this *protestant* nation, a burthen, in this respect,
more grievous than our *fathers*, or even our
papish ancestors ever bore.

An attempt of the like kind in *Ireland* was
frustrated by a vote of the house of commons
there, and by the associations of several lords,
gentlemen, freeholders, &c. as may be seen
in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for *March*
1746, p. 169.

D You are, therefore, Gentlemen, required to
concert proper measures to frustrate this new
and unreasonable attack upon your *properties*,
and prevent the like for the future, with all
possible vigour, unanimity and dispatch.

Mr URBAN,

E I Lately read a book, entitled, 'Obser-
• vations on the history and evidence
• of *Jesus Christ*,' by *Gilbert West*, Esq;
in which the author, being a layman,
and therefore not to be suspected of the
interested views of a profession; and
being so far from having imbibed any
prejudices of education in favour of the
cause he espouses, that, as I am credibly
inform'd, he had imbibed early pre-
judices against it; yet from the most
laudable motive, the love of truth, and
a strong conviction of the importance
of the enquiry, he determined upon a
fair, and yet rigorous examination (it is
his own expression) into the reality of
G the resurrection of *Jesus*, rightly judg-
ing that the truth of the whole christian
religion hinged upon this point. The
result of his enquiry was, that he found
the fact sufficiently proved by those who
were authorized to be the witnesses of
it. But as some inconsistencies had been
charged upon the writers who have re-
H corded this event, the author endeavours
to clear them from the imputation, and
to reconcile them to each other, in which
he hath very happily succeeded. The
method in which he proceeds he himself
tells us in his introduction is, first, 'by
' lay-

laying down the order in which the several incidents, related by the Evangelists, appeared to have happen'd, which he has done with great accuracy and judgment, and clear'd the sacred writers from that embarrass in which the shortness of their different accounts seem'd, even to attentive readers, to have involved them. 2. He makes some observations upon the manner in which the proofs of this astonishing event were laid before the apostles, who were to be the witnesses of it to the world. 3. He enters into an exact and rigorous examination of the proofs themselves; from all which he shews that the resurrection of *Christ* was most fairly and fully proved to the apostles and disciples, those first converts and preachers of christianity. But as he thought this was not of itself sufficient to authorize and establish the faith of a christian at this time, he adds some arguments and reasons to induce us of these later ages to believe that *Christ* is risen from the dead. These are subjoin'd under two heads, 1. The testimony of the chosen witnesses of the resurrection recorded in the scriptures, 2. The existence of the christian religion.

With regard to the performance in general, the whole compass of the argument is taken in, and at the same time it is minutely canvass'd in its several parts, whereby it seems to have justice done it; and, considering that this article receives greater strength from the station and character of the author, than it would from another hand, it is to be hoped it will be of great use in the world. As I apprehend that it is a part of the design of your magazine to acquaint your readers with books of such merit, I therefore send you this short account, Yours, &c.

SIR, Temple-bar, Feb. 20. 1746-7.

I observed an essay on *Milton's imitation of the moderns*, sign'd W. L. with which I confess I was agreeably entertain'd, as well upon account of the great novelty of this subject at this time of day, as the extraordinary nature of the discovery to the admirers of *Milton*. If this Mr W. L. whoever he is, will be so kind as to communicate to the world specimens from these authors, which, he says, remain in his possession; this, in my opinion, would be the most effectual way both to ascertain his discovery, if real, and to oblige such of the LITERATI as

may think themselves concerned, to vindicate our *Milton*, so far as he justly may be vindicated, and consequently examine the validity of what is offered to the learned world. (see p. 68.)

By W. L.'s specimen from the *German jesuit*, I find more than 30 heads which appear constituent parts of *Milton's* paradise lost; but, as W. L. has only exhibited the heads, without shewing in what manner the jesuit has executed them, it is certainly more just to both sides, to suspend one's opinion till this is done, than draw harsh conclusions from truths not yet produced to view. Before I conclude, I cannot forbear this remark, that W. L. has either been more fortunate than others in falling upon what appears plausible at least, or his superior judgment, and extensive reading of books upon sacred subjects has given him this ascendant.—I impatiently wait to see the sequel of his productions. (see p. 82.) R. A.

A representation of a cruel MACHINE, found at Laird B——e's in Scotland, and brought to town by his royal highness the Duke; supposed to be made use of by the rebels to extort confession; but whether or not, we are not certain.



This machine is made of iron, weighing about 16lb. the height about four foot; it opens like a pair of tongs, and encloses the neck in a broad collar, in which is fixed an iron spike that points to the back of the skull, which has a spring, so that if the unhappy person

son raises or drops his head, it must run into it; his hands and legs are fixed in cuffs, and the irons, which are four flat bars, by screws and bolts, which go thro' them in several places, confine him so close, as to occasion excessive torment.

N.B. Laird B——e has put this machine in practice, and tortured several of his tenants and others, who had offended him; for which he was brought to a trial at Edinburgh.

In Defence of the SCOTCH, &c.

THE THISTLE, a pamphlet written in answer to *Old England's* severe * invective against the *Scotch*,
* (See the extract of it in *Dec. Mag.* p. 633)

first takes notice of the journalist's *rancour* and *coarse stile*, and then supposes it to be written in order to introduce (see p. 102.) some act in this session against the liberties of that misrepresented people, by the all powerful p——t, which perhaps (*says the writer*) has made too free with some *essentials* of our constitution, thro' the quackery of our state physicians. The *Scotch*, he owns, were once corrupted, or they would not be scorned as at present, but the seducer was most culpable.—“Yes, Sir, they were tempted, and yielded, or you had had no union, consequently no rebellion. However, of the two rebellions since the union, they were neither quelled but by *Scotchmen*.—Are they then for their zeal and loyalty to have justice dispensed among them from Westminster-hall?—Are they to be thus rewarded?”——

But *English* gratitude is always such,
To hate the hand which does oblige too much;
Experience tells us, 'tis the *English* way,
Their benefactors always to betray.

Free-born-*Englishman*.

from whence this author quotes many such passages.

In answer to *English* lenity, and generosity p. 634, the author mentions the old affair at *Glenco*, and the action at C——n. “Heavens! *English* lenity! let the *Scots* north of Sp——y,—let the *Irish* nation, groaning under their taskmasters, witness it.—The exportation of coined bullion to *Ireland* is prohibited, yet are they not allowed to coin a copper farthing.—As to generosity—what instance can you bring of it? Neither *Scotch* nor *Irish* have tasted of it, and as to *Hanoverians*, tho' they furnish you with king, they do not escape contempt—nor *Englishmen* would deviate from na-

ture, did not they return favours with ingratitude.”

Wise men affirm it is the *English* way
Never to grumble till they come to pay,
And then they always think, their temper's such,
The work too little, and the pay too much.

A “But in what did your exuberant generosity to the *Scotch* appear? in cutting off the head of their queen, and of her royal grandson your king, because of *Scots* extraction?”——

As to its being a reward to transport the *Scots* to the *West Indies* (see p. 634)

B “it might be so, were the colonies fairly dealt by—but I'll point out a short way to get rid of the *Scots*,—'tis but by a vote to undo what was obtain'd by — C——n in 1707.”

The *Scots*, you say, *swarm in the army*—The reason is, because they are

C “more martial; happy had it been, if it had more of them; for the courage, conduct and politeness of the *Scots* have always reflected honour on your army.—Court martials on *Scots* delinquents by sea, or land, are things unheard of. The principal commanders at *Preston-pans* and *Falkirk* were not *Scots*.—Who fought like *Gardner* and *Monro* in the late bloody contests for the crown?—But why should not the army, the bar and pulpit be open to *Scots* as well as *English*? Was it not the intent of the union that they should be one people?

E “A descent from a long race of peers, warriors, and legislators ought to be no objection at the bar, which borrows most of its present lustre from those few of birth that attend it,—I believe it was never known but among *Englishmen*, that a descent from merchants, shoemakers, taylors, butchers, bakers, and bailiffs followers, render'd an orator more regarded, elegant, and sonorous.—And were it not for two *Scotch* gentlemen at the bar, who support oratory there, as far as the present forms will admit,—the *Scots* by would not know what is meant by the pleadings.

G “These gentlemen, no less conspicuous for their knowledge and virtue, than for politeness of manners and noble extraction—have gone great lengths in reforming its language, and in instructing their fellow barristers, in the methods, forms, and connexion of an argument, of which the *English* were generally more shamefully ignorant. Even the furr'd nodders on the B——h have benefited by these young *Scotch* pleaders, yet are they become the very envy of them.—One

of these, whom you step out of your way purposely to abuse, is no less an ornament to the *English* senate and bar, than to his family and country."

[The reader will perceive, by this short sketch, that there is as much virulence in this answer as in the journal,—A pamphlet is publish'd to expose these pieces, as a delign of our enemies to set one part of the nation against the other.]
"Tis the same rope at different ends they twist.

WE have frequently had occasion to observe the mistakes, which foreign writers, especially the *French*, have made concerning the *English*.—A mistake made by Abbe *St Pierre*, we rectify in p. 63.—In *December Magazine* p. 627, we corrected the abbe *Le Blanc's* mistake concerning the *English* ladies advertising for husbands, he asserting, that it was a serious and general affair. We shall now take notice of a second mistake of this same author: He says, (letter XXXIII.) speaking of the two houses of parliament of *Great Britain*, 'ALL that passes in these assemblies soon becomes publick; for, as formerly at *Rome*, here are skilful transcribers, who by the art of writing short-hand, take down any speech, however rapidly it is pronounced.'

In this erroneous opinion, he makes quotations from several speeches, as if they were actually taken word for word from the speaker's mouth; whereas the contrary is so far true, that if he had been a more diligent enquirer, he might have found, by publick advertisements that they were not pretended to be printed as they were spoken.

The gentleman who favour'd us with the substance of Mr *P—e's* speech, inserted in our last Supplement, declares it to be related from the strength of memory only, and tho' we have undoubted authority to say that the arguments in general against the question are fairly and faithfully represented, yet some things (not relating to the question) are ascribed to that gentleman, which he did not say, tho' they might be said by others.

As it is therefore universally known here, that no person is admitted to write down any speech in either house, gentlemen do not think themselves responsible for every word and expression in those accounts, which have been publish'd as the substance only of the arguments on such occasions. *

The abbe, perhaps, in his turn, may equally exult in detecting our mistakes concerning the customs of *France*.

* See Vol. 7. p. 830.

The FIGURE of a STONE found in Cast steeds Garden, near the grand Fort Petrianis.—See Vol. XI. p. 650, Vol. XII. p. 30, 31.

An Explanation of the Inscription is desired from the learned.



MR URBAN,

WHEN an improv'd edition of any work, of such consequence as the UNIVERSAL HISTORY, is about to come from our *English* presses, I believe that your readers, those in remote parts especially, will expect more concerning it than two or three lines among the common books. For should you stop there, you would seem more regardless of the honour of your own country, than the authors of the foreign monthly books have been of theirs, who all publish'd with no little ostentation the programma (as they call it) of the translations only of the first edition of this work into *French*, *Dutch*, and *Italian*. And tho' you have been so just as, in your Laconic manner, to signify that the first volume of the new edition was sold off within the month, yet still it will be no more than justice, if you should bestow an hundred lines upon an account of it: For such would not exceed in proportion the regard you pay to the clergy, in giving a line for the substance of a sermon: Nor be less acceptable to those favour'd readers.

And now, Sir, flattering myself that I have prevailed with you, be pleas'd to let your work record thus—

On the first day of January 1747, was published (with his Majesty's Royal Licence) the first Volume, in Octavo of

THE UNIVERSAL HISTORY,

From the earliest Account of Time. Compiled from original Authors, and illustrated by Maps, Cuts, Notes, &c. pr. 5 s. in boards.

Note, A volume will be published every month till the whole be finished, which is to consist of twenty volumes, with the advantage of one general Index, in the last volume, where also will be the list of subscribers.

THE proposals for the first edition of this great work take notice, That it had been justly complain'd of, that tho' the world abounded with books, which pass'd for *General Histories*, a *General History* was still wanting; for either the authors did not descend low enough, which is the defect of Sir *Walter Raleigh's*; or if they did, they seldom went further than the *European* nations, which is the fault of Dr *Howell's*, the most general history extant in *English*: Not to mention other imperfections occasioned by the want of discoveries and improvements which have since been made in history, chronology and geography. And this complaint having of late increased, especially since the establishment of professorships for *modern history* in the universities has brought this study more in esteem, a society of gentlemen undertook effectually to remove the cause, by publishing an history of all nations whatever, both ancient and modern.

These were the authors motives for engaging in this work. As to the execution of it: It has been their care, by giving the history of every nation apart, to free the lesser monarchies and states from the historical bondage of the greater, in which they are generally involved (Gknt. Mag. for FEB. 1747.)

by other authors, who treat them with as much tyranny as their conquerors, never mentioning them but occasionally; so that, except in this work, it is in vain to seek for a continued, uniform, and perfect history of their affairs.

Each particular history begins from the first notice to be found of the people, and is carried down from their original, through the several revolutions and changes in their government and religion, to their dissolution, (or to some other remarkable period, at which it was proper to break off the thread of narration, till it shall be resumed in the history of the latter times.) All their migrations and conquests are particularly related, with an exact account of the successions and reigns of their respective emperors, kings, princes and other rulers, their famous exploits in arms, their progress in learning, inventions or trade; in short, nothing is omitted which may be useful or instructive.

It is to be observed, that this work is no translation from the *French*; no collection from collections; but the whole is extracted from the original authors, which are constantly quoted. In the ancient history, the foundation is, the ancients themselves; and the moderns are made use of only as comments upon them. And as the compilers of this work have not trusted to what others have done before them, neither have they confided in one nation for the history of another; but have constantly had recourse to their own historians, as best qualified to give an account of their own affairs: For this reason, the greatest part of what relates to oriental history, so little known at present in *Europe*, has been extracted, as far as it could be done with any tolerable degree of certainty, from the best oriental authors, of which our libraries afford plenty, though hitherto but little used; for it seems altogether as unreasonable to take the history of the *Persians*, *Arabians*, *Turks*, &c. from the *Greek*, or other *European* authors, as to compile the *European* history out of the oriental.

The authors, throughout this work, have avoided introducing long descriptions of battles and sieges, harangues, speeches and letters, and, in short, all other digressions, which, though they may be excuseable in particular, ought to be omitted in general histories, where nothing but essentials should find a place.

For the same reason, they have avoided, as much as possible, entering into controversy, especially about points which are absolutely uncertain and undecidable; and have only engaged in it on some particular occasions, where they could effectually clear up a difficulty, to the reader's satisfaction: In a word, they have endeavoured equally to shun the extremes of brevity and prolixity.

It is needless to observe, that this work will save the expence of buying numbers of volumes, besides furnishing the learned with some that are no where to be found except in the libraries of the curious.

As I only send you part of the proposals, it may be necessary to add that the whole, with a

further account of the work, and particularly of the present edition, may be had, gratis, of T. OSBORNE, in *Gray's Inn*; A. MILLAR, in the *Strand*; J. OSBORN in *Pater-noster row*; and of all the bookfellers in *Great Britain and Ireland*; by whom subscriptions are taken in: And I would advise every subscriber to possess himself of one copy of the Proposals, that he may discover whether the undertakers better or recede from the promised bill of fare.

This edition, it is easily to be supposed, will have the advantage of the first edition, which was in folio, as the authors have been some time revising, re-examining, and criticising, their own work, in order to rectify mistakes, supply deficiencies, retrench superfluities, and to add every thing which either their own retrospection had suggested to them, or which came too late from their correspondents, to be taken notice of before.

To make room for these curious and necessary additions, the authors propose to omit all those parts of the history of one nation which are included in that of another, making proper references where to find them.

But to do justice to the purchasers of the *first Impression*, and that those gentlemen, who may be still disposed to have the work in folio, as a library-book, may not be discouraged from purchasing it, the most material additions will be printed in that form, to be had separate, or to be annexed to the sets which shall be hereafter purchased.

Gentlemen, who have observed any mistakes, omissions, or other faults, in the first edition of this work, are humbly requested to communicate them to the proprietors, who will gratefully acknowledge the favour.

S I R,

IT is confidently whisper'd about town, that the new ministry, who, it must be own'd, have hit upon the art of raising money without oppressing the poor, have determined to conclude the supplies for the present year with an action of éclat: To take the tax off soap and candles, and lay it upon kept mistresses. Every duke to pay, for each lady of pleasure, 500*l.* every earl and marquis 400*l.* every viscount and baron 300*l.* every bart. 200*l.* all esquires 100*l.* and every private gentleman 50*l.* per Ann. The venerable judges, the reverend body of the clergy, and all above dukes (to avoid giving offence) are to be exempted. This duty will, upon the most charitable computation, make up all deficiencies in the civil list, and cordially contribute towards keeping up the spirits of the sinking fund. This will also for ever wipe off that black aspersions, that the chief care of the honourable houses is, to spare themselves. Thus we may fight the French with their own weapons:

Thus, even our little heroes will be able, in some measure, to propagate the publick good: And thus also shall those madams, which have hitherto been gravely contemned as the corruption, be henceforward chearfully caressed, as very useful members, of society.

Nottingham, Feb. 9, 1746. P.C.

S I R; Litchfield, Feb. 9, 1746.

MR Smith, in his furious letter, in your last magazine, has most industriously avoided the point in dispute, and with a great deal of acrimony, very ill applied, run out into personal invective. But, in order to defend the propriety of my epithet, (*See Vol. xvi. p. 646.*) it will be necessary to subjoin the following observations.

All learned men that have treated of the origin of monks, do, for the most part, agree, that those orders of religious persons took their first rise from the persecutions, that were raised in the church, in the early times of christianity; which forced persons, most eminent for piety,* to take refuge in forests, woods, deserts, and solitary places, from whence they acquired the appellation of monks; but, in process of time, when they began to be very numerous, and to dwell in monasteries, many of them were guilty of the most flagrant enormities, oppressions, and tyrannies, even to deserve the sentence pass'd upon them at the council of Gappe. But to say they all were so, is unchristian indeed! Since, in all ages, there have been men of that order, remarkable for their piety and learning, which to enumerate would far exceed the bounds I am confined to.

That they were good historians (to confine ourselves to this nation) the annals of every religious house will shew us, and of which venerable Bede, Matthew Paris†, William of Malmshury, Florentius, the monk of Worcester, Henry of Huntingdon, Robert of Gloucester (poet and historian) Walter Mapes, William Rishanger, Marianus Scotus, Rous of Warwick, &c. &c. are shining instances: And that they were preservers, if not improvers of learning, the numberless manuscripts of the classics, and other valuable books (not to mention the Greek testament, which more particular-

* Nicephorus, Lib. viii.

† Matthew Paris is said to be a good painter, architect, mathematician, divine, historian, and poet.

particularly required their care) deposited in their libraries, will easily discover. Judge then, Sir, whether justly, or not, Mr S. calls them the universal jugglers of mankind. I am as far from defending the characters of the monks, or the religion they profess, as any man in the three kingdoms; therefore shall say nothing to the trite story of *Galileo*, or council of *Gappe*; bus as most of the outrages they committed, proceeded from a mistaken zeal for their religion, I think it would be less unchristian in Mr S. to pity, than abuse them.

Yours, &c. T. B.

An important Remark upon a Mistake of the Abbe DE ST PIERRE, with regard to the Salubrity of the Air at Paris beyond that of London. By a Gentleman of Amsterdam.

SOME time ago looking into Tome xii. of the *Moral and political Works of the Abbe St Pierre*, I fell upon Article xxv. where that judicious author observes a remarkable difference in the wholesomeness of the air of *London* and that of *Paris*. In consulting the registers of births and burials from 1701 to 1736, he found the number of dead amount to more than one third, above the births in *London*, whereas in *Paris* the burials were less than the births, in proportion of 42 to 43. Supposing this to be matter of fact, he concludes, very naturally, that the air of *London* must be very unwholesome.* He might at the same time have concluded that in less than half a century *Great Britain* must become almost a desert, from the numbers of people which flock from all parts of the country to supply that capital. But ought not a consequence, so obvious as this, have raised in M. St Pierre a suspicion that there was some error in his calculation? For in all other places providence maintains a juster proportion between deaths and births, and even in the worst of air there never happens, in the natural course, so prodigious a difference as that of more than one third. Besides, the air of *London*, which seems unhealthy to strangers, because of the smoak of the coal, which is very thick in winter, must of itself be at least as pure as that of any great city in the world, since it is built on a continued eminence, on a gravelly soil, full of wide streets, adorn'd with abundance of squares, plentifully supply'd with excellent water, and seated along the bank of a very large and fine

river. Moreover it is inconceivable, or rather impossible, that a city, where residence is so mortal as it is represented, should encrease at that rate as it does every day, so as in less than 130 years to become above six times as big as it was under Queen *Elizabeth*. In short, those who have read the *political arithmetick* of Sir *Wm Petty* will find that, according to that gentleman, *London* doubles its inhabitants every 40 years; which would be absolutely impossible, on the Abbe's supposition.

These reflections, I cannot deny, must needs still more and more embarrass those calculators, who imagine the printed extracts of the registers of deaths and christenings to be a sufficient authority; and I have often observed, from questions proposed to me by intelligent persons on this subject, that the thing was regarded as a mystery, and must be still so to those who never were in *England*, or have not had opportunity to investigate the truth.

I shall, therefore, take occasion, as I have obtained the necessary lights, to solve the difficulty, and unriddle the whole affair, that has furnish'd M. de Pierre with matter for groundless and whimsical reflexions on the kings and parliament of *Great Britain*, in which he expresses his astonishment that they should not rather have their residence at *Oxford*, or some other place near *London*, than in so unhealthy a city.

1. The city of *London* contains a vast number of inhabitants of different nations, as well as different religions. Besides those of the episcopal persuasion, who are possess'd of all the parish churches, there is a prodigious multitude of *Presbyterians*, *Quakers*, and other *Dissenters*, who have their separate meetings, besides *French Refugees*, of whom there are 20 churches, *Germans*, both *Lutherans* and *Reformed*, *Swedes* and *Walloons*, who have churches well frequented, *Roman Catholics*, who fill all the chapels of ambassadors of their persuasion, and *Jews*, of whom there are two synagogues tolerably large. All these put together make little less than half the inhabitants of *London*.

2. Every one who dies is punctually register'd in the parish books, in pursuance of several ordinances ecclesiastic or political, the particulars of which are not to our purpose; but the principal of them enjoins that all who die, of whatever country or religion they be, shall be interred no where, but either in the common burying-place belonging to

* See a like mistake, Vol. xvi. p. 626.

to the parish, or in some other place allotted by the parish for that use. This is matter of fact, of which I shall give an instance from *Stow's* description of *London* on account of its singularity. In 1626 there dyed at *London*, a merchant, who was a *Persian* both by birth and religion, and belonged to the retinue of the ambassador, being his secretary. His name was *Maghomet Shaugsware*, and he was bury'd without the churchyard of *St Botolph's Bishops-gate*, but in a place close adjoining to it. His son erected a tomb for him, which is still to be seen,* on which was cut, in the *Persian* tongue, the name of the deceased with the following words, "This tomb was erected for *Coya Shaugsware*, the chief of the servants of the King of *Persia*, during 20 years, who came here on the business of the King of *Persia*, and died in his service. If any *Persian* travelling from his own country comes to this place, let him read this, and offer up a prayer for the deceased. The Lord receive his soul! Here lies *Maghomet Shaugsware*, who was born in the city of *Novoy* in *Persia*." The funeral solemnities were perform'd in public *August* 10. Between the hours of 8 and 9 in the morning, the ambassador, followed by the son of the deceased, and several other persons, accompany'd the corps to the place where it was interred. The son seating himself to the North of the sepulchre, with his legs across, read and chaunted certain things alternately, intermixing with his reading and chaunting abundance of sighs and tears. This, with other ceremonies performed over the grave, lasted near half an hour, after which the friends of the deceased, to the number of six, did not fail of coming to the tomb every morning for a month together to offer up some devotions and prayers, and would have done so perhaps much longer if the populace, who began to insult them, had not prevented it.

3. But though they are very exact in registering deaths in the city of *London*, they are far from being so with respect to births, none of which are enter'd in the parish register, but such as are carry'd to the common office, and consequently appear in the publick lists. Now none are ever transmitted to this office, but the infants of *Episcopalians*,

* In 1720, when that edition of *Stow* was published. Upon the rebuilding of *St Botolph* church, the tomb stone was removed.

because none else receive baptism from the minister of the parish, whose office it is to administer the same. Hence we never see in the common register of births the children of *Presbyterians*, *Quakers*, *French Refugees*, *Wallons*, *Germans*, *Swedes*, *Roman Catholics*, nor *Jews*. And as those together make up almost one half of the children that are born in *London*, it follows very naturally, that in the extracts from the public registers, the number of burials must very considerably exceed that of births, which, you see, would not happen, if they were both register'd with equal exactness.

An Extract of a Letter to Dr HALES, from the Rt Rev. the Lord Bishop of CLOYNE, dated Jan. 17, 1746-7, which, containing a Prescription for the Cure of the Distemper which rages among the Horned Cattle, the Bishop desires may be communicated to the Public, he being of opinion, from the Success in the few Instances in which it has been tried, that it would be a means to preserve the Lives of Multitudes of Cattle, if timely applied, viz.

TO one gallon of fresh tar, pour six gallons of cold water, stir and work them strongly together, with a large flat stick for the space of one full hour: let the whole stand six or eight hours, that the tar may subside; then scum it, and pour off the water, whereof three gallons warm are to be given the first day, two the second, and one the third day, at equal intervals, the dose not being less than a pint, nor more than a quart; and the beast being all that time, and for two or three days after, kept warm, and nourished, if it will not eat hay, with mash or gruel.

"I believe this course will rarely fail of success, having often observed fevers in human kind to have been cured by a similar method. But, as in fevers, it often throws out pustules or ulcers on the surface of the body, so in beasts it may be presumed to do the like; which ulcers, being anointed with a little tar, will, I doubt not, in a short time dry up and disappear.

"By this means the lives of infected cattle may be preserved at the expence of a gallon of tar for each. A thing which I repeat and inculcate, not only for the sake of the cattle, and their owners, but also for the benefit of mankind in general, with regard to a fever: Which terrible subduer and destroyer of our

our species, I have constantly found to be itself easily subdued by tar-water. Nevertheless, tho' in most other cases I find that the use of this medicine hath generally obtained, yet in this most dangerous and frequent case, where its aid is most wanted, and at the same time most sure, I do not find that the use thereof has equally obtained abroad in the world.

It grieves me to think that so many thousands of our species should daily perish, by a distemper which may be easily cured by a remedy so ready at hand, so easy to take, and so cheap to purchase as tar-water, which I never knew to fail, when copiously drank, in any sort of fever. And this I say, after more than an hundred tryals, in my own family and neighbourhood.

“ But whatever backwardness people may have to try experiments on themselves or their friends, yet it is hoped they may venture to try them on their cattle, and that the success of such tryals in fevers of brutes (for a fever it plainly is) may dispose them to probable hopes of the same success in their own species.

“ Experiments, I grant, ought to be made with caution, and yet they may be made, and actually are made every day on probable reasons and analogy. Thus, for instance, because I knew that tar-water was cordial and diaphoretic, and yet no inflamer, I ventured to give it in every stage of the small-pox, tho' I had never heard before of its being given otherwise than as a * preservative against that distemper; and the success answered my expectation.

“ If I can but introduce the general use of tar-water for this murrain, which is in truth a fever, I flatter myself this may pave the way for its general use in all fevers whatsoever.

“ A murrain among cattle hath been sometimes observed to be the forerunner of the plague among men. If that should prove the present case (which God forbid) I would earnestly recommend the copious drinking of warm tar-water, from the very first appearance of the symptoms of such plague. I do also recommend it to be try'd in like manner against the bite of a mad dog, when other approved medicines are not at hand.

* See Vol. IX. p. 36.

Mr URBAN, Mansfield, Feb. 14.

Cannot omit communicating to you some surprizing experiments lately

made with glass tubes before a fire.

I placed a tube, of 54 inches long, and three tenths of an inch thick, at an angle of 49° with the horizon; the lower end was supported with a pivot, and placed in a china bason; the upper end was supported with a glass tube, about 4 inches from the fire. The supported tube almost immediately began to move round upon its axis, with its upper side towards the fire, with a motion of about three times round in one minute. I tried it at several angles with the horizon, and found the same effect, but when it was placed perpendicular, it stood still. — I then placed two other tubes at right angles to the face of the fire, and nearly horizontal, except a little rising towards the fire, and upon these I placed a tube, of about 50 inches long, and six tenths of an inch diameter; and presently this supported tube began to move towards the fire, and roll about its axis, until it came at the bars, and then kept turning round: the supporters were about 40 inches from each other; but when I moved the supporters to 24, 25 or 26 inches from each other, the supported tube stood still; and when I placed the supporters nearer together, the supported tube rolled from the fire, and continued to do so to the distance of 18 or 20 inches; and the nearer the supporters are to each other, the faster is the motion from the fire, and the more remote from each other, the faster is the motion to the fire. The motion is commonly regular (nearly) and progressive; the larger the fire, the swifter the motion. One of 54 inches long, and three tenths diameter, with the supporters near each end, will turn round 5 times in a minute; whereas a thick one, of seven tenths diameter, will not move more than twice round in a minute.

I am, Sir, &c,

THO. SPARROW.

G An Observation of the Moon's Eclipse, on Feb. 14, 1746-7.

THE beginning was 15 minutes past three in the morning, apparent time, at Mansfield; then clouds interposed. The time was found by a true meridian line, and the observation made with a good telescope, — Mr C. C. in a certain Diary, has given no less than seven calculations of this eclipse; four, he tells us, are from Leadbetter's Tables, and three from new tables, founded on Sir Isaac Newton's theory. He makes the duration 3h 36' 9" by the first tables:

bles; but the times of beginning and ending come much short of it.

By his first Tab. { End 5h 50' 29"
 { Begin. 3 13 20
 { Durat. 2 37 9

By the 2d Tab. { End 5 40 8
 { Begin. 3 2 10
 { Durat. 2 37 58

Which duration in the }
 proper column is. } 3 40 18

How this indefatigable calculator will account for these obvious blunders, I must own is beyond my comprehension. B

The INFATUATION of some Christian Women.

S-I R,

I Am well informed, 'there is an house not far from the receptacle for mad-folk, and is doubtless often a prelude to it, where Females, of various appearances, daily resort to have their fortunes told them, by a woman who pretends to be able to enter into the future events of providence, by the use of *coffee-grounds*; and who has no other visible way of supporting herself, nor occasion for any, her practice in this sort of employment being very considerable.'

You will be apt to say, the thing being notorious, and cognizable by the civil magistrate, why did I not give information in another place?

In answer to this, you must know, I am a man, and for that reason excluded from these mysteries. The *sovereign* is too much upon her guard to admit any but *females*. Besides, I chose this method, that I might offer a *few* things to expose the evil, in order to convince the *fair sex*, if possible, by reason and argument; an end which a judicial process will not so directly answer.

Indeed the *statutes* against *witchcraft* are repealed; but nevertheless, I find in the 9th of Geo. II. ch. 5. 'That if any one undertakes to tell fortunes, or from their skill in any crafty science, to discover where goods stolen or lost may be found; upon conviction, they shall be imprisoned a year, and stand in the pillory once every quarter, in some market town, and may be ordered to give security for their good behaviour.'

Thus the sense of our legislature lies fully against the practice, and condemns it, as deserving *public infamy*. There is therefore an insufferable degree of impudence in any person, who dare act in violation of this statute. It is an act

of rebellion against a lawful government, which in this law has very wisely consulted the public virtue.—But if the case was supposeable, that any person could be endow'd with such knowledge in futurities, that could serve any valuable purpose in society, or to individuals, the statute would then be unreasonable.

That this cannot be the case, is evident, because the maker of man has reserved to himself that prerogative. Such *secret things* belong only to him. And whenever he has inspired any with a *spirit of prophecy*, it has been to answer some great end of his government. He has never once done it, to furnish any man with the means of getting a livelihood. The *lucrative* use of the pretended knowledge determines persons to be of the same spirit with Simon the sorcerer; they are in the gall of bitterness, and in the bond of iniquity, their hearts are not right with God, and their money shall perish with them.

Would the *fair sex* but consider that however fond they may be of indulging a warm imagination, there are no wretches of this infamous tribe of deceivers, that can know an hundredth part of what they might know of themselves. What they collect, in order to make their guesses, is either by an observation of their own weaknesses, passions, vanities, that their air and action discover, and by some informations they artfully obtain by the questions put to them: and sometimes they have *setters*, who find out their habitations, and learn their condition and character.

Thus, when one of these fortune-tellers has raised and impressed the imagination of a young lady with the *personal description* of the man who is to be her husband, it is common to give proper instructions to some fellow she has been so describing, who fails not to take his advantage accordingly.—In short, fortune-telling is no other than a wicked scheme to get money, by a conspiracy against the peace and virtue of the young, giddy and unthinking of the female sex.

I am, S I R, a Well-wisher
 to the Happiness of the Sex.

Moor-fields, Aug. The SPECTATOR.
 18, 1746.

DECREE of the King of PRUSSIA, in
 Favour of his Popish Subjects.

WE Frederick, by the grace of God, king of Prussia, &c. The Roman catholicks inhabiting our provinces and

and states, particularly those that dwell within the city of our residence of *Berlin*; having most humbly represented to us, that their number is so much increased, that it is no longer possible for them to meet in the place hitherto appointed for their assemblies; and having beseeched us to grant them permission, at their own proper cost, to build a church in the said city: For these causes we make it known by the present decree, for ourselves and our successors, that for important reasons, we have granted their desire; and by these presents permit the Roman catholicks to build a church, as large as they can or will, for the celebration of divine service, without any hindrance, and to erect one or more steeples with little and great bells, without opposition or restriction. And as a testimony of our royal grace and good-will, we shall give and grant for that purpose a convenient place, which shall be assigned by our commissary to those deputed for that end; and that they may be able to collect wherewith to build the said church, we will and ordain, that father *Mezenati*, of the order of the *Carmelites* at *Mantua*, preacher to those of the *French* and *Italian* nations in our service, have full power to collect the liberalities and alms which are to be applied to the said use, as well among the Roman Catholicks in our states and dominions, as those in other places, as they shall judge most expedient for that purpose. We likewise give them full leave to substitute one or more persons, duly authorised, to remit the money so collected into secure hands, or to one of the principal banks in *Berlin*. We farther promise, for ourselves and for our successors, that neither we nor they shall, in any time to come, ever permit the said edifice or church to be converted to any other use than that for which it is destined, *viz.* of the Roman Catholicks.

Given at Potzdam, Nov. 22, 1746.

Mr URBAN,

IN your Magazine for *January* I read *An essay on MILTON's imitation of the moderns*, subscribed W. L. I agree with you, that this *Essay* may occasion some speculation among the curious, provided the author bring any tolerable reasons for what he advances; but till he does that, he must not be surprised if an *English* reader proves somewhat resty in giving up his opinion of MILTON's genius and fancy; which we

thought we did not in the least derogate from, by allowing him to pick up a simile, or borrow a description from the ancients, while we see the noble improvements and exact application he makes of them to his own subject; but, if he is to be reduced to the pitiful state of a bare translator, where the manner, and, in some respect, the very words in which he is to treat the subject, are ready laid to his hand, in what consists the glory and merit of the poet, or what high praise is he intitled to for his beautiful structure? where not only the materials are borrowed, but a great part of the edifice is raised, and his part seems only to be, to give a few finishing touches, and to dedicate the building, which, if with a good assurance and tolerable address he will assume the whole to himself, may perhaps make a good show, and dazzle the unthinking many, but with the more intelligent and discerning will gain him little real praise.

But what does this gentleman mean by *imitation*? I have been used to think that *imitation* had only a reference to the manner of treating, and not to the subject itself; for when the same subject and persons which are treated of by one author, are copied by another, and in the same manner and phrase (which, if I mistake not, is pretty near W. L.'s assertion of *Milton*) this I should call *transcribing*, or, if in a different language, *translating*, but hardly *imitating*. Thus we say *Virgil* imitated *Homer*, when taking the hint from his *Voyages of Ulysses* he wrote those of *Aeneas*; but if Mr *Pope* had taken greater liberties with *Homer*, and given us a much looser version of that poet than he has done, and presuming on these variations, had pretended to impose the performance upon us, as a new poem of his own, in *imitation* of the *Iliad*, we should hardly, for all that, have allowed him the reputation he might aim at of being an *original*, but very readily would rank him in the number of *translators*.

But allowing this author to use his words in his own way, let us see what reason there is, from the instances he brings, to think *Milton* borrow'd (as he also calls it; and which is much better than *imitated*) from *Masenius*, and I dare say they will appear very insufficient to any who considers them attentively: *Masenius* and *Milton* happened at different times to form the same design of writing a poem on the fall of man;

man; *Masenius* wrote first; Does it therefore follow that *Milton* borrowed the design from him? *Masenius* has his *propositio*, and *invocatio nūminis*, and so has *Milton*; but would he not also have had these parts in his poem, tho' the other had never thought of them? As for the manner of expressing these parts, I think (considering the subject is the same) they can hardly be more different; and so far would I be from allowing that the beginning of *Milton's* poem took its rise from that of *Masenius*, that in my judgment (and this gentleman says I may judge for myself) if *Milton* had ever seen *Masenius*, and in any sort had attempted to borrow from him, his poem would neither have been the same, nor so good as it is.

I have one reason more for believing that *Milton* never saw the poem of this learned Jesuit, which is founded on his own assertion; for who can believe that, if *Milton* had seen *Masenius's* poem (not to mention the store of *Latin authors* on the same subject, which W. L. keeps in reserve) and had been conscious to himself of having borrowed so much from them, that ever he would have told us, speaking of his song,

while it pursues
Things unattempted yet in prose or rhyme.

If *Milton* had resolved to use us in this manner, he ought at least to have followed the example of a late famous critic (who by the by was a rare man for inventions, and perhaps the chief of our author's clan, and) who, when he met with any thing in an author, who was not much read, which he wanted to adopt and call his own, carefully suppressed what copies of the book he could (and this was sometimes too much in his power) then published the invention, and put his name to it.

But, what will go a great way to convince any man of the groundlessness of this gentleman's assertion, and at the same time may enable every *English* reader to judge of the matter, is a close translation of the quotations here made use of; as comparisons must be much more exact betwixt performances in the same language, than they possibly can be where the languages are different: I therefore have attempted to translate the lines which our author seems to reckon more immediately the foundation of what *Milton* has said on the same subject.

Principium culpæ, &c.

[See *MILTON's English in the Mag.* for October 1746, p. 548.]

The rise of evil, source of hellish pow'r,
The fatal woes, which all the wretched race
Of men oppress with slav'ry base to sin,
And punishment of crimes, I sing. O thou,
Divine directress of the poet's lay!
A Who *David's* lyre in days of old didst tune,
And teach'd poetic strains; me too assist,
And with sufficient force inspire the song.
Rivian streams, nor *Cirrha's* sweet recess,
Nor *Phæbus'* laurel, nor *Minerva's* tree
Can aid my verse, nor *Pegasean* draught,
Those dreams of antient bards. Th' Almighty
Lord

B The Muse's place supplies, and *Cirrha's* top
By heav'n is far excell'd, from Grace's spring
Streams sweeter far do flow, while *Wisdom's*
self [aid.
Shall much transcend wide-fam'd *Minerva's*
Do thou, O Spirit! favour this attempt;
And guide my labours thro' this new-trod path.
Where'er you soar, assiduous I'll pursue,
Since thou, their maker, all things canst declare,
C All Nature's secrets, and the fall of man.

What immediately follows (See p. 24 F to p. 25 D.) I have nothing to do with, tho', considering their exquisite beauty, I wonder that *Milton* (if ever he saw them) should have let them pass, since what is so beautiful in one poem, can hardly be otherwise in another on the same subject. But to go on,—

Tu mihi tantarum interpres Sapientia, &c.

O Wisdom! sole interpreter of great events,
Man's piteous hap relate, his num'rous woes;
The source evolve, whence sprung those mighty ills!

E The prince of darkness, black *Avernus'* lord,
En'my of God, to endless shades condemn'd,
From heav'n cast out, when he with madness
dar'd

The thunderer in arms, and storm'd the sky,
His brazen chains he burst, his prison broke,
And liberty resumes; with threat'ning mouth
And armed hand, he on the new-born world
F Pours horrid war, and devastation wide:
Can Envy, livid pest! and the mind's bane
Ambition, prove the cause of such dire rage,
In *Antitheus'* breast, and raise such tides of war?

What is above translated may suffice, at least in my judgment, to justify any person, in imagining, that *MILTON* might have wrote as he has done, tho' he never saw or heard of *MASENIUS's* performance, and at the same time in asserting, that a limner could not, for all that, draw a man's picture exactly like, without seeing the original. The former supposition appears very possible, tho' H not the latter. Yours, &c.

MILTONICUS.

* * Several other Gentlemen agree with the above Letter-writer.

A Letter from a Country CLERGYMAN, to a BISHOP, concerning the proposed Tax upon COACHES, and other Vehicles.

My LORD,

IT is impossible to express the various impressions your lordship's letter, relating to the tax on coaches, made here; as people imagined it a jest, or serious: As most inclined to the former, it would be too tedious to trouble you with the witticisms and conundrums it occasioned. *B.* said the church was in danger; *C.* observed it would be like the gospel-feast inverted, that the maimed and lame being the only guests admitted there, would be the only ones excluded here. Our foolish neighbour *T. P.* was almost the only person who believed it, and assumed upon it the air of a statesman, and appealed to us all, whether it had not been his scheme for many years; we fell in with his foible, and all expressed our sense of his importance, which produced a scene very much to his satisfaction and our own.——But as we have now no reason to doubt such a tax being really intended, give me leave to represent to you our thoughts of it here. My living, your lordship knows, is under 70*l.* *per Ann.* yet out of this, some years since, I made a shift to lay out six pounds on an old chariot, which, with the help of my ploughman and a pair of cart-horses, has drawn my wife, &c. half a mile to church, who, for the future, must go in a cart, or stay at home. Repairs, &c. have cost me, *communibus annis*, for the eleven years I have had it, about 17*s.* so the interest of my money, at 5 *per Cent*, on the 6*l.* and 7*s.* in repairs, is 13*s.* *per Ann.* which with tax on this my pompous luxury, will be increased to 4*l.* 13*s.* *per Ann.* almost the prime cost of setting up my equipage. I am afraid this is not my case singly, but will be found pretty nearly so, of most of the small clergy in *England*. Among the laity we have several gentlemen farmers, who manage, in some degree, with the same frugality, and who, for the same reasons, are prepared to part with, or continue them according to the fate of this bill; inasmuch, that I can compute, that in sixteen parishes I have in my eye, three times that number of coaches will be disposed of, for we look on the same sum, which is but a trifling duty on grand equipages, to amount to a prohibition on ours, which resembles

(*Geut. Mag.* FEB. 1747.)

them no more than a ragged coat does an embroidered suit.——I shall not dwell on the quantity of glass (not to mention leather, &c.) this will bring to market, nor the future consumption of these commodities it will prevent; **A** let them consider that, whose province it is to look that one duty does not prey upon another: To me I own it looks a little like the son eating the father. But I shall now enquire into the justice of such a duty, which, as it is more immediately the province of a divine, I think will determine your lordship **B** against it; not to say any thing of the unreasonableness of taxing a small part for the whole, as this law will; I leave it to your lordship, whether it be reasonable, a poor country conveniency of 6 or 7*l.* prime cost, and about 13*s.* annual charge, should contribute as much **C** as a fine town equipage worth hundreds, and that costs 3 or 400 a year to maintain: I say *as much*, for if they are content with one carriage, they are obliged to pay no more; and though some overgrown estates may not value paying for a number, yet these will be few, I fear fewer than are imagined; **D** for whatever gentlemen in the administration may think, who are only conversant in the seat of wealth and affluence, yet we in the country know, the already great pressure of taxes will oblige the common run of country gentlemen to the utmost frugality on this article. But I have one objection more **E** to offer, which I think singly ought to weigh down this scheme, which is, that in the main it will be the heaviest on those who should rather be eased of the present, than oppressed with more weight; I mean the married, and such as have numerous families. How many single gentlemen, from 2, 3, to 800*l.* a year, and more, have no coaches, yet keep a stable of hunters (the worst of which would purchase my equipage) and a pack of hounds, whom this duty will not affect? Tho' no man would more cheerfully lend a hand to the support of my king and country than myself; and I think our late subscriptions in time of danger, justify my vouching the same for my brethren in general; yet I must own, 'tis with regret I should see the poor parson, with his wife and children, reduced to the wretched alternative of being in the dirt, or loaded with a burthen these **F** 'Squires do not touch with one of their fingers.

K

From

From the Anatomist, N^o 15.

An Atom of Chastity and of Gallantry,
and one from Chloe's Lip dissected.

CHLOE is a gay lady of this town, who has either been too lavish of her favours, or at least indiscreet.—To satisfy my curiosity in this point, the subject of my inspection was an atom, taken from the lip of the fair *Chloe*, which was taken at second-hand from the lip of *Amoroso*, who had rifled it from her in a rapturous kiss; but what a medley of atoms, differing in shape, colour, quality, &c. did my glasses present me with! In general, they resembled particles of common clay, which were very numerous; as to the rest, they were a motley crew, consisting of whatever thought can imagine; the vegetative, animate, and inanimate creation, having gone thro' various changes, here met at last, and kindly join'd to form this atom: How often did I imagine, when I viewed some particular particles, that I was inspecting some disagreeable excrescence of nature, rather than any thing that could be produced from the beautiful *Chloe*! It is true, to balance this, I sometimes found fragrant particles from roses, carnations, and other flowers, and what the laborious bee gathers from them was scattered up and down; but, to my surprize, in endeavouring to separate the particles, I found nothing remaining but a large portion of the sting.—At other times I observed a greenish bilious fluid, mixed and strongly united with the honey, which changed the quality of it, and made it at best a *bitter-sweet*, and often so over-power'd it, that the largest of my magnifying-glasses presented no appearance of honey, nor any other ingredients to distinguish it from pure gall.

An atom of *chastity* being produced to the society for examination, it appeared at first of a resplendent shining white, no ways inferior to snow itself: it was some time before any one of us could prevail upon ourselves to spoil the beauty of this immaculate particle; but curiosity at length prevailing, we had no sooner touch'd the outside of it with our incision-knife, but immediately the milk-white shell, or covering of it, unfolded, and offered to our view a small fair crystal particle, that darted forth vivid rays, superior to a brilliant of the first water, or the first diamonds. This then, tho' often meanly bartered for those gawdy trifles, is the true inestima-

ble jewel that can alone add grace to every fair; this the shining ornament, that can alone give lustre to their native charms.

Our next dissection was performed upon an atom of *gallantry*; which, tho' it gave us no satisfaction, made some little amends, by affording us very little trouble: For how much soever it put on the appearance of a solid, we were soon convinced it was only a fluid: on the very first division it separated into an infinite number of round globules, all in a violent motion and agitation, which were continually expanding themselves into bladders, and bursting upon every concourse, 'till the whole were at last evaporated and vanished. However, on a more accurate search, we found a very fine powder or dust left behind; which, upon examination, proved to be the seeds of diseases and poverty, sorrow and repentance. These we were unwilling to throw away, so delivered them to *Pacolet*, who immediately went to the mall, where he found the owner of the atom, and invisibly returned those reliques by an imperceptible injection into the barren store-house of his ideas!

But what shall we say to the amends made me by the succeeding operation? It is true that it cost much trouble, but then the discovery infinitely overpaid it! Know then, my moral reader, that we are about to present you with an atom of *Honour*; an atom so closely compacted together by its component ones, that we broke several of our incision-knives before we could make one separation; and, with all our art and strength, could at last make only five, which we found to be the following, and ranged in this order,

CONSCIENCE.

HUMANITY,—RELIGION,—VIRTUE,
UNDERSTANDING.

Among these, the central, and most attractive one, *Religion*, shone forth inexpressibly the brightest: in short, the united lustre of the whole was too resplendently painful to the corporeal eye, and we were forced to give over the operation to indulge the rapturous speculations of the mind upon it.—Be taught, moral reader, to make a mind's vision of this dissection, learn from hence what true *Honour* is, and you will fall in love with it; reflect upon the unreasonableness of only loving it, and you will be uneasy 'till you have it in possession.

From

From the *ANATOMIST*,
And NEWS REGULATOR, Jan. 31.
The Farce of Miss in her TEENS
Anatomiz'd.

Too long has Farce, neglecting nature's
laws, [cause :
Debas'd the stage, and wrong'd the comic
To raise a laugh has been her sole pretence,
Tho' dearly purchas'd at the price of sense.
Prologue to Miss in her Teens.

AS it is an old maxim that the taste of the town is best discovered from their theatrical diversions, I have given uncommon attention to the success of a dramatic performance, which whether in respect for the author, or the merit of the production, has been indulged a very long run, having all along equally filled *Covent Garden Theatre* with company and laughter.

Having been one of the numerous spectators twice myself, and having also read the piece with attention, so I venture to make a *dissection* of *Miss in her Teens*; or, the *Medley of Lovers*.

This farce has little of *novelty* to recommend it, the subject having often before been handled with equal *master-ship* and *delicacy*. Some characters are *unnatural*, and others *faulty*; there is very little *plot*, and no *moral*: But these are blemishes which it shares in common with many celebrated comedies: It is merit enough, to entitle it to be made a *skeleton*, that

Mr G—rr—k is the author of it.

The best actors have performed in it.

And the town have been hugely diverted with it.

The plot runs thus.

Miss *Biddy Bellair*, a simple girl of fortune, bred up under a good-natured maiden aunt in the country, is, at the age of 16, from the pure dictates of nature, to play the part of a finished town-coquet, in receiving and discarding lovers; and after she has diverted herself with many amours, and most artfully play'd the jilt, is to turn out a pattern of love and constancy, in wedding a random suitor whom she had not seen nor heard from for two years. But this is *pure nature*. And Mr G—rr—k tells us in the prologue,

From real life his characters are dress'd.

If we examine Miss *Biddy's* whole character, we shall be infinitely surprised to see how powerfully *nature* influences and directs her.

Her aunt is painted as a very miracle of good-nature, entirely consulting her happiness, and protesting she will never marry her contrary to her inclinations. Miss *Biddy* therefore—acts very *naturally*, and conceals all her suitors from her aunt's knowledge, and entertains them when she is taking her afternoon's nap.

The good lady would not give old Sir *Simon* her consent to become a suitor, unless he obtained Miss *Biddy's*. —So Miss *naturally* accepted his addresses, and was on the point of marrying him, though she declares her aversion to old fellows, and wishes his neck broke.

When Miss *Biddy* wants to get rid of her *fop* and her *officer*, the luckiest (and no doubt the *most natural*) thought comes into her head. I must, says she, part with them decently; suppose I set them together by the ears.—If they won't quarrel, I break with them for cowards, and very justly dismiss them my service: And if they will fight, and one of them should be killed, the other will certainly be hanged, or run away; and so I shall very handsomely get rid of them both. A pretty country-bred, swain-killing, *natural* coquet truly!

But the best *natural* stroke of all is; these lovers are to eylet-hole one another in Miss *Biddy's* presence. The trembling officer would have waited for his rival in the street, in order to mix his blood with the puddle of the next kennel—but Miss must see the battle—she had seen two gentlemen fight the day before, and she was never so diverted in her life. A pretty *natural* AMAZON of sixteen truly!

We before observed that *Biddy's* aunt was a miracle of good nature. Therefore when Captain *Loveit*, whom she is determined to marry, pays her his first visit, *Biddy* (*naturally* enough) orders both him and his man to be locked up in her bed-chamber.

When *Biddy's* maid, with whom she is very intimate, urges her, with promises of assistance, to a confession of her love-secrets; the pretty *innocent* is so very bashful, that being ask'd whether she don't like somebody better than old Sir *Simon* *Loveit*? she cannot say yes, but *heigho*; which, through modesty, is to stand for yes. And yet, the very next time this *innocent* sees Sir *Simon*, after two or three pretty *modest* innuendos, she tells him her heart is set upon a young man, and a young man she will

will have, and that there had been THREE with her that afternoon: Nay more, that they had been quarrelling about her; and that Sir Simon must take up the conqueror. Sir Simon stares, and thinks the world's at an end. But without doubt both these scenes are natural. At least whatever they were in the French, certainly Mr G—rr—k (who appeals to our judgment in his advertisement) must have alter'd the characters for the better.

Biddy has all the simplicity of her age and the country, says the captain. Biddy is a simple innocent, and mighty simple indeed, says the ironical chambermaid. And Biddy has a little head, but a good heart, says Biddy herself. It is all one natural character.

But to take our leave of Miss Biddy, who is nature's portrait of a girl unpractised in art at the age of sixteen, and designed to win the hearts or turn the heads of our young female gentry of that age. After bilking and jilting, coquetting and domineering, the poor thing is at last afraid that the town will be ILL-NATUR'D enough to think she has been a LITTLE COQUETTISH in her behaviour: But (in excuse) hopes, as she has been constant to the Captain (whom in her amours she knew not to be in the land of the living) she shall be excused diverting herself with pretenders. And then concludes the farce with four verses (because it ought to end in rhyme.)

As to the other characters, though very little can be said for either Fribble or Flash the two principal ones, yet I must allow that very much may be said in commendation of Mr Garrick and Mr Woodward. Nay, even that low creature Tag is a character not quite shocking, as it is personated by Mrs Pritchard.

Mr Garrick's action in both his scenes is inimitably adapted to his character; and as it is remarked of the tragedy of the *Earl of Essex*, that, though it has not one good line, it never fails of drawing tears from the spectators; so, though I believe no other actor living could divert us in the character of Fribble, yet it is impossible to see Mr Garrick in it without great entertainment. Yet it is certainly a misfortune to have our understanding lulled to sleep, and to be obliged whether we will or no, to be highly diverted we cannot tell why: That nonsense must please from Mr Garrick; stupidity from Mr Wood-

ward; and very gross bawdry be excused in Mrs Pritchard.

But as the natural barometer of the mind resembles the artificial one of the weather in this, that the spirits in the one, and the quicksilver in the other, never rise suddenly extreme high to keep that pitch, a fall being always very soon the consequence: So reflection at home succeeding entertainment at Covent-Garden theatre, astonishment is introduced at

The possibility of Mr Garrick's diverting us with the trifling circumstances of a piece of black silk on his finger; a cambrick handkerchief on his neck; the POSTURE in which he presents a pill-box; the ARMING of a chair; the ADVANCES to a duel; and the trip on, and jant off, the stage. It is a pity Mr Garrick should impose the ridiculous task upon himself of diverting us in so unaccountable a manner.

Next comes poor Woodward—he is to divert us with the length of his sword; and the shortness of his jerkin; a distortion of the face being occasionally thrown in to surprize a laughter. But Woodward is not much to be pitied, because—he's in his element.

But perhaps Mrs Pritchard is the most to be pitied; if it is a disagreeable task to be brought upon the stage for no other purpose than—to talk bawdry.

As to the sentiments, they are adapted to the two galleries, each character taking and forcing opportunities to convey Covent-garden ideas; old Sir Simon Lovell himself resolving in his passion to ravish the whole family. And as to the moral——It is, that let education take her utmost care of female minds, yet NATURE is powerful enough to DEBAUCH them.

This is the skeleton of *Miss in her Teens*, acted and published in the year one thousand seven hundred and forty-six, for the diversion and instruction of—young ladies.

And to applaud the taste of the town, the author, in his advertisement, returns the PUBLIC thanks for their so FAVOURABLE reception of such a TRIFLE, for eighteen nights.

From the Craftsman, Jan. 31.

Considerations on TAXES, and the Charge of raising them.

THE parliament has convinced the people, by the new tax laid on window-lights, that they are themselves wil-

willing to bear a larger share than ordinary of the expence of government, as they are the persons, whose houses have the greatest numbers of windows. By this tax it is thought half a million at least will be raised; with which, upwards of eight millions sterling will be raised by taxes on the people this year; for computation was made in 1739, that the taxes then amounted to upwards of seven millions.

After this just and commendable act of an equal tax on window-lights, we have reason to hope our legislature will proceed to an equal land-tax; which will raise at 2 s. in the pound almost as much as it now raises at the tax of 4 s. in the pound. The rents of the lands of *Great Britain* are near 11,000,000 sterling in value, and the rents of the houses, without including those which are rented with the lands, are of the value of near 3,000,000: And there can be no reason assign'd why the lands in the northern and western parts of *England* and in *Wales* should not be subjected to the same assessment as those counties near *London*. The cheapness of provisions of almost all sorts in the counties which are lowly assess'd in the land tax, is a prevailing argument for the lands there paying at least an equal share with those in *Middlesex* and the neighbouring counties.

If a tax was laid on the coals at the pit, and that large and partial one taken off at the port of *London*, and if another equal tax was laid on wines in every port in *Great Britain*, the necessity of our affairs in the most expensive time of war would not make a heavier tax than 2 s. in the pound on land necessary; all which I hope to see done by the present parliament.

In the reign of K. *Wm III.* which was one continued scene of war, there was not in the most expensive year 4,000,000 of money raised by taxes on the people.

When the government has so many funds for raising money sufficient, and such large funds as the four above proposed, the legislature may ease the lower sort of people by taking off the duties on soap, candles, and leather, by which tenants will be render'd more capable of paying their rents than they have long been.

The vast sum that goes for management annually, and for the several officers concern'd in collecting the taxes, is among our grievances: upwards of 700,000 pounds a year. This prodigious

charge was brought on the nation by wicked designing ministers, who wanted to encrease their own power by a large number of dependants, and is a strong reason for diminishing the number and the salaries: nor do I make the least doubt of the possibility of collecting all the taxes justly at a third part of the expence, and with less than half the number of officers. Upwards of 400,000 pounds saved in this one article would give the legislature an opportunity to ease the publick of some taxes on the necessaries of life: The number of some ministerial dependants would be lessened; and those idle hands taken from the swarm of clerks and other petty officers might be beneficially employed in tilling the ground, and in working in our several manufactures.

These necessary retrenchments in the publick offices of all sorts, can not be too frequently urged. The diminution of placemen, from the auditor of the exchequer down to an exciseman and a tidewaiter, is not all that is necessary: The salaries of no place above an hundred pounds a year should be more than half what they are. The business of the excise-office and the custom-house might be transacted with fewer commissioners; and if their appointments were but 500 pound a year, men of worth and abilities would gladly fill the places, and do justice to their country.

From the *Old England Journal*, Jan. 31.

Apology for the GENOESE.

THE Journalist inserts a long letter, in the character of a Genoese, and signed Francisco Grimaldi:—We shall take notice only of the conclusion.

It will be urged, perhaps, that we have acted perfidiously with respect to the K. of *Sardinia* and the *Empress-queen*, our conquerors.——But will it not appear to every dispassionate enquirer, that our new masters, as they fondly stile themselves, began to regard us as the vassals of their pleasure, and to treat us with an insolence which a people, who have once imbibed the divine spirit of liberty, may for a time be forced to submit to, but never can long bear.——The heavy contributions which they insisted on with so much rigour, enforcing their demands with menaces of fire and sword, were larger than our state, already impoverished by the unavoidable expences of an unsuccessful war, could

could possibly supply.—It is certainly not a base and dishonourable, but a noble and glorious attempt to endeavour to shake off the yoke, and to free ourselves from those chains which oppressive licentiousness, so familiar to success, had imposed.

As to pretended engagements, it is plain they were forced on a vanquish'd people, unarm'd, and incapable of resistance:—When treaties are made with the mutual consent of both parties; when the proposals can be debated without fear or restraint on either side; when there is a power of objecting to, and refusing those conditions which are not agreeable; then, then only is it, that conventions should remain fix'd and unalterable, and the breach of them be accounted a violation of the public faith of nations. But when terms are no sooner proposed than submission is immediately expected; when all remonstrance is vain; when the party, which is undermost, is reduced to a wretched alternative, who can blame them if they endeavour to redress themselves?—When the *Dutch* had attempted to free themselves from the tyranny of the *Spaniards*, their undoubted lords, *Q. Elizabeth*, the pride of her sex, and the glory of the *English* nation, so far commended and approved their design, as to succour them in their distress, and protect them with her victorious arms. Moreover (tho' I am not so arrogant as to put the transactions of our petty republic in competition with the affairs of this mighty and highly-renowned kingdom) I beg leave to instance the ever-memorable expulsion of the *Danes* from this island, after they had lorded it over the lives and fortunes of the poor, distress'd natives with an unlimited power and authority. But, to come to our own times, I frequently hear the bravery and spirit of the *Corficans*, in striving to shake off their dependency on us *Genoese*, who have been in possession of their country time out of mind, exoll'd as equal to any thing that antiquity can boast. Who then can condemn the behaviour of my unhappy countrymen, who, as they were by force reduced to so forlorn a condition, by force also have endeavoured to extricate themselves out of it?

And here I could expatiate on the extreme miseries which must unavoidably attend us, unless providence miraculously interposes in our favour; but as this is a subject which only can concern

myself, I beg leave to subscribe
London, Your humble Servant,
Jan. 28. FRANCISCO GRIMALDI.

Mr URBAN,

ON the 12th of *March* this year, will be an occultation of the *Lion's heart* (a star of the first magnitude) by the interposition of the moon. And as it happens at a time of the night, convenient for observation, a short account of it may perhaps be an agreeable amusement to your astronomical readers. Those gentlemen who have ordinary telescopes, and curiosity to observe it (if the night prove clear) may see the star scintillating on the edge of the Moon's Disk one moment, and perceive it quite hidden the next: For the times of Immersion and Emer-
sion will be instantaneous. And from
hence we may very justly infer, that the fixed stars, by reason of their immense distances, have no apparent diameters; or at most very inconsiderable ones. The following numbers I submit to the examination of the curious.

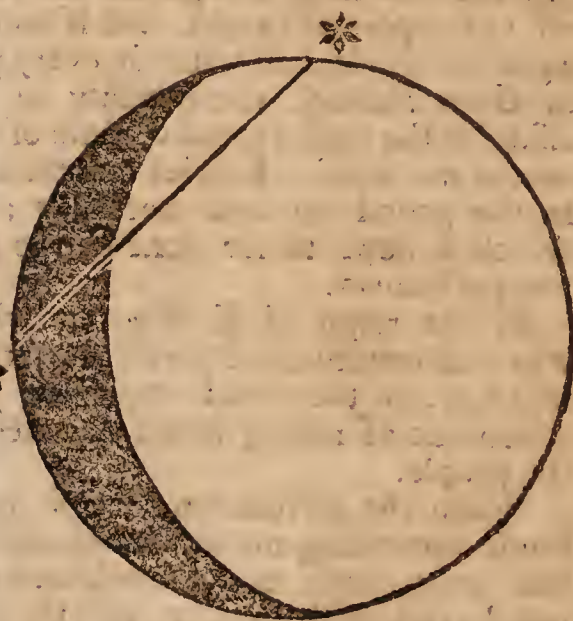
I am, Sir, Yours, &c.

R. WHITE.

March the 12 at *Grantham*, the apparent time of the

H. " "

Immersion 8 19 54 } at Night.
Emersion 9 21 18 }



Extract of a Letter from *Norwich*, dated
Feb. 12.

THE distemper among the horned cattle in this county, and the county of *Sussex*, is very much abated. It is said, that surprising cures have been performed by the following method, viz. As soon as the beast is perceiv'd to be disorder'd, as much snuff (made of asarum leaves drier, and beat to a fine powder)

powder) as would lie on a shilling; was put into a quill, and blown up the nostrils of the cow, &c. distemper'd; which would in a few hours cause a matter to run in large quantities from the said beast, and thereby prevent its settling on the lungs. This method has restored many hundreds; and not one of the found cattle that have taken this sternutatory have been affected, tho' in company with those that have been distemper'd.

P. S. A few days since several cattle have died suddenly in an uncommon way; and upon enquiry it appear'd that they were poisoned; and a person being set to watch, he saw two men opening turneps in a turnep-field where cattle were feeding, in which they put corrosive sublimate. They made their escape; but as several persons are in pursuit of them, it's hop'd they will be taken, and brought to justice. *Lond. Ev. Post.*

Note. We may observe here, that it has been rumour'd, that persons have been seen throwing something in the grass, supposed to be poison; and also dragging about pieces of the flesh of dead infected cows, in order to spread the infection.—But as no proof has yet been made that we can hear of, we think it not credible.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from Antigua, Nov. 28.

AS for protection by the men of war in respect to our trade, the same neglects complained of by our council and assembly (*See Vol. xvi. p. 574.*) are not only continued, but I think in my conscience, the c-----e, to shew his contempt of us, our trade, and our complaints, gives us less protection than ever, and this you'll find true, when you receive letters from those who are better acquainted with mercantile concerns than I am, fill'd with expressions exclaiming against the pernicious conduct of our men of war, who (some few instances excepted) are generally far enough to leeward neither to be able to hear or help us; and this in expectation of meeting with some very rich *Spanish* vessel, notwithstanding the very little success that has constantly attended this cruize, and for what reasons I know not. The whole duty of our squadron seems to be center'd in the merit of taking prizes, and the protection of our trade push'd at, as not being part of the errand the men of war came out on. By what strange direction of providence it happens, we land-men can't say; but so it is, that the two poles are as likely to meet, as a *British* man of war and a *French* one in these seas, tho' it's well known that the *French* put into the same roads and harbours, and steer the same courses as

formerly, and sometimes but two, three, or four together: I don't say they never did meet this war, for ad----- I T----- met three of them, but as that had no bad effect on the *Fr.* men of war, and the merchant ships could be taken without taking them, prizes were taken, and that's the chief end of war at sea. So you see what sort of annoyance the enemy suffers from men of war, under the encouragement of the prize act of 17 George II. and whether this act answers its ends, the makers may know if they enquire into it. I can hardly stop, this subject affording so great a field for animadversion, and will only add, that had the ports of *Martinico* and *Guadaloupe* been attended to, there might have been fifty captures and recaptures by the men of war, in the opinions of many who understand the affair, to one made by the old wandering course upon the *Spanish* main. No body blames any of the sea-commanders, but the head of them only, for there is no reason to find fault with those for acting as they do, since they act by compulsion of the c-----e. Our trade here is ruined.

To the PRINTER, &c. of the General Evening Post.

S I R,

There being a bill now depending in the honourable house of commons for the taking off the prohibition of importing *Spanish* goods the produce of *Old Spain*; it's humbly hoped the wisdom of the legislature will so far amend the navigation act, as not to permit them to be brought to any of our islands near home in neutral vessels, which would be so detrimental to the *British* navigation; and, at the same time, so greatly enlarge the navigation of our neighbours, as it would make them the only carriers of our commerce; and would, in time, encourage them to be purchasers and venders of them again to us, by reason of their enjoyment of the neutrality, being able now to navigate much cheaper than we. Nay, it would be a means of supplying all our smugglers, which would thereby greatly decrease the revenue, and prejudice the fair trader; as it would be but a short trip for them to go and purchase wines, &c. which, by the late additional duty, would encourage them to run them in at all events. That neutral vessels must be partly employ'd is certain; but was this act to admit of no goods, wares, wines, fruits and merchandize, the produce of *Old Spain*, to be

be imported, on forfeiture of ship and goods, &c. but what should be brought from the island of *Minorca* or *Gibraltar*, on *British* bottoms, it would greatly answer the end of the legislature; as amply promote our navigation as if from the very places of their growth or produce; quite frustrate our smugglers, and sufficiently supply the merchants.

N. B. We may observe here, that the bill above-mentioned, to repeal the act for prohibiting commerce with *Spain*, was moved for by Mr *Ho. Wal-*—e, sen. who had brought it in at the beginning of the war, and was seconded by Sir *W. Y—e*; and the repeal is now design'd to prevent smuggling, by carrying wine coast-ways, on pretence of being landed at obscure ports before the war, particularly so large quantities at *Alloa* in *Scotland*, that an action being commenced, the owners gave 7000*l.* security till the issue be determined. But what is more observable, some gentlemen, upon considering that it was approved by Sir *John B—rd*, and was moved for by persons of so great weight, readily came into the proposal, willing to believe that it was designed as a prelude to a peace with *Spain*.

WE have received a long Reply to *PHILOPATRIÆ*'s answer to the *Manchester* Remarks. The Remarker charges him with false reasoning, partiality, bitterness, and fury; which, he says, shews a bad cause:—and adds, that, as his antagonist would confine true protestantism to the dissenters only, no wonder that the town is to be charged as popishly affected.—The Remarker then proceeds, as challenged, to name a certain set of people (See Supplement, p. 689 D.)

I Mean, says he, that tribe of sectaries, who have for more than a century past, shewn the utmost enmity and hatred to the church of *England*, exemplified this hatred once by a total subversion of episcopal government, and again by an interested, servile compliance with a popish prince in his popish designs, merely to raise themselves to some degree of power, which had been wisely deny'd them before. I mean those, who, as Bp *Hare* not long ago observed, are animated with the very same spirit which brought the royal martyr to the block, and have declared the thirtieth of *January* to be the happiest day that ever happened to *England*. These are the men, who have always used the cry of popishly affected, to run down the steadiest friends to our ecclesiastical establishment, and have lately in print, in a book call'd *An answer to a sermon on the 30th of Jan.* industriously dispersed amongst the party, declare their desire to see our worthy Bp of *London*'s Code of church laws publicly burnt, be-

cause, I suppose, it proves the clergy to have some legal title to their revenues.'

He enlarges next about wishing a *placide quiescas* to a deceased friend—that it is a common thing, and has nothing to do with popery.

I come now, says he, to the most angry part of this author's accusation.—This moderate casuist is so very tender-conscienc'd about what concerns himself, as to declare it treason against the king of heaven to conform to scrupled ceremonies, which are in their own nature things indifferent; and yet in the case of an oath, which in all instances must be a matter of religion, will allow religion to have no manner of concern. Their scruples, says he, about oaths, are not matters of religious, but are of civil consideration only.—Oaths, to be sure, are of civil consideration to the government, and were appointed wholly with a political view; but this acute distinguisher does not discern how they are differenced as they relate to the imposer, and as they concern the taker of them. For supposition sake, let it be admitted, that I was required to swear that two and two make five, and having learned a little addition should boggle at it; this great civiliar, I suppose, would tell me, my scruples were wholly arithmetical, because the object matter of the oath was numbers. A conscientious declaration of what a man believes to be true, however mistaken he may be, is essentially necessary in every swearer in every instance; and I am sure, that a regard for truth is a matter of religion in our bibles, whatever it is in the *Geneva* ones.—And I would gladly be informed what I am to think of his brethren, the occasional conformists: Must I condemn them as occasional traitors against heaven; or have they a dispensation to excuse them, as our nonjuror is said to have had in a case of another kind of treason? Or is it not rather, that all this boggling is merely political, not a matter of religious but civil consideration, and therefore to be departed from upon occasion, when policy renders it expedient?

After his shocking picture of the nonjuror (See Suppl. p. 691.) he must needs heighten it with a personal invective against Dr *D—*, every article of which, except his having three sons in the rebellion, which I doubt not was the misfortune of many an honest brother dissenter, is false, as the Dr himself will, at a proper time, make appear. Nay, so stupidly malicious is this false accuser, that several of his accusations, viz. his absolving, &c. are of that nature, that thousands now living can, of their own knowledge, declare the contrary.'

P. S. My worthy antagonist having literally follow'd the advice laid down in the *Chester Courant* of last October 21. (occasioned by a malicious paragraph in the *Manchester Magazine* of September 23.) I cannot but think it proper to insert it here.'

RE-

* See Vol. xv. p. 594, Col. 1. C D.

RECEIPT for one that hath the spleen too big,
Or sourish blood that turneth all to whig.

TAKE a Nonjuror, put him in the news,
Whate'er he does, or says, or thinks, abuse.

Look, gesture, motion construe all to crime :
Small reason serves, if you but nick the time.
His very virtues, adding what suffices
Of rancid spight, shall all appear as vices.
Hint he's a priest, a jesuit in disguise,
Or any nonsense else, or any lies.
Somewhat, howe'er put to't for somewhat, say;
Get it right spelt, and publish it away :
The stupid paragraph let *Bavius* vamp,
And *Carlo* give it his authentic stamp.

S I R,

A Mongst the agreeable variety which your Magazine contains, I shall always esteem that part the most useful, which can contribute towards relieving those whom it has pleased providence to afflict with sickness, and which you endeavour to do, not only by giving the publick some excellent prescriptions, but also some figures, such as your rowling chair for the convenience of those that are troubled with the gout; and your dumb-bell; that those whom internal prescriptions have not been able to ease, may have recourse to, that they may be able to pass away their time with a little more comfort than they could do without such helps.

It is in hopes you will grant me a favour of such a nature, that I have taken the liberty of acquainting you with my own case, which is, that I have been some years afflicted with a lingering illness, accompanied with convulsions in the nerves; for the cure whereof I have almost exhausted physick to no purpose; but was some time ago advised to use gentle exercise on horseback, or in a chaise, which I have tried, and found some little benefit thereby. But, as my distemper has so far weakened me, that I am confined all the winter within doors, not being able, even in the summer, to take the air, except the weather is very calm, which hinders me very much from reaping the benefit from it that perhaps I otherwise should; it occasions me to beg the favour of you, in your next Magazine, or as soon as you can conveniently do it, to insert the model of a machine which would give a gentle spring to the body, and thereby, at least in part, answer the end of riding on horseback, or in a chaise. In doing of which you would oblige many unhappy persons in the like case as

Whitechapel, Your constant Reader, &c.
Feb. 13, 1746-7. N. ELLES.

* * TO find that we have in any degree contributed to the benefit of the public, or of any individual, gives us great pleasure; and we publish the above letter that those gentlemen, who have furnished any of the matters hinted at, may share in it; and be further encouraged to communicate useful designs.—In the last *Miscellaneous Correspondence*, p. 320, such machine as is wanted by the letter-writer is mentioned by Mr *Stephenson*, in his *mechanical* (*Cent. Mag.* FEB. 1747.)

practice of physick; with many other very ingenious contrivances for preserving and restoring health; which, if the public would encourage, he would first try upon himself. He perhaps will be induced to publish the machine in the Magazine, or as a Supplement to his own work; in the mean time, there are several methods of taking exercise within doors, and forcing a circulation.—If the infirm cannot stir out of their bed or chair, they may hold their breath; they may make a succession by heaving up and letting down their shoulders, or by striking the air or their body with their arms. For, that sufficient exercise may be taken in a little room, the method mentioned by an historian of exercising the horses in the siege of a castle, is a case in point:—they were flung up by the fore legs, and irritated by a whip to kick out their hind legs, till they sweated. *Plutarch's life of Eumenes*—

So a man standing upright may give himself exercise without moving from the place, only raising himself by the spring of his foot a little on his toes, and then dropping down on his heels, continuing it for some time.—Some pretend, that it is not amiss to provoke the splenetic and low-spirited to passion; or to alarm and incite them to action by some stratagem.—I might here recommend that of a deputy alderman's lady, both now at peace, who seeing her lord and husband in an unhealthful reverie, as she imagined, came up to him, and smote him with great violence in the face; and another time kicked him on the shins:—for this remedy is not often to be applied in the same form.—Thus there is an art to make even the unwieldy and cogitabund elephants dance involuntarily:—They are set on such a floor as may be heated hotter than their feet can bear; so that they will, in such case, think of nothing else but shifting them, which they will do very nimbly.

But to be serious, if those valetudinarians are able to walk, such exercise is not much less salutiferous than riding, if the walker steps down firmly, so as to shake the intestines, and may be taken in the house to the quantum of 8 or 9 miles a day; as an antient gentleman, belonging to the custom-house, used to do (*See Vol. XIII. p. 499.*) who in good weather went every day to *Highgate*. Another, for exercise, took a jolt in a hackney-coach, every morning, from *Westminster* to the *Tower*.—If the sedentary are but willing to stir, many methods of exercise may be thought of.—Dr *Cheyne* mentions walking, riding on horseback, or in a coach, fencing, dancing, bowling, billiards, tennis, digging, pumping, ringing, (or shuttlecock) football; but adds,—‘walking is most natural, and would be most useful, if it did not spend too much of the spirits of the weakly.—’ The Dr mentions farther the cold bath, and flesh-brush; but recommends all to be used on an empty stomach.—If the gentleman reads Bp *Berkeley* on Tar-water, he will find it strongly recommended to the sedentary, and those of weak nerves.—As for a machine to give a gentle spring to the body, till a better shall be offer'd, a wheel-chair

chair may be set to roll down an inclining stage, made with little notches, steps or bars, for the wheels to overcome; or it may be drawn over a floor with such notches or rubs: or another chair may be raised with a block and pulley, and let down by jirks.—As to friction, so much recommended, the new-invented * Currycomb for fine-skinn'd horses, being used strongly on y^e hands and feet, and gently, not against, but with the teeth, upon other parts of the body, will excite warmth and perspiration preferably to any flesh-brush.

* *Advertised at Clarke's, a sadler, in St John's Street.*

A REPLY to A. B. (See p. 13.)

S I R,

I Think myself extremely happy in finding out the name of your little favourite animal, and am most mighty proud that I have done something to deserve the public acknowledgments of the learned and ingenious.

As to the origin of the *dear insect*, if I could possibly reconcile myself to your elaborate solution of the point, believe me, I would have taken this opportunity to return the compliment.

But what you have seriously said, in support of your opinion, is evidently repugnant to *philosophy*, and contrary to that *scripture* which you seem to quote.

You are pleased to say—it is a fundamental maxim in physics, that all the great maker's works were finished in the six creating days. In answer to which I beg leave to observe that tho' the light of nature discovers to us, that the whole universe was made or created, yet it is the light of revelation only that informs us of the precise time our system was in making; however, as almost every thing in this refined age is discoverable by the light of nature, perhaps this may too.

Again you tell us—it seems to be an express part of the sacred narrative, that all the great maker's works were finished in the six creating days. At the close of this wonderful week, the sacred historian, indeed, says, “that God saw every thing that he had made, and behold it was very good!”—But, after the fall of our first parents, we have an account of the production of some new creatures not so superlatively good as the former.—*Tborns also and thistles were created.*—And from that time to this there has been indisputably a successive creation of immaterial substances.

Besides, if you'll be at the pains to reconsider what you have said, you'll find that you are a little inconsistent with yourself in offering a conjecture quite incompatible with what you before allowed, in relation to the first immaculate pair.

May I not therefore reasonably adhere to my own account (See Vol. xvi. p. 660.) of the origin of this little reptile, till I can see a better? 'Tis evident that the Lice of *Ægypt* derived their origin from the dust, the magicians could see the finger of God in their creation: and their confession and surprize almost amount

to a demonstration that they were a new race of creatures.

Seighford, Staffordshire,

Feb. 18, 1747.

E. B.

A LETTER to a Member of Parliament, from a Free-holder in the Country.

S I R,

AS there is now a bill in your honourable house, for the more easy recovery of servants' wages; and one is talk'd of for the relief of insolvent debtors; it is to be hoped that a bill for the more *easy recovery of small debts* will pass before you rise.

The good design of many laws made of late years for the relief of insolvent debtors has in a great measure been perverted by idle and extravagant persons, who have run in debt without any intention of ever paying; and many have formerly, and at this time have (as I am well inform'd) caus'd themselves to be put in prison, on purpose to defraud their honest creditors, in hopes of being discharg'd by an insolvent act.

I am fully persuaded, that the great number of those now in prison would be much less, should there be a law made to recover small debts under five or ten pounds at a small expence, and in a summary way, the charge being as much to sue for fifty shillings as for an hundred pounds. When the honest and industrious tradesman has, for the hope of a little profit, been prevailed upon to sell his goods on trust, the debtor, being either a designing knave, or an idle and extravagant person, neglects or refuses payment at the time agreed on; the creditor then is forced either to lose his debt, or have recourse to the law to recover it; and before he can come to levy for his debt and cost by an execution, the debtor frequently goes off, sells or spends his substance, and leaves a family (if he has any) to be maintain'd by the parish. If he is put in prison, the creditor has no advantage from it, but is thereby put to a greater expence and cost, and loses the whole at last when the debtor is discharged by an act of insolvency (in which the notorious frauds of such persons are very great) The creditor, by the loss of his just debt, and for the cost he is at, in order to recover it, is frequently ruin'd, all that he is possess'd of being many times seized by the attorney for his bill of cost; and perhaps he is forced to leave his habitation, whereby his family becomes chargeable to the parish likewise. But admit

admit he recovers his debt and cost by law, which is allowed on the judgment, yet after the cost is all paid out of a small debt, seldom any thing comes to the creditor; on the contrary, he is forced to pay part of the cost himself.

An act, therefore, for the more easy recovery of small debts will be a great encouragement to industry and honesty, and prevent idleness and prodigality; enable the tradesman and farmer to pay for their goods, and their rent, duties and taxes. I think all the trading people of this nation ought to apply to their respective representatives for having such a law made, and that they should make it a condition *sine qua non* of their having their votes again at an ensuing election.

I hope, Sir, that that you will pardon this my presumption. and that you will use your best endeavours for an act, which will be of very great consequence to, and much oblige the trading part of this nation. I am, Sir, &c.

PUBLICUS.

Mr URBAN,

THE consideration that sometimes useful hints have been taken from the mouths of the illiterate, and obscure, encourages me to trouble you with the following queries; which I could wish might by some means fall under the consideration of the legislature. I have often heard it asserted that our constitution is the best in the world, and not to be amended; and that our laws are founded upon scripture, reason, and justice. I allow they are generally so, I wish I could say altogether.

But let me ask those who are judges of equity,

First, Whether the parliament of England is not, or ought not to be, on the same footing betwixt king and people, as a referee betwixt party and party? And as it is allowed a referee ought to be quite disinterested, whether can a member of parliament be so qualified, who receives either place, pension, or gratuity of any kind whatsoever from the king? And whether it would not be better for both king and people in general (for I look upon it as an established maxim in all governments, that a few private interests should always give way to the peace and welfare of the whole community) that none such should sit in the house, nor be allowed to offer themselves as candidates for a new election?

2dly, Whether any man, or set of men have a right to make laws, to bind others, which don't equally bind themselves? Except in some few particular cases of no great importance, and such as are reconcileable to true wisdom, reason, and justice, and wherein no one's liberty, or property is invaded? And if this be so,

3dly, Why shall a man possess'd of a hundred pounds a year kill a hare, or partridge, on his neighbour's grounds, who happens to be possess'd of *ninety*, and carry them off with impunity; whilst at the same time the man of only *ninety* cannot kill upon his own ground, without a severe penalty? Therefore,

4thly, Whether it would not be more consistent with justice, and the law of nature, as well as tend more to the preservation of the game, that every one should be confined to his own grounds, except by consent? And then, he that is possess'd of a large extent of land will have a greater compass to range in, and he that has a less will have no reason to complain; because he that has ten pounds a year will have as much liberty and property in his own land, as he that has ten thousand. But here, perhaps, it may be asked, what must the poor man do who has no land at all? Why, he must kill no game at all, unless by consent of him that has.

AGRICOLA.

From the Daily Gazetteer.

On the SUSPICIOUS HUSBAND.

THE FOOL, N^o 94 (an essay so entitled) takes notice of the great popularity of Garrick, Quin and Barry, and that the people "being theatrically mad, crowd and bustle to pay a voluntary tax to the playhouse, as much as they would to avoid a compell'd one for the use of the state." Then, after a remark on the success attending the labours of these actors, and the great gains made by some, from the folly and weakness of others, he proceeds,—"Every extreme is a vice; and as virtue generally means no more than a due regulation of our passions, one would rather wish to see a nation moderate in their pursuit of pleasure, than mad after trifles." "The new play, call'd the *suspicious husband*, has much real merit; being wrote by a genius, who has prefer'd

"sim-

“ simplicity and common-sense, which
 “ rightly hits our understandings, to
 “ that nonsensical sublime, which
 “ wrecks the imagination of wise men
 “ to comprehend; and only charms
 “ and enraptures such, who are most
 “ delighted with what they least con-
 “ ceive the meaning of. Mr *Riot*, in
 “ the following letter concerning this
 “ play has finely, tho’ obliquely, deli-
 “ neated its beauties and perfections.
 “ The manner strikes me more than a
 “ long train of dull pedantic criticisms
 “ could. Upon the whole, I think the
 “ credit and success of this plain, sen-
 “ sible play, may, if it does no other
 “ good, give some useful hints to a
 “ certain *modern* poet, that it’s possible
 “ to succeed, even within the compass
 “ of common-sense.

To the FOOL.

S I R,

I Am a fellow of wit and spirit, and consequently a discontented auditor of the new comedy. It was matter of grievance to me, at my entrance into the pit the first night, to see the multitude of odd-looking fellows, that came for no other reason than to be pleased and entertain’d; and this grievance was still heighten’d by the melancholy faces of my brother-wits, who I observ’d were so thinly scattered, and so unfortunately situated, as to render the necessary clamours useless and dangerous. However, as I profess noise, and have no feeling of any thing but blows, I collected all my powers; and having first emptied a bottle, I flung it with some success upon the stage. The applause that accompanied this exploit gave me some assurance of success; to strengthen which, I scatter’d an entire pack of cards among the pit, with my compliments to the audience, desiring their concurrence in the damning of the piece. This expedient had some influence upon the judicious; but I soon found their numbers to be small, and their lungs weak; for after an attempt of five minutes to silence the prologue, the play began and ended with no other interruption than the highest applause; which gave some ignorant fellows occasion to say, that the author’s private life had secur’d him from an enemy, and the merit of his performance had made the whole town his admirers.

And now, what does the Fool think this extraordinary play was?—Why, a scandalous imposition upon the

judgment of the town;—a mere matter of hurry from the beginning to the end. The players had not time to look about them, nor the audience to anticipate; and yet, when the scene ended, every body saw plainly that it could have had no other ending. The dialogue was no more than what persons, under the same circumstances, speak every day; and the characters and incidents, what somebody or other sees every day. The author’s barrenness was such, that there was not a sentiment in the play, but what the business of it introduced; and no amends made by any stroke of innocent bawdry, to make the women shew their modesty by blushing, or the men their wit by laughing. If it was ill written, it was worse acted. Poor *Bridgwater* forgot himself, and was absolutely another man through the whole play. Mrs *Pritchard* wanted novelty in her manner; for I have seen a lady somewhere about St *James’s*, who has been all her life the very character. And for *Garrick*, whoever has met him at the tavern, out of his splenetic fits, has seen the very *Ranger* of this author. To say truth, he was so shamefully himself, that I lost the entertainment of the stage, and imagin’d myself all the while upon the *Look-out* with him for midnight adventures.

These are the principal performers in the SUSPICIOUS HUSBAND; a comedy written without even the affectation of wit, or the common ornaments of poetry: with nothing to recommend it to the candour of the town, but mere spirit, propriety, and nature.

I am, &c.

SAM. RIOT.

S I R, Edinburgh, Feb. 10, 1747:

AS the following discovery may be of future benefit to society, if the hint be rightly taken, I make no doubt of your inserting the sketch of an application of *Electricity* towards the improvement of *vegetation*, which I have room to believe the first yet put in execution, since nothing hath ever been published of the kind.

On the 20th of *December* last I had a myrtle from Mr *Boucher’s* green-house, which since that time I have electrified seventeen times, and allow’d the shrub half a pint of water each fourth day, which you will please to observe was kept in the room most frequented of my house, and consequently most exposed to the injuries of the air, by the door.

doors and windows being ofteneft opened.

This myrtle hath ſince, by electrization, produced ſeveral ſhoots, the longeſt meaſuring full three inches; whereas numbers of the ſame kind and vigour, left in the ſaid green-houſe, have not ſhewn the leaſt degree of increaſe ſince that time.

Having now undertaken a further experiment of the ſame nature, I am in hopes of communicating ſome proofs ſtill more evident of the preſent hint, which I muſt leave to be improved by men of more extenſive knowledge, and of talents ſuperior to, *Yours, &c.*

STEPHEN DEMAINEBRAY.

This account is deficient, and, perhaps, no certain inference can be made in favour of the great increaſe of the plant by electrifying only; becauſe it might be occaſioned (at leaſt in part) by its having water; which the plants in the green-houſe (by what appears) had not.

S I R,

IN your Mag. for January (p. 16.) Mr Smeaton, after ſome experiments on a watch, propoſes this Query, “Is not the cauſe of elasticity wholly different from, and independent on electricity?”—Mr Smeaton by electricity cannot mean either the electrical proceſs, or the phænomena that ſucceed it; for 'tis very plain that neither of theſe is the cauſe of elasticity. He muſt then aſk,—If there be not one thing in nature on which both elatiſcal and electrical phænomena depend, and without which neither can exiſt?—To the queſtion thus ſtated, I anſwer, That it ſeems probable, that elasticity and electricity depend upon one and the ſame cauſe; let us ſuppoſe this cauſe to be æther, let us alſo ſuppoſe, that the electrical proceſs does not add a greater quantity of this Æther to bodies, but only diſpoſeth them to part with the æther they already contain to non-electric bodies that approach them: This being the caſe, 'tis reaſonable to expect that the watch ſpring after being electrify'd, ſhould, by imparting ſome of its æther to the aqueous and other particles floating in the circumambient air, loſe part of its elasticity, which really happened; for the watch before it was electrify'd gained upon the clock 8 ſeconds in 15 minutes, but when electrified 4 ſeconds only in 15 minutes. As to the watch gaining but 2 ſeconds after this in 15 minutes tho' unelectrify'd, I gueſs it was owing to the loſs of æther it had ſuſtained in being ſo long electrify'd; perhaps, had the watch been electrified half an hour, the clock would have gained upon it. But if upon future tryal it ſhould be found that the ſpring by being electrify'd loſes nothing of its elasticity, even this will not prove that elasticity is not the effect

of æther, for we cannot, I think, be ſure that the ſpring does not imbibe from the air in the ſame proportion it imparts æther to other bodies. *I am, Yours, &c.* R.B.

N. B. I have taken it for granted that æther is the cauſe of electricity, becauſe I think it is generally allowed to be ſo: But tho' I ſpeak of æther as a cauſe, I do not take it for a final or efficient cauſe; æther itſelf is but a phænomenon, and it ſeems abſolutely impoſſible that one phænomenon ſhould be the cauſe of another. We ſhould, I believe, ſpeak more agreeably to truth, and the nature of things, if we called the phænomena that precede effects by the name of ſigns rather than of cauſes. See *Siris*, and the *Principles of human knowledge*, by the ſame incomparable author.

Mr URBAN,

Feb. 20,

THE ingenious Roger Gale, Eſq; of *Scruton, Yorkſhire*, at the bottom of a letter in the *Philos. Trans.* No 475, giving an account of melon ſeeds 33 years old becoming fine plants, and others 43 years old producing fruit—has the following ſhort note, which this bad weather brought to my mind. “By covering my trees with ivy, in February, I have vaſt quantities of apricots, and peaches, while my neighbours have hardly any.”—I do not ſuppoſe that he cover'd them with growing, but only with cuttings of, ivy, or branches ſtuck in divers places, between the fruit tree and the wall.—However, ſuch tender trees may be cover'd with growing ivy, if it has ſo good an effect, by railing ſome ivy trees on the other ſide of the wall, to ſpread in ſummer time over ſome lattice or laths on the ſaid ſide; and in winter to be turned over the ſide where the fruit trees are, ſo as to defend them; and this may be done at one motion, by making the arbour, or lath-frame, with hinges, by which to turn over the top of the wall, and ſo hang as a defence to the fruit trees: Ivy-trees for this uſe might be raiſed in boxes, or pots, to ſpread like eſpalier hedges; and be moved in winter or ſummer to ſerve as ſcreens. *Yours, C. E.*

TAR-WATER. An EPIGRAM.

TO ev'ry med'cine is assign'd its part,
Sena is purging, ſaffron warms the heart;
Blood-sweet'ning juice to ſaffafras is given,
To tar drink—ev'ry virtue under heaven.

JACK TAR on the new Promotions.

JACK reckons up the A——ls we have,
And wonders what a plague we mean by new!
Why faith! Half theſe might ſerve, if half
were b——;
But twice as many C——ds are too few.

AN

AN ESSAY ON MILTON'S IMITATION
OF THE MODERNS.

(Continued from p. 24.)

IN the magazine for January last, I took the liberty to offer some thoughts concerning Milton's imitation of the *moderns*; and, in support of my opinion, produced some verses from *Masenius*; they were part of his work intitled, *SARCOTIDOS libri quinque*; containing about 2500 lines. The author, in his preface, says, That he did not intend it so much for a compleat model of an epic poem, as for a rude draught or the great out-lines of one to be worked up to perfection by a person of greater genius, or more leisure, than himself. And it must be owned, it fell into excellent hands. Tho' the merit of the improvement made upon it, may, by the by, admit some diminution, if the proverb *facile est inventis addere*, holds good in the poetical as in other sciences. I think that *Milton* pursues his steps pretty close in his two first books, where both their subjects seem much the same. He begins to leave him towards the beginning of his 3d book, where *Masenius*, so to speak, begins to forsake himself, I mean his first plan, and instead of pursuing the *fall of man*, which at first he propos'd, begins to institute a comparison betwixt the different vices and virtues of mankind, their opposition and conflicts one with another. In this way he proceeds till he concludes, treating, all along, his subject with great dignity and elegance, and giving such long historical arguments to his five books, as alone are sufficient to serve as a plan, for composing a noble Epic poem, though the learned author had not proceeded to illustrate the excellent rules, given in the former part of his work, of which till I can recover the whole, so much may suffice of him.

I shall proceed, therefore, to another work of no less eminence, to which that *Milton* was also obliged, the reader will scarce doubt, since it is most certain that he had seen it. A paper of his own hand-writing found in Trinity college, Cambridge, contains a catalogue of above * 60 subjects, taken from the sacred scripture, on which he seems to have designed to found tragedies. But, the truth is, they were only titles of tra-

* They may be seen in the life of *Milton*, prefixed to a new edition of his works, published some years ago, by the Rev. Mr Birch, in two volumes in folio. Printed for A. Millar in the Strand.

gedies† already written in *Latin* verse, by men of the highest rank and genius in the commonwealth of learning. In the front of this catalogue stands,

ADAM *unparadis'd*, or
ADAM in Banishment;

which I affirm is only a translation of *Adamus Exsul*, written by the celebrated *Hugo Grotius* when but 18. This poem is not printed in his works, and was become so very scarce, that I could not get a copy either in *Britain*, or *Holland*; but the learned Mr *Abraham Gronovius*, keeper of the public library at *Leyden*, after great enquiry, procured the sight of one, and, as I have, for some time, been honoured with his correspondence and friendship, sent me transcribed by his own son, the first act of it.

Now as Mr *Fenton*, in his life of *Milton*, informs us, that *Paradise Lost* was first written in the form of a tragedy, the judicious reader will, by considering the following tragedy, (with the heads in its argument, as well as those in *Masenius*, and the similar Greek and Latin appellations in *Milton*,) begin to relish the unexpected discovery, that this great poet had recourse to a vast treasure, which he industriously kept secret; but I shall endeavour to bring to open light, more at large than I can do here, in a pamphlet for that purpose, and afterwards exhibit a beautiful and correct edition of the original authors, pursuant to the advice of several persons of learning and distinction.

H U.

† Some of these subjects, for the satisfaction of the curious reader, I shall just mention: *Abrahamus Sacrificans*, by *Theodorus Beza*; *Dinæ raptus*, & *Sodomæ conflagratio*, by *Horatius Tursellinus*; who also writes several others in *Milton's* list. *Thamaræ raptus per fratrem*; by *Rochus Honerdus*: *Sedeccias*; by *Carolus Malapertius*: *Solymæ halosis*; by *Nicolaus Caussin*: *Christus Patiens*; by *Hugo Grotius*: *Christus Moriens & Resurgens*; by *Joannes Franciscus Quintianus*: *Herodes Infanticida*; from *Daniel Heinsius*: *Samson Agonistes & Heliadæ*; from *Hieronymus Zieglerus*: *Ruth*; a pastoral comedy; from *Nicodemus Frischlinus*; and to name no more, the *B piftes*; from *George Buchanan*: which I st *Milton* actually translated into *English* verse, and published by order of the house of commons, Anno 1641 in quarto, as a satyr against King *Charles* the first and his Queen; according to the conjecture of the Rev. Mr *Francis Peck*, lately deceased, who, in a book entitled, *New Memoirs of Milton's Life*, published Anno 1740 in quarto, has given the publick a new edition of that tragedy both in *Buchanan's Latin* and *Milton's English*, placed opposite to one another.

HUGONIS GROTIJ

ADAMUS EXSUL. TRAGOEDIA.

*Ejus In-} Sathan. Adamus.
terlocu-} Chorus. Eva.
res. } Angelus. Vox Dei.*

ARGUMENTUM.

POST rerum creationem, et Angelorum labsum, homo in Paradiso constitutus est: datum ei in inferiorem orbem imperium, vetitumque, ne arboris, quæ scientiæ boni & mali symbolum erat, fructum carperet. Sathan, ut contra præceptum heret; primum hominem marem, simulatâ amicitia, agreditur; deinde foeminam, Serpentis figurâ; quæ seducta virum ad peccati societatem impellit. Unde uterque hortus expulsus est, & morti miseriæque mancipatus. Salus restituta spe, & fide venturi Messia. — Scena est in Hedenæ, Babylonis regione, ubi erat hortus, ad ripam Euphratis. Sathan *προλογίζεται*. Chorus est ex bonis spiritibus, quos Angelos vocamus.

ACTUS PRIMUS. *Trimetri Iambici.*

[With some few references to *Milton*, for the sake of the *English* reader.]

SATHAN.

SACRI Tonantis * hostis, exsul patriæ
Coelestis, adsum; Tartari tristem specum
Fugiens, & atram noctis æternæ plagam.
Odiurni honorum sede me infausta extrahit,
Diros scelestâ mente versantem dolos.
Terribile, iniquum, triste, formidabile,
Quod & ipse Sathan horream, quæro scelus.
Hæc spe per omnis orbis ibo terminos,
Hæc spe citatus, clausa littoribus vagis
Transibo maria, sævus ut rictu Leo
Patulo timendus, per locorum devia,
Quærit, quod avido dente dilaniet, pecus.
Hæc spe, quod unum maximum fugio malum,
Superos videbo. Fallor? an certe meo
Concussa tellus tota trepidat pondere?
Quidni? quum gravior orcus sub pedibus tremitt
Bene est! abundè est! fiat! hoc fiat nefas!
Quod mundus horret. Ecce! quæ petitur,
Adparet Heden: proxuma Auranitidos [propè
Amœna cerno: lambit hæc Babylonios
Narmalca campos, Susianes intimis
Fugiens ab agris, bdellij qui fertiles;
Ubi sub profundo nascitur terræ specu
Fulvum metallum, plurimusque ubi sardonix
Latet in fodinis: parte labitur alterâ
Arvis rigandis aptus undâ Narfares,
Solaris ignis conscius, qui fervidas
Subcingit oras: propius his ab partibus
Phœbi sub ortum lubricas curvans aquas,
Non largus undis alveus tangit tuas

* *Antagonist of Heaven's Almighty King.*† *Hell trembled as he strode.*

Milton.

Milton.

Assyria Cauchas, præviumque in Tigridis
Delapsus amnem Persicos fugit ad sinus.
Regione dextrâ melius Euphrates fluit,
Et amne pinguis diluit glebas suo,
Paludibusque prodigus Chaldaicis
Participat undas: Parte ab illa, quæ videt
A Solis renatum surgere oceano jugum,
Joconda sancti forma se latissimè
Distendit horti, cujus in gremium fluit
Sectus quaternis tumidus Euphrates vadis.
Hic densa tenuis languidos Zephyri sonos
Arbusta referunt, silvaeque arguto tremens
Ludit susurro: semper hic placido nitet
Solare vultu lumen: adridet favor
B Constantis auræ: dulcè adulatur diem
Firmè serenâ fronte: non nubes loco
Impendet: atri non ab irato polo
Funduntur imbres: nec trifulci fulminis
Timet ista telum, nec tonitruum murmura
Beata novit regio: solvit frigora
Tepor benignus, verque perpetuum gravem
Defendit hiemem: nullus horrenti fremit
C Boreas ab Arcto: nullus ætherias aquas
Minatur Auster. Quidquid est optabile,
Gratumque in unum pariter adfluxit locum,
Jussu exulare, quidquid est alibi, malo.
Quæcumque visus arbor, aut gustus juvat,
Convenit. Omnis iste delicias locus,
Et amœna servat, quem beatæ prodigus
Sortis colendam tribuit Adamo Deus.
Postquam ille coeli machinam candentibus
D Astris repletam, fertilisque effecerat
Telluris orbem, jamque roseis per polum
Inventa bigis sexta fulgeret dies,
Quo nil sub astris majus orbis cerneret,
Hominem creavit, pulveremque ignobilem
In justa finxit membra, & inflatâ pater
Vegetavit aurâ, nec tamen vitam dedit,
Sensusque solos, propriæ sed imaginis
E Expressit altum mente in humana decus:
Docuitque eundem, qualis, & cuiâ manu
Formatus esset nunc, prius qui non erat.
Quæcumque volucris acrem, terram fera,
Vel piscis undas habitat, illius omnia
Parent habenis: tota quæ tellus patet
Unius ager est: quæque possideat sola
Nec ipse novit Dominus; & quidquid vago,
F Quæ varia lucis non suæ alternans vices,
Refugit in orbem, Luna continet ambitu,
Sævo tyrannus unus imperio premit.
Tantique regni generis ut serie suis
Supereffet haeres, uxor Adamo data est.
Ex ossescentam masculino fœminam
Miratus orbis stupuit, & Titan novus
Vidisse nil tam meminit admirabile
G Post se creatum: nec uterque in florido
Spatiat horto nudus: omnis abest pudor
Rudibus malorum: fraudis experts & doli,
Sincera virtus colitur, & grato Deus
Celebratur ore: nulla securos mali
Vexat cupido: mortis ambo volnera
Impunè temunt: morbus, & lethi dolor,
Ipsoque vel dolore deterior metus,
Fugiunt ab illis. Sorte, proh! quantum meâ
H Sors distat ista? Nos rotanti sidera
Coelo coævi, non vel ignis proditi
Fervente flammâ, vel tepore volatili
Humentis auræ, non aquâ, aut terræ gravis
Torpente glebâ, sed sine ulla corporum

Compagē facti, maximo æquales Deo,
Mancipia poenæ vivimus, nec vivimus.
Mors una, quam nec novit humanus timor,
Mihi summa voti est; nec, quod extremum
est malis,

Licet perire. Media quo tellus loco
Subsidit, ad se gravia quo trahit, & duos
Spatio remotos spectat æquali polos,
Hic ora solvit Tartari invisi domus,
Ignota radiis solis: inmensis hiat
Caverna tenebris: spissa caligo specum
Occupat inanem; vastus hic horror fileat,
Lacusque vivi sulphuris semper fluunt, §
Et ampla vacuo spatia laxantur loco.
Mersum profundis omne Sathanum genus
Latet sub antris: quidquid insensu dare
Potuit Tonantis ira, nos vexat malum.
Sedet repositum mente sub memori scelus,
Animosque duos stimulat, & serus pudor
Semper quietem conscio cordi negat.
Luctus pavorque regnat, & certus timor,
Et herilis ira sequitur: interdum dolor
Mutatur odio, poenæ & inpatiens reus,
Ut sævus hostis, ardet, & summum putat,
Inferre nulli posse, quod patitur, malum,
Miserosque non sic esse, quam solos, dolet.
Poenam levabit socius. Hedenis licet
Colat arva felix, speque non dubiâ meum
Super astra sibi promittat Adamus locum,
Tutoque conjux perfruatur gaudio,
Non sic abibunt odia: nec vivax dolor
Deponat iras: pace sublatâ procul
Perpetua bella pertinax animus geret.
Violenta certam mens aget discordiam,
Malum datura. Quod malum? Quidquid boni
Ætherea servat aula, vel Tellus creat
Amica, quidquid Pelagus, aut Aer habet
Gratum, ejus omne est. Bella contemnit mea,
Hostemque dedignatur: in risus suos
Mea vertit odia: certus, & fides Deo,
Jamjam paratâ tendit ad coelum viâ. [cupet,
Hoc! hoc videndum est! regna ne summa ob-
Qui jam tenet terrena. Tum demum poli
Fugisse ab arce pudeat inbellem exulem,
Si, ut dentur alij, regna deserui mea,
Locuraque generi pulsus humano dedi.
Perge ira! perge! magna conantem obprime!
Adsitque, ab alto Tartari fundo excitum,
Quidquid profundâ conditur caligine!
Fœces Averni! & Noctis æternæ Chaos! *
Adversa superis regna! socijque inpij!
Unâ ruinâ simul in hostem emittite,
Quodcumque nostrum est! Veniat ignotum sce-
Cujusque nos didicimus experti malum, [lus!
Parere jussis inperata superbia!
Adsit rebellis maximo impietas Deo!
Gravis adsit Error! Adsit Ambitio nova,
Rerum novarum cupido! † Nam, me iudice,

§ And lakes of living sulphur always flow,
And ample spaces, &c. MILTON.

* I sing of chaos and eternal night. —
MILTON.

† MILTON has these lines literally trans-
lated thus:

‘And, in my choice,
‘To reign is worth ambition, tho’ in hell:
‘Better to reign in hell, than serve in heaven.
Paradise Lost, B. I.

‘Regnare dignum est ambitu, etsi in Tartaro:
‘Alto præesse Tartaro siquidem juvat,
‘Coelis quam in ipsis servi obire munia.
Adsint licebit cuncta: non illex gulæ
Desit Lubido! Vana nec falsi Fides!
Levitasque rebus credula in non cognitis!
His! his ministris noster utetur dolor!
Quæcumque Pestis Tartaro obscuro fata,
Blando Ceraestas lubricos vultu tegis,
Hoc agite! Poenas poscite exsulij graves!
Ruptoque Averni carcere, & nigri specus
Portis ahenis, latiore invadite
Telluris orbem! Pectus Adami malis
Concutite! cesset nulla peccato manus!
Ubi lætus hortum lambit Euphratis latex,
Quocumque spectes media ramos exserit
Arbos, opacis lumen admittens comis.
Ubique grato poma pendent pondere,
Curvantque matrem: fulvus his auri color
Delectat oculos, spemque non vanam facit
Placere gustu posse: sed vetuit Deus
Tangi, nec ullâ passus est carpi manu,
Scientiamque tam malorum, quam boni,
Poenam severus statuit, & sanxit minis.
Nam mancipatus nunc homo virtutibus,
Ignorat omne crimen; in medio tamen
Utriusque positus, cum volet, hæset viam.
Quocumque vento flante, poterit libera
Pelli voluntas: parte dimidiâ nocens,
Qui velle potuit esse coepit. Spem mea
Capit ira: rectâ si recedens semitâ;
Semel caducos deviuni per tramitem
Gressus movebit, gemina & animæ & corpori
Decreta mors est. Poma si vetitæ arboris
Gustabit umquam, subito in exitium ruet,
Poenasque socius, Tartari & novus incola,
Pro perpetrato scelere communis dabit.
Adcingere irâ: si moveri vir potest,
Tentetur ipse: si moveri non potest,
Tentetur ejus uxor: hoc profit mihi
Non esse solum. Foeminæ ingenium leve,
Negligere jussu facile, nec coepti tenax,
Variatur ultro, plurimum indulget sibi,
Majora semper spe superbâ præcipit,
Amatque solum quo caret: præ incognitis
Antiqua sordent: displicet, quod non novum est.
Sortis beatæ tædium inconstantia,
Spes vana, pomi dulcis adspectu color,
Gustus cupido, quod volo, spondent mihi:
Spondet sine illis mulier, apta auctor malis.
Sed audietne, quem sibi insensum putat?
Mihique vacuas hostis auris porriget?
Pax obferatur: inerte depositum piâ
Simuletur odium: qui palam lædit juvat:
Gestare nescit odia, quisquis non tegit.
Facile est amorem fingere, atque optans sibi
Mentitur ipsi. Credula est spes inproba.
Dicam futuros Numini summo pares,
Novosque Divos. Fortè non possent capi,
Nisi magna vellent capere: stat facilis fides
Sequuta votum. Si tamen firma in bonum
Hæret voluntas, si mihi facilem negat
Inimicus aurem, forma sumetur nova.
Non oculus ullus Dæmonum cernit genus,
Non aliqua tangit dextra: nil sensus suum
Reperit in illis. Forma materie carens,
Simplexque species alia quævis corpora
Adsumit, & sic sensui foris obvia
Dat se videndam. Consili sapiens mei
Serpens

Serpens minister fiat! animal collidam
 Servire fas est spiritus vafri dolis.
 Anguis per horti lubricum repens solum
 Ignotus ibo: lingua sermonis feret
 Trifulca: verbis virus inflabo meum,
 Et qui venenum maxumum spirat draco
 Majus loquetur: utraque tentanda est via,
 Fallamque geminâ fraude, sub amico virum,
 Evam sub angue. Stabo, & urgebo scelus,
 Regamque edentis ora, carpentis manus.
 Quid adhuc moramur? Ista, quæ lucet, dies,
 Homini parem me reddat, aut hominem mihi!*

CHORUS ANGELORUM.

Anapæstici dimetri, & Monometri.

Quisquis, ab alto culmine rerum,
 Infra se humili sede locatos
 Despiciat audax, videat ne mox,
 Urgente suam mole ruinam,
 Pondere fidat: gravior semper
 Casus ab alto est. Levius contra
 Leviora cadunt. Sequitur major
 Cura beatos, quo plus nactus
 Plura timentis. †
 Qui modo magni civis Olympi,
 Aurea coeli templa tenebat,
 Nunc obclusus, tristisque specûs
 Conditus umbrâ, poenâque numquam
 Pereunte perit, soloque Deo
 Antè inferior, dum minor uno
 Esse recusat, nunc suprâ se
 Omnia cernit.

Quanto præceps cecidit lapsu!
 Qui prius almâ luce coruscus!
 Quique, ætheriâ splendidus aurâ,
 Stabat in ortu! Talis Eoâ
 Parte diei fax Luciferi
 Prævia solis grata sereno
 Lumine fulget, quæ mutato
 Nomine surgens dux tenebrarum,
 Noctis & atræ signifer, exit
 Hesperus idem.

Quid in exitum, ruiture! tuum,
 Rerum auctori parere negas?
 Cumque obtigerit res quæ potuit
 Maxuma, frustrâ majora paras?
 Hoc esse, quod est solus, qui te
 Facit esse cupis. Pugnas illi,
 Cui nihil obstat.

Extimus orbis complectentis
 Cætera coeli, quem felices
 Habitant turmæ, celebransque suum
 Sub mille choris vox grata Deum:
 Quem nec celeri turbine versat
 Lex redeuntis certa diei,
 Nec qui Lunæ variat formas
 Menstruus ordo, nec qui celeris
 Tempestatum labente vicis
 Digerit anno, sed perpetuâ
 Tenet inmotum statione quies,
 Propè tunc visus nutare loco est,
 Dum malè Sathan movit ætherios
 Transfuga sedis, bellumque ciet;

* I with you must dwell, or you with me,
 Henceforth — Par. lost. B. 4. v. 375.

† Who aspires must down as low,
 As high he soar'd, &c. Par. L. B. 9. v. 168.
 (Gent. Mag. FEB. 1747.)

Sensit turbas sphaera rebellis,
 Totusque nefas horruit æther,
 Geminique poli tremuere malis,
 Nec benè firmus substitit axis, †
 Et, naturæ facie versâ,
 Metuit tingi Cynosura salo,
 Metuere gravis Aræ Aquilonis,
 Heliceque Notos.

Ipse inciperet mox Ægoceros
 Laxare diem, Cancerque brevis
 Ducere noctis, Solque in tenebras
 Capiens regnum, tradere lucis
 Jura forori, nisi magna Dei
 Jussa capeffens sumserat audax
 Arma Michael. Ille rebellis
 Domuit turmas: ille tenaci
 Compede victas jussit superis
 Migrare locis, & præcipitis
 In Tartareas depulit umbras.
 Illius armis prostrata jacet
 Furiosa cohors; quæ poenarum
 Monet exemplo potiora sequi.
 Eheu! fatis est! Hæc mala finem
 Dent criminibus! dent subpliciis!
 Nec quem in bivio dubium versat
 Vitij labes, hærensque pio
 Pectore virtus, despectat homo
 Trepidum recto de calle gradum;
 Possit ut illo fata progenies ||
 Tandem coeli vacuum exfulio
 Subplere locum!

ACTUS PRIMI FINIS.

This Tragedy of *Grotius* has passed through no less than four editions; and tho' it has been little known in *Britain*, yet has it had the good fortune, on first publication, to merit the commendations of *Vossius*, *Heinsius*, *Douza*, and other learned men, who addressed poems to the author; and tho' they are all well worth the perusing, yet I shall content myself at present with inserting that of *Janus Douza*, which so beautifully recommends the writing on sacred subjects, and which probably gave *Milton* the first hint of writing this divine poem.

Yours, &c. W. L.

CLARISSIMI VIRI, JANÆ DOUZÆ, in
 HUGONIS GROTIJ
 ADAMUM EXSULEM, TRAGOEDIAM,
 EPIGRAMMA.

Qui *Sophoclem*, *Senecamque* legis, quid præter *Homeri*
 Somnia, res fictas, & mera monstra legis?
 Quam satius tragicis digna argumenta Camoenis
 Volvere de sacris hausta voluminibus!
 Artificesque novo furas vincere cothurno!
 Eveniat nobis hic aliquando furor!

M

Qua-

† All shook unless the throne of God. B. 6.
 || If he be found obedient, and retain,
 Unalterably firm, his love entire,
 Whose progeny you are, B. 5. v. 498.

Qualem de tenero meditatatus *Grotius* ungue
 Æthereo plenum numine syrma trahit.
 Hic *Sphinx* nulla tibi, nulla hic miracula *Scyllæ*
 Occurrent : Hominem *Grotia* musa sonat.
 Mortiferum hîc vetitâ decerptum ex arbore pomum,

Adami labfus, exfuliumque leges. [ritum:
 Nunc primum, en ! Latio donati, atq ; urbe Qui-
 Debita quæ civi gloria sola meo :
 Qui *Phœbo*, *Delphisque* suis, nec consule tantum
 Patre, sed & magni nomine dignus ovat.
 Macte! inquis: quid si ordo tibi, si spiritus ac vis,
 Si vocum ac rerum pondera nota forent ?
 Quæ simul ac nôris, peream, nisi mirabundus,
 Mox clames : fastus, *Scotia* ! pone tuos.
 Ardua res *Jephthen* scenæ ostentasse Latinæ :
 (Plus matri numquam debuit illa suæ.)
 Majus opus, primos Paradiso eduxe parentes !
 Hei mihi ! quam dispar huic status ille fuit!

J. DOUZA.

PARAPHRASED.

What can in *Sophocles* the mind engage ?
 Or what in *Seneca*'s applauded page ?
 What ! but the dreams of *Homer*'s frantic brain ?
 False tales, and fictions elegantly vain ?
 Far nobler themes the sacred books impart,
 Where truth and wisdom court the poet's art.
 How great the thought the tragic step to grace
 With buskins worthy of a christian race !
 O ! let me feel this sacred impulse strong,
 And with like transport emulate the song !
 The song of *Grotius*, who, an infant! trod
 The stage majestic full of *Jacob*'s God !
Scylla nor *Sphinx* his nobler thoughts employ,
 Of man sublime he sings, while yet a boy.
 There the tall tree forbidden fruit displays,
 Here *Adam* fall'n a wretched exile strays :
 Now first these sacred themes with joy we see
 In *Roman* dress, of *Rome*'s great city free ;
 This to my fellow-citizen is due,
 Of *Phœbus* worthy, and of *Delphos* too ;
 Born to exalt his noble father's name,
 The * consul borrows of the poet fame.

Success and praise, you cry, attend the youth!
 Who thus can lend new dignity to truth :
 But when the beauties of his verse you scan,
 His theme's vast import, and its wond'rous plan,

With joy and wonder seiz'd, you'll thus exclaim,
 " Proud *Scotia* stoop ! at length surpass'd in fame.

" Great was the task in *Latian* strains to tell
 " How mourn'd, brave *Jephtha*'s virgin daughter fell,

" But greater yet, to bid each bosom heave,
 " Each eye o'erflow, for *Adam*, and for *Eve* ;
 " To lead them blushing from *Elysian* bow'rs !
 " And leave them exil'd in a world like ours !
 " How fall'n ! how chang'd ! what fancy cou'd
 express

" Joys fled so long, or grief in such excess !"

* Of *Delf*, which gave room to the turn on
Delph.

† A Tragedy written by the celebrated *Buchanan*, a native of Scotland.

[We have received the note on *Masenius*, and
 B. C.'s ingenious letter.]

N.B. As the foregoing poem to *Grotius*, by
Douza, passed to the press, the *English*
 paraphrase was added for the benefit of the
English reader ; and as this controversy is
 likely to draw the attention of the nume-
 rous admirers of *Milton*, many of them not
 well acquainted with the *Latin* tongue,
 we hope, for their accommodation, to ob-
 tain a close translation of this first act of
Grotius's tragedy, in *Miltoic* verse ; and
 for that end hereby propose for the author
 of the best version, that shall be sent in be-
 fore May-day, two folio volumes of *Du*
Halde's *Hist. of China* (pr. bound 3 gui-
 neas) or two guineas in money. E.CAVE.

The like Method will be proposed with re-
 spect to the four remaining Acts, and
 to several other Latin Poems necessary
 to be translated, in prosecution of the
 Design before-mentioned ;—unless the
 Gentleman who shall succeed best in
 translating the first Act, will under-
 take the rest ; which, for the sake of
 dispatch, will be most agreeable.

A LETTER from a foreign Minister at
 the Hague, to a Person of Distinction,
 dated Feb. 10.

S I R,

THE publick news-papers have of-
 ten mentioned the future dauphi-
 ness, but have only said in general
 terms, that she was a fine princess :
 Now, as this description of her is not
 altogether satisfactory, I thought I
 should not displease you, in giving you
 what we are told is a true portrait of
 that princess, and which was taken
 word for word from an original draught,
 sent to a certain court by its minister at
Dresden : " The princess *Maria Jose-
 pha* has light hair, is consequently fair-
 complexioned, and has a fresh colour :
 The turn of her face is oval, her hair
 grows beautifully, and she has a fine
 forehead ; her eyes are of a deep blue,
 her eye-lashes dark-colour'd and well
 grown ; her nose is aquiline, and well
 proportion'd ; her mouth is the most a-
 greeably turned ; her teeth are extremely
 fine, and when she speaks her whole
 countenance is cover'd with smiles and
 graces : The stature of this princess is
 middling, but she may yet grow taller ;
 her shape is perfect ; she has a full
 breast, a charming neck, and her skin is
 so delicately fine, that one may easily
 distinguish all the branches of her veins ;
 her hands are small and dimpled, and
 her arms round and well proportioned :
 To conclude, her gate is easy, and truly
 majestick. Tho' this assemblage of the
 gifts of nature are rarely found united
 in

in the same person, yet this is nothing in comparison of the qualities with which the mind of this princess is adorned, and which are rarely to be parallell'd: The princess *Maria Josepha* speaks *Italian, French, High-Dutch, and Polish*, equally well: She is a great lover of musick, and excels therein, knowing even something of composition; she has the most excellent heart, is affable and courteous; she is compassionate towards the unfortunate, and very charitable to the poor." When the Duke de Richlieu presented the cavaliers of his retinue to the princess, they could not withhold from expressing their admiration of her charming appearance and deportment, in even audible acclamations: As soon as this was over, the future Dauphiness said to the Duke de Richlieu, *Pray, Sir, do me the favour to name once more the gentlemen of your retinue, that I may remember them at a proper time and place.* The audience being finished, the Duke de Richlieu said to the Saxon and Polish which surrounded him, "The princess whom you have given us is the most charming in the world, and will be the lustre and ornament of our court."

From the Craftsman, Feb. 7.

MAXIMS for SOVEREIGN PRINCES.

1. **A** People may forsake their king, and still continue a people; but if a king loses his people, he is no more a king.
2. If a king suffers his passions to get the ascendant of his reason, he is like a ship without a rudder or a pilot, and is as much exposed to his ministers as a vessel to the winds.
3. The king who sets up his will against the laws of the land, wages war with his best friends.
4. If kings would consider how liable they are to be misled by their ministers, they would be more circumspect in the choice of them than they generally are.
5. When the king changes ministers and not measures, he is like a sot who only changes his liquors, and not his manner of living.
6. The king who confides in a minister that has once deceived him, is like a dupe in the hands of sharpers.
7. A king should never trust a man who is dishonest or profuse in his own affairs; such a person is not likely to be just or frugal in the management of public money.
8. A prince may be well assured that he who is incapable of conducting his own private affairs is not capable of being at the helm of government.
9. A wise king will never confer his favours on his courtiers in such a manner as to lose the favour of his subjects; nor will he protect a

villain at the hazard of losing the hearts of all honest men.

10. The king who wakes for his people's good, sleeps in security without a guard.

From the Old England Journal, Feb. 7.

THE author having argued against a supposed design of continuing the suspension of the *habeas corpus* act, and talked of the nation being *fool-ridden*, and of the rebels being *timely* and *vigilantly* stopt before they had advanced half way to *England*, [in the same breath blaming ministers for being too soon alarmed] concludes—thus, 'Whatever may be done, or not done, may heaven preserve our sovereign lord on the throne, and endue the lords of the council, and all the nobility, with GRACE, WISDOM, and UNDERSTANDING.'

From Old England, Feb. 14.

THE journalist criticises the great misapplication of Roman characters to *English* patriots and ministers; says—he had much ado to persuade his country neighbours, that *Cato* did not die in some *pay office*, or kill himself for the loss of his *reputation*. He hints at some persons of distinction affecting Roman austerity for *English* purposes, having called themselves *Cousin Brutus*, and *Cousin Cassius*, and by their after conduct made the name of virtue scandalously ridiculous, by not only accepting offices, but bargening for their friends.

From the Craftsman, Feb. 14.

A Minister of state, eminent for his reign of almost 24 hours, has said, that '*England* could bear a national debt, and pay the interest, of an hundred millions, but if there should be a necessity to go beyond that sum, a sponge must wipe out all.'—If there should be any such men in the ministry as would not scruple to encrease the public debt annually, in pursuit of such measures only as can keep them in power, and only for the sake of improving their own fortunes, who would not rejoice to see them dragged to *Dover cliffs*, and from thence plunged, as from the *Tarpeian rock*, as a sacrifice to the *British* seas, the empire of which they had long disgraced and injured?

Consider, countrymen, that seventy millions make a near approach to an hundred; and we have seen no endeavours used to diminish the principal; and one million is this year taken from the *sinking fund*, a fund appropriated to the

the payment of the principal of the national debt: and when men are at the head of affairs who are unable to judge what to tax, and how to proportion taxes when layed, instead of a surplus they will find only deficiencies. We see a great one in the duties on spirits and on glass; which are put together, tho' on exami-

nation, I doubt not but the great deficiency would be found to be from glass. What encrease can be expected, from such conduct to the *sinking fund*? [*The Journalist then asks many questions not so easy to be answer'd.*]

From the Westminster Journal, Feb. 14.

THE author quotes a pertinent saying of the Marq. of Halifax, in favour of our fleet—'England, England, thou art, like *Martha*, busy about many things, but one is necessary for thy salvation—Look to thy moat—Of an Englishman's creed, the first article is the sea.'—Hence he takes occasion to wish that the conduct of our sea officers were impartially scrutinized, and that the enquiry into the disgraceful affair before *Toulon* be resumed, tho' the expence of court-martials has already been 200,000*l.*—He proceeds then as follows:

I lay it down for an infallible rule, that the minister who does not all in his power to distress an open enemy, is the very worst of traitors. The mischief a single commander may do, in any one station or service, is inconsiderable in comparison of the complicated guilt of such a public monster. The people who are so unhappy to be under his administration, will have their battles fought, their men sacrificed, their money wasted, their taxes multiplied, their debts increased, not with any view to the general good of the community, but to make some job to the directors and managers, who, at the same time, by their absurd and unnatural measures, throw all the advantages into the hands of the enemy, which they could not expect either from the force of their arms, or the wisdom of their councils.

That the naval power of *France*, during the last year, was greatly inferior to ours, no-body will dispute. The author of a late pamphlet, entitled, *the state of the nation consider'd*,* reckons our fighting ships, exclusive of fireships, bombs, and hired vessels, at 213, whereof 150 are supposed to be constantly employ'd: and those of *France* he will not allow to be above 40, which have done

* See p. 50.

us so much mischief.—I do not take upon me entirely to justify his calculations; but supposing them true, to what cause, except that I have suggested, shall we ascribe the continual capture of our merchant ships, both in *Europe* and *America*?—I shall take some farther remarks of this author, leaving him still accountable for his own calculations.

If it can be proved, as he maintains, that the naval expence of *Great Britain*, including the debts contracted, as well as the supplies annually granted for 40,000 seamen, and the ordinary of the navy, has been in the last two years 4,912,000*l.* more than that of *France*, must we not wonder, when we review our own sufferings, and the prizes made by the enemy, how it could happen that, without great mismanagement in the direction, the balance of the sea war between the two nations should appear as it does at present? It is this writer's opinion that no people ever want brave and skilful commanders, if the ministers always take care to employ those who have the reputation of being so, and leave them, without controul from a land committee, to act according to the dictates of their own valour and experience.

An expedition to *Britany* was universally allow'd to be a good measure, in order to divide the *French* forces while the invasion of *Provence* was attempted, and destroy their *East India* magazines: but no-body approved of its being undertaken at the worst season of the year, and without the necessary artillery and other materials for making of conquests. I will add, that this expedition, as conducted, seemed rather a scheme to make all such attempts for the future appear impracticable, than either to distress the enemy, or procure any solid advantages to ourselves.

That *D'Anville*, who failed from *France* while we thought a fleet was stationed to intercept him, failed in his undertaking, was owing merely to the winds and the waves, and not to any one thing done by our numerous men of war.—That *M. de Conflans* succeeded in carrying his convoys backwards and forwards,† was owing to something which, perhaps, deserves to be not entirely ascribed to the dastardly behaviour of a com——re. (See p. 75.)

In *Q. Anne's* time the war on our side was generally successful: in his present majesty's reign, who is at a loss what to call it? Must we not at first be

† See p. 58.

sur-

surprized, then, at this comparison of expences?

The expence of 7 years war £.

1740 to 1746 inclusive 41,003,052

The same of Q. Anne's war

1702 to 1708 inclusive 31,736,281

Difference 9,266,771

But the reason of this, it seems, will appear very evidently, when we come to see the different sums allowed for the same articles.

For 49229 men for the land

service in 1746 — 1,298,100

For 50,000 ditto for the

same service in 1706 1,063,734

Difference, besides 771 men less 234,366

Ordinary of the navy 1746 198,048

The same 1706 — 120,000

Difference 78,048

To ordnance for land service

1746, exclusive of an allow-

ance for extraordinary char-

ges of 246,542*l.* the sum of 178,777

To the same for 1706 120,000

Difference 58,777

The annual difference in these three articles only, if the whole be thrown in, appears to be a great deal above half a million.

And in comparing our seven years war just elapsed with the first seven years of Q. Anne, we are to consider, that four years of this seven we have been at war with Spain only; but Q. Anne was the whole time in war with the united powers of France and Spain, both under direction of the grand monarch at Versailles.

At the end of last year, our author maintains, frugality and good management would have left us 8,000,000*l.* less in debt than we are at present. — Does not this deserve a strict enquiry?

That France will be greatly weaker next campaign than she was at the beginning of the war, both in her home resources and foreign alliances, I think very obvious; tho' perhaps not quite to the same degree our author has reduced her; † because much of those calculations must still depend on contingencies, and the different views of other powers: but I agree with him entirely, that if we are deterr'd from pushing the war a little farther, and listen to the flattering propositions of this common enemy, at

† See p. 50, note.

a time when [we have the most visible advantage over her; the reason assigned ought now to be,—not that we are afraid of her superior funds of men or money; but,—that we can by no means depend upon the good management of our own,

I shall conclude with this gentleman's estimate of the supplies he thinks will be necessary for 1747.

For the current service of the

year as per last — 7,063,352

To keep down the navy debt

and interest — 1,200,000

To make good the civil list

Expences of the rebellion 700,000

To New England on account

of Cape Breton — 200,000

To the expences of the court

martial — 200,000

To a vote of credit — 500,000

10,363,352

From the Westminster Journal, Feb. 21.

THE author resumes a subject, which he treated of 4 years ago, about John the Carter, Sandy Longbib, Daniel Raven, &c. in order to prove, that what he said of their coming in and going out, and of the Bobites, was prophetic; and then proceeds to give some account of the New Comers, by way of introduction to a particular character of each, which he promises.

Extract of a letter from Sweden, to the E. of C—. Shewing how the distemper'd cattle are managed by the peasants of Livonia.

EXamine carefully the tongues of the beasts, and if you find neither inflammation, pimple nor hole, near their roots, (for there the distemper always begins) the beasts are inwardly sound: in which case, to rub their tongues for 10 or 12 days with tar, or the grease of wheels, will be a sure preservative. But if you find those symptoms, and that their breaths stink, take allum burnt and powder'd, and mix it with an equal quantity of salt, rub the holes or ulcers with it, and then wash them well with wine, for three or four days, giving them every morning half an ounce of linseed, and half an ounce of fallad oil, fasting. Their common drink should be warm water, with a little flour in it.—With this management it is not contagious; but becomes so only by neglect.

A suc-

A succinct Account of the City of MADRASS, and Fort ST GEORGE.

FORT St George stands upon the coast of *Coromandel*, in the latitude of $13^{\circ}. 30'$. and is looked upon as the most considerable place in the possession of our *East India* company. It lies about eighty degrees in point of longitude, east from *London*, which makes about six hours difference between time there and here; so that six in the morning with us is their noon, and our noon about their fall of night, for the days are very near of an equal length in that country all the year round. Fort St George is very happily seated in the midst of the white town, with the road before it, and a river behind it. It is a regular square, of about 100 yards, fortified with four bastions, and built with what they call iron-stone. The west gate, which looks towards the land, is large and magnificent, and a company of soldiers keep guard there; the opposite gate, towards the river, is small, and is guarded only by a file of musqueteers. The white town is of an oblong form, well built and except towards the river, has a good wall. To the northward lies the black town, which is properly called *Madrafs*, and by the *Moors*, *Chinepatan*, inhabited by *Portuguese*, *Indians*, *Armenians*, and many other nations. The streets are wide, and many of them well planted with trees, so that having the sea on one side, and a river on the other, it may be truly said, that few cities stand so pleasantly, or are better supplied with provisions.

In the middle of fort St George stands the governor's house, which is a very handsome, lofty, square stone building, and affords room not only for his lodgings, and the warehouses of the company, but for the lodgings also of the company's servants. As this is looked upon as the most considerable place on that coast, the establishment there, is very large in all respects. The first person is the governor, who has a salary of 200 pounds a year, and another hundred by way of gratuity; the chief of his council has 100 pounds *per Ann.* the next to him seventy, the third fifty, and the three other counsellors forty each. There are besides, six senior merchants, two junior merchants, five factors, ten writers, two ministers, a surgeon, two assay masters (for they coin money here) a judge, an attorney-general, and a secretary. This is a place of vast trade, and all the officers have

such perquisites, that they soon become rich. There is no place in the world where money is more plenty, or where traders have better credit. The governor lives with the state and magnificence of a prince, and is respected as such by the inhabitants of the town and the adjacent villages, who are his, or rather the company's subjects, from whom they receive quit-rents from their lands, duties on their goods, and an excise upon all eatables, which is applied to defraying the expence of the government. The city is ruled by a mayor and aldermen, who hold a court in the town-house, where justice is administered to the black inhabitants, but disputes between the whites, are generally determined by the governor and his council. The towns, as well as the fort, have very good walls, with bastions at proper distances. The situation is very proper for defence, they have several out-guards, and taking their artillery all together, they have at least two hundred pieces of cannon. The garrison however is not very strong, it consists of three companies, each of eighty or an hundred men. About two thirds of these are *Europeans*, the rest *Topasses*, or *Portuguese Indians*; the company has besides about two hundred of the natives in their pay, who are called *Peons*, and in time of danger they might levy a considerable number of people. For it is computed, that there are under the company's jurisdiction, not fewer than 300,000 souls. There is therefore very little danger from any attempts the natives are capable of making, by which I mean any of the princes in their neighbourhood. The fort is a regular and good fortification, kept in constant order, well supplied with artillery, ammunition, and provisions, and a garrison of a competent strength, under the command of officers of experience, who are regularly and handsomely paid by the company. — 'It is not easy, therefore, to conceive, that there can be any truth in a flying report we have from *Paris*, in relation to the *French* making themselves masters of this settlement. The only place they have on this coast, or indeed of any consequence in the *East Indies*, is *Pondicherry*, which lies seventy miles south of fort St George, so that this could be no surprize, nor was it ever suspected, that the *French* had either a land or a naval force in those parts, capable of reducing a place of such consequence, and every way so well provided.'

THE Cape Breton, Carter, from Newfoundland, last from Waterford, taken by a Fr. priv.

The Friendship, Young, from Virginia for London, carried into Bayonne.

The Henry brigantine, Stimpson, from New York for the Mediterranean, taken off Tariff.

The Briton Ferry, Hogg, from Milford for London, taken by the French.

The Hornet sloop of war, and the K. William storeship, 600 ton, with 114 pieces of iron ordnance, 100 of them 24 pounders, and the rest 32, and other valuable stores for Jamaica, valued at 50,000 l. both taken Jan. 26 off Berryhead by a stout French privateer.

The Eleanor, Craven, taken by two Spanish privateers, but founder'd soon after, and 12 of the crew drowned, 17 were saved by the privateer, and 10 in their small boat, after 2 days and a night, without compass or victuals, arrived at Pensance.

The Two Brothers, Welchman, from St Kitts for London, carried into St Maloes.

A brig. from Leghorn, car. into the same place.

The Sampson, Baker, from Newfoundland, carried into Galicia.

The George, Gaden, from Newfoundland for Leghorn, drove ashore on the coast of Provence, and seized by the French.

The Wexford Snow, Lyon, from Barbadoes for Philadelphia, taken by the Spaniards.

A sloop of Bermuda, Conyers, the Dolphin, Pitts, and the Unity, Evans, of Philadelphia, all three bound for Barbadoes, car. into Martinico.

The King Farmer, French, from Newfoundland for Viana, car. into a Spanish port.

The Pelican, Ham (senior) from London for St Kitts, taken by the count Lowendahl priv. of Dunkirk, and carry'd into Brest.

The Caesar, Conory, from St Kitts for London, car. into St Maloes by the Cerf priv. which sunk going into the harbour, and all the crew perished.

The Leviathan, Nichols, from Biddeford for Madeira, carried by a Fr. priv. into Morlaix.

The Jonathan, Biddall, from Newfoundland to Oporto, taken off the bar.

The Jane, Lion, from South Carolina to Lisbon, taken Nov. 18 last, by the Tyger man of war, 54 guns, who took out the crew, and burnt the ship.

The Lovely Betty, tak. by a Fr. priv. off Plimouth, retaken by the Hornet sloop of war some time after, and taken a 2d time near Beachy by a priv. of Dunkirk, and lost near Calais, the crew saved and car. to Dunkirk. *Such is the hazard of our merchants in time of war.*

The Industry, Buft, from Boston for London, tak. by the Tavignon priv.

The Lilly, Wallace, from Virginia to Glasgow, tak. by the French.

The Richard and Sarah, Loader, from Newfoundland to Oporto, car. into Vigo.

"They write from Norway, that a Fr. priv. the Anna Maria, Lewis Ajoh, of Calais, put into Clove the 6th ult. after having taken 5 prizes on the coast of England, 3 of which were ransom'd, one burnt at sea, and one, James Fea, from London for Dundee, sent for France."

"Charles Town, Carolina, Dec. 15. The sloop Victory, Bestock, sent to the Havanna with a flag of truce, is arrived here with the English prisoners, and informs that there were lately carried into the Havanna a ship from Jamaica for London, Dollison master, a snow from Barbadoes for Philadelphia, and a sloop from New York for Georgia; that a great difference arising between the new Viceroy of Mexico, the governor of the Havanna, the admiral, and the Royal Guipuscoan company, had occasion'd the greatest confusion, the imprisonment of the most considerable persons in the island, and the seizure of the schooner Charming Nelly, capt. Cox, and the sloop Industry, capt. Williams, both of this port, who were trading * there; that the cruizer priv. of Philadelphia, lately taken by some Xebecks, from the Havanna, with another snow, were drove ashore at Cape Florida, and beat to pieces. * *Illicit trade, (the occasion of the war) continues, however, more and more precarious.*

The Race Horse, Collins, from N. England for the Southern Colonies, carried by a Spanish privateer into the Havanna.

The Industry priv. of Providence, capt. Ellis, 10 carriage guns, 65 men, engaging a large Spanish privateer sloop near the Havanna blew up and sunk, and only 44 of the crew saved, and most of them in a miserable condition.

The ship of capt. Williams, from Philadelphia for Lisbon, car. into St Sebastians.

The K. William, Carter, from London to Jamaica, tak. in Lat. 49, by the Conquerante, a Fr. priv. of Granville, and ransom'd for 1600 l.

The Charles, Realton, from Rotterdam for Cork, taken by a Dunkirk priv.

The Rebecca and Mary, Wilkie, from Virginia for London, car. into St Maloes.

The Loyal Catherine, Brown, from Faro to London, car. to St Sebastians.

The Phoenix, Southey, and the —, capt. Dill, both for the W. Indies, car. into Guardaloupe.

A ship from Rotterdam for Glasgow with Tobacco, car. into Dunkirk.

The Industry, Carew, from Plymouth for Weymouth, car. into Dieppe.

The Boyd, from Virginia for Glasgow, first taken by a Fr. priv. retaken by the Saltash priv. taken again, and carried into St Maloes.

A schooner cast away on Jewell's island at the entrance of Casco bay, and all the people drowned; by several dead bodies drove ashore, and by papers found appears to be the ship fitted out by commodore Knowles, commanded by capt. Kinslaugh, with orders to look into the harbour on Cape Sable shore, in order to make discoveries. She had on board 30 soldiers, and 40 other persons.

Three coasters, one of them laden with tin, car. into Dunkirk.

The Algarve, Brown, from Faro for London, car. into St Sebastians.

The Dolphin, Rogers, from Ireland for Gibraltar, car. into Cadiz.

SHIPS taken by the English. February 1747.

THE Italian merchant (taken in our last) retaken, and car. into Barbadoes.

The Fr. priv. taken by the Granado sloop, capt. Evans, (as in our last) was called La Marianne of Calais, had 8 men killed, and 15 wounded, in an hour's engagement, but the Granado did not lose a man. *Gaz.*

The Tavignon, a priv. of St Maloes, 24 guns and 120 men, taken after 3 hours engagement by his majesty's ship the Grand Turk; the privateer had one man killed, and several wounded, the Grand Turk had not a man hurt. *Gaz.*

The N. S. del Buenel Configo, a register ship, 24 guns and 150 men, from Cadiz to Buenos Ayres, reckon'd worth 120,000 *l.* and had 3 governors with their ladies, and other passengers, who had ventures to the amount of 27,000 *l.* taken Dec. 27 last N. S. by the K. George, P. Frederick and Duke privateers, and car. to Lisbon. (This is barely mention'd in our last.)

A French brigantine, with 100 hogshheads of rum, and a Spanish ship from the Canaries for the Havanna, both valued at 10,000 *l.* taken by the men of war on the Leeward island station.

A Spanish snow, from La Vera Cruz for the Havanna with valuable effects; and a ship with coffee, sugar, indigo, &c. from Cape Francois for Nantz, both tak. by the Nelly priv. of N. York.

A rich ship carried into Curacao, by his majesty's ship the Dreadnought, and there ransom'd for upwards of 25,000 pieces of eight.

The Flora, a Fr. man of war of 22 guns of D'Anyville's Squadron, and a Fr. priv. of 12 guns, taken by the Greyhound priv. and car. into St Kitts.

The Brave, a Fr. priv. 5 car. 16 swivel guns, and 75 men from Bayonne, car. by the Blandford man of war into Lisbon.

The Bellona of Nantz, a Fr. priv. of 36 carriage, and 12 swivel guns, taken the 2d instant by the Edinburgh, Nottingham and Eagle, and brought the 6th inst. into Plymouth by the Eagle; she had been out 40 days, and only taken one brig. from Boston. *Gaz.*

The La Paccavit Real, a Sp. priv. commanded by Don Pedro d'Avillo, tak. by the P. Charles priv. of Bristol, capt. Gyles, and car. into Charles Town, S. Carolina.

A small Fr. priv. from Petit Guavas, with one gun only, which had taken the Recovery schooner priv. taken, and the said Recovery retaken, and also a small prize with rum, sugar, &c. taken, and all three sent into Providence, by the Clinton priv. of N. York.

Two prizes tak. by the Confidence priv. capt. Gordon, of Carolina, and both car. to Providence.

The Forte, a Fr. ship, taken by the Gloucester and Lark men of war, 2nd sent to Spithead.

Three Fr. privateers from Martinico, car. by the Leostoff priv. into Barbadoes.

A French ship, with 95 bales of cloth, from Marseilles for Constantinople, carried by the Constantine, Read, of Bristol, into Port Mahone.

The L'Esperance, from Bourdeaux for Martinico, after 3 hours fight, burnt by the English.

Three barcolongos sunk, and 3 taken, one of which sunk soon after, by capt. Veale in the Dreadnought priv. in a little port near Alicant.

A Fr. prize of great value, taken by a priv. and sent for Rhode island.

Three prize schooners of considerable value, tak. by the Boston Packet of N. England.

A Spanish ship, with pitch, tar, &c. taken near the Havannah, by the Industry priv. of Providence, which took out the crew and cargo, and then burnt the ship.

The Grande Conte, from Rochel to Cape Francois, tak. by the Amazon, car. to Lisbon.

Three large Fr. ships, laden with white and brown sugars, coffee, indigo, skins, hides, coco, with some gold and silver, and other effects, from Cape Francois for France, taken by 4 N. York privateers after a smart engagement, in which the privateers had 2 men killed, and several drowned by one of their boats oversetting.

The Postillion, from Martinico for Bourdeaux, taken by the William and Mary, one of commodore Legg's Squadron, and brought into Portsmouth.

The St Pierre, a Fr. snow of 80 tons from Martinico, brought into Plymouth.

A Fr. ship of 16 guns 9 pounders, car. by a priv. capt. Leybourn, into Bermudas.

The St Luke, from Martinico for Bourdeaux, sent by the Bristol man of war into Plimouth.

A large French ship taken by the privateer snow, Dragon, capt. Seaman, of N. York; and a sloop taken by the George priv. of Philadelphia.

Two Fr. ships, one of 22 guns, and the other of 10, worth 50 or 60,000 *l.* taken by the Triton, in company with the Castor and Pollux privateers, and a large Fr. storeship drove ashore on Hispaniola and plunder'd, the crew escaping on land.

The ———, Eugarnhort, from Carthogena, taken by the ———, capt. Wall, and carry'd into Newfoundland.

A French privateer of 8 carriage guns 10 swivels and 70 men; taken by the Furnace bomb, capt. Mackenzie, and brought into Seaford.

Extract of a Letter from a Merchant at Jamaica, dated December 13.

ON Nov. 28 last com. Lee fell in with two Fr. men of war of 74 and 54 guns, and 52 sail of merchantmen, of which he took 14, and was left engaged with the commodore Dec. 1. Two English men of war chased the ship of 54 guns, she had 6 merchant ships under convoy, which on a signal dispersed, leaving the man of war engaged with the Englishmen; one of these 6 was taken by the Drake sloop; two North America privateers took 6 more, and stranded one.

To the Cantabrigian ALMA MATER.

Horace Ode I. Book I. Imitated.

OH Granta! kind protecting mother,
Thy sons how diff'rent from each
other!

There are, who all their pleasure place
In gold-tipt cap, and coat of lace;
Let them triumphant, proud and vain,
Trace ev'ry street, an idle train!
On Sunday's snatch the prize divine,
In pit, superlatively fine,
To blaze, well pleas'd with coxcomb glo-
In thought M. A. *superiores*. [ries,

Another if the round capp'd throng
Extols for phiz and potent tongue,
Renown the *Soph*, tremendous jangler!
And fix him sure the senior wrangler:
While this in racking brains delighting,
With transport pores o'er *Græcian* writing,
And night and day repletes his mind,
With maxims of the sober kind.
These beauty's charms will never move,
Dull musty fools! to scenes of love,
Nor all the world to wench persuade,
Quick darting thro' the midnight glade!
A fourth, tho' long the trade pursuing,
Now clapt sighs out, "Damn'd girls my
ruin;

"Wou'd health return! The dirty crew
"No more I'll follow, no, nor view,
"But, happy students, live like you!" }

And yet when vig'rous health returns,
Resolves are gone, he loves, he burns,
Again attempts the dang'rous main,
Tempests and ills to meet again!—

Some honest toppers, jovial souls,
Delight in mirth and flowing bowls,
In *Bacchanalian* joys carouse,

Nor fear a day from books to lose;
Now to the *Tunn*'s or * *Mitre* haste,
Or friend's more grateful claret taste,
Proctors, for mighty rack defy,

And live alone for wine and joy!
Some love (tho' few) the theatre,
When *Wiflers* feet reecho near,
Detested much by tottering fots,
Destructive oft of faithless groats!

Unmindful this of *Y—*'s charms,
A slave to hardships, toil, and harms,
His rapid steed, gay hunter, plies,
O'er gates and ditches fearless flies,
Where e'er the loud-resounding crew,
The wily fox or hare pursue;
But in dull thought concludes the day,
How the gor'd *Hack*'s reward to pay!—

You, for your learned sons extol'd,
In Fame's high annals are enroll'd:
And in the blooming throng delight,
That taste the *cup*, and share your *light*. †

* Two noted Taverns.

† Alluding to the Motto,

Hinc lucem et pocula sacra :

[(Gent. Mag. FEB. 1747.)]

6

Grant thou my wish and fond desire
To burn with bright poetick fire,
By strains majestick, heav'nly song,
To shine above the vulgar throng,
Censures, superior rais'd, pass by,
And all the critick herd defy;
Be rank'd amid't the sweet-tun'd quire,
With *Swift* and *Pope*, and *Gay* and *Prior*;
I'd scorn Philosophy's dull rules,
And all the quibbles of the schools,
But mount in lovely *Patie*'s praise,
Till starry glories round my head shall
blaze!

Camb. Feb. 3.

Advice to PHILLIS.

PHillis, at length, your airs give o'er,
'Tis time to lay such thoughts aside;
Why shou'd you think of husband more
Or hope, or wish, to be a bride?

Full twenty long and tedious years,
You've try'd each female wile and art;
Your cheeks are furrow'd down with tears,
And sighs have almost broke your heart;

Why will you fond of youthful tricks,
Still pine with barren vain desires!
Strephon despises thirty six,

Him youth alone with love inspires:
If thus you whine, and sigh, and pout,
And sleepless hug your lonely pillow,
(Good heav'ns avert!) I swear, I doubt,
I dread the garters and the willow!

Nor paints, nor patches, curls nor dress
Can *Strephon*'s roving soul enthrall,
He'll ne'er a gilded cloud carefs,
Nor to a painted statue fall.

Then airs and fopp'ries lay aside,
Laces, brocades, curls, patches, paint
And since you cannot be a bride,
Resolve in time to be a saint.

When you your silks, and powder'd hair,
For sack-cloth—ashes—once resign,
Tho' you of grace, from man, despair,
Yet you may hope for grace divine.

Renounce quadrille, frequent the church,
Attend the preacher and his text;
Tho' this world leave you in the lurch,
Reform'd, you may possess the next.

If you but practise what I've said,
You need not fear what poets tell;
Tho' you shou'd die a grey old-maid,
You'll never lead an ape in hell.

LIBER.

The EPIGRAM, *Vervex*, &c. p. 42. Translated.

A Fatal blade the sheep deprives of life,
A well the boy, much grief the man, a
rope the wife.

PETRIBURGENSIS.

N

Upon the TAX on COACHES, &c.

BEfore Bohemian Anne * was queen,
 Astride their steeds were ladies seen ;
 And good queen Bess to Paul's, I wot,
 Full oft aside has jogg'd on trot :
 Beaus then could foot it thro' all weather,
 And nothing fear'd but wear of leather.
 But now (so luxury decrees)
 The polish'd age rolls on at ease :
 Coach, chariot, chaise, berlin, landau,
 (Machines the antients never saw)
 Indulge our gentle sons of war,
 Who ne'er will mount triumphant car.
 The carriage marks the peer's degree,
 And almost tells the doctor's fee ;
 Bears ev'ry thriving child of art :——
 Ev'n thieves to *Tyburn* claim their cart.

O cruel law ! replete with pain,
 That makes us use our legs again ;
 Or, half our pair oblig'd to lack,
 Bids us belstride the other's back.
 A shilling stage would suit with many,
 Who cannot reach an eighteen-penny.
 Rock must enhance the price of pills,
 Or drive again—one pair of wheels.
 The graduate too will be to seek,
 Who mounts his chariot twice a week :
 For if the hackneyman should grumble,
 I fear our *Phaeton* must tumble.
 O cruel law ! to raise the fare
 Of Christmas turkey, chine, and hare ;
 The vails or wages to retrench
 Of country serving-man or wench,
 Who twice a year ride up and down,
 Betwixt their native place and town.

O cruel tax ! who must not say,
 Which only those who will—need pay ?

* Consort to King RICHARD II. who first
 taught the use of side-saddle to the *English* ladies.

The HAPPY MAN.

BY day no biting cares assail,
 My peaceful calm contented breast,
 By night my slumbers never fail
 Of welcome rest.

Soon as the sun with orient beams,
 Gilds the fair chambers of the morn,
 Musing I trace the winding streams,
 That part the lawn.

Around me nature fills the scene,
 With boundless plenty and delight ;
 And touch'd with joy sincere, serene,
 I bless the sight.

I bless the kind creating pow'r,
 Exerted thus for frail mankind,
 At whose command, descends the show'r,
 And blows the wind.

Happy the man, who thus at ease,
 Content with that which nature gives ;
 Him guilty terrors never seize,
 He truly lives.

Thought on the late Expedition.

Cornwall, Dec. 19, 1746.

WHy our forces miscarried, the wonder
 is out,
 Your last Magazine has clear'd up the doubt.
 At *Boca's* command, the commander gave orders,
 Weigh anchor my boys, quit the *French* and their
 borders ;
 We've cattle enough, fresh victuals in plenty,
 And if we should fight, my *Boca* will † faint 'ie :
 If more reasons you'd have, Sir, I think you a
 blunt ass ;
 “ *Sic volo, sic jubeo, sit pro ratione voluntas.*”

J. L.

† Our country Dialect.

Mr Urban,

I want words to express my zeal for our glorious deliv-
 rer, who is now gone to risque his valuable life in the
 maintenance of that just cause in which we are engaged.
 Oh ! may all the host of heav'n guard him, cover his
 dear face in the day of battle, shield him from the at-
 tacks of an inveterate enemy. I flatter myself the fol-
 lowing lines will not be unacceptable to the readers of
 your Magazine, as they are address'd to the genius of our
 isle.

CLARINDA.

To the GENIUS of BRITAIN.

GENIUS of Britain, spread thy guardian
 wing,
 O'er thy lov'd isle, and round thy favorite king,
 One sacred * life now rescue from the grave,
 Since saving one thou mayst an empire save.
 Oh ! pour in Britain's wounds the healing balm,
 Smooth her rough passions, and her discords calm.
 Give her (nor, oh ! the pious wish disclaim !)
 Or war with triumph, or a peace with fame.
 Her sacred rights still teach her to defend,
 And scorn that foe, she cannot make a friend.
 Wher-e'er her cannons roar, or crosses fly,
 Plant dread, and flight, and each pale terror nigh.
 Let *Gallia* tremble, and let *Bourbon* fear,
 When glorious *William's* conqu'ring troops appear.
 Touch ev'ry heart with thirst of honest praise,
 And love of honour more than length of days.
 With courage let her awe, with virtue—charm,
 Each realm that courts her smile, or flights her
 arm.

Not fond of peace, if peace would but enslave ;
 Nor dreading war, if war alone can save.

* The Duke.

Mr URBAN,

I make my respectful acknowledgments to
 Mrs ABIGAL, who has greatly tickled my fan-
 cy ; and to all those other ingenious gentlemen,
 who have honoured my *Votum senile* with their
 sober translations.

E PLURIBUS UNUM.

PLurima sunt numerus, mibi cum sit distichon
 unum,
 Passim laudatum, mille perire sinam. J. Sackette.

In laudem PHILIPPI DE COMINES.

Virtute ingenii dominari, est summa potestas ;
 Jupiter, en ! cedit : major Apollo Jove.

In Artem disticho graphicam.

Dulcibus inceptum verbis qui claudit acutis,
 Excipit calamo distichon instar apis. J. S.

*The STORM. A Meditation suggested
in the late tempestuous Weather.*

THose dreadful gusts, how strong
their force !

How terribly the world they fright !
Black clouds, impell'd with rapid course,
In gloomy squadrons urge their flight.

Tall trees, tho' rooted deep as high,
In vain th' impetuous blasts oppose ;
And marble tow'rs that pierce the sky,
Fall to that earth from whence they rose.

Unless some kind, some mightier pow'r
The rending whirlwind soon restrain,
This must be nature's final hour,
And chaos will return again.

Thou, whom all pow'rs, all worlds obey,
Eternal sov'reign, nature's guide,
Thy milder attributes display,
And bid our whelming fears subside.

Thou only ! in this wild career,
That blends in one, earth, air, and seas,
Canst bid confusion disappear,
And change a tempest to a breeze.

One frown of thine can nature blast,
One smile a ruin'd world restore,
O let us not thy anger taste,
But thy benevolence adore.

Feb. 15.

SYLVIUS

*EPISTLE to a learned FRIEND going to
travel.*

DEAR friend ! I praise your studious
mind,

To travel'd science much inclin'd,
Which prompts in ev'ry clime to see
Vestigia of antiquity.

The spot where once fam'd *Troy* appear'd,
The pyramids in *Egypt* rear'd,
Rome's mighty ruins, which impart
Amazing proofs of pow'r, and art,
Baths, amphi theatres, and circhs,
Incredibly stupendous works !

Of such extent, and wond'rous size,
Each a whole people might comprise.
While seeking knowledge, thus you roam,
Poor I, you know, am fixt at home.

Yet oft with busy fancy stray
Thro' perils of the wat'ry way,
Oft, in nocturnal vision joyn,
On foreign shores, my steps with thine,
(Since sleeping can such transport give,
What pity 'tis to wake and grieve !)
But when you safe shall measure back,
The floods you cross, the realms you track,
What joy 'twill be my friend to hail,
And hear his sweet descriptive tale :

Then somewhat pleasing too may yield
My gleanings in a narrower field.
For tho' this little isle is more,
By half, than I shall ramble o'er ;

Yet here, methinks, on *British* ground
I've ample scope to range around,
And objects trace, strange, rare, antique,
In *Wales*, the Highlands, or the peak ;
Where wonders court the view each hour,
As old, as high, as *Babel's* tow'r :
Huge hills, and cavern'd rocks, have stood,
At least, coeval with the flood.
When you the *Alps*, or *Andes* see,
Then think on these, and think on me.
True, those are of gigantick size,
And broader spread, and higher rise ;
Yet they, and all the hills on earth,
From the same period date their birth,
And when the gen'ral flame devours,
Will melt, will sink, as soon as ours.
Thus you so wise, so learn'd, must die,
As well as weak, as worthless I.

You see I strive to copy you,
And moralize on what I view.
What solemn thoughts your mind shall fill
On *Zion's*, or *Moria's* hill !

The sacred sepulchre survey'd,
In which the lord of life was laid,
His resurrection thence you'll trace,
And raptur'd eye the heav'nly space,
The arch that rises o'er his tomb
Pervade, and mark the starry dome :
I too, perhaps, with wond'ring eye,
May the same instant view the sky.

How firm its beauteous arch appears !
Which yet has stood six thousand years.
That sun, that moon, those stars have roll'd,
E'er since the world was four days old.

The constellations which we see,
Those *Adam* view'd as well as we.
Compar'd with these, what hills contain,
Or bury'd lye beneath the plain,
The boasted relicks we pursue,
How mean ! how modern ! and how few !
For Nature spreads a full repast,
To satisfy the mental taste :
But Art, provide whate'er it will,
Can never half its cravings fill.

SYLVIUS.

*On reading this Line in Mr POPE's Essay on
Criticism.*

For fools admire, but men of sense approve.

WHAT sad dilemma must the wretch confine
Who holds for truth this all-befooling line !
We stand for fools, admiring if we read—
If not admiring, we are fools indeed :—
Then be this verse expung'd, or let thy lays
Immortal *Poet* ! less deserve our praise.
Thy verse thus perfect, thus severe thy rules,
Between them, a I, who read thee, must be *fools*.
Marshallfield, Feb. 20, 1747. Philo-museus.

PANDORA's Box.

Fiction of old is now a truth become,
Forth from the still-head flows the people's
doom.

J. K.

Johnson's Coffee-house, Feb. 12, 1746.

Dear SYL!

THE following extempore was hit off here, after regaling myself, over a dish of chocolate, with a six-penny pamphlet; the author of which I look upon as worthy of notice, and 'one of the strangest phenomena in the republic of letters.' If thou wilt give it a place in thy collection, stamp my vitals, Syl, if I shall not think thee one of the most facetious fellows in life, and myself eternally obliged to thee, who am

Your most obsequious, S. T.

P. S. I protest it is actually an extempore.

To Mr SOMEBODY, on his Answer to Dr SOMETHING. A FABLE.

Sublato nomine, de te

Fabula narratur

HOR.

ONCE Florio, at his books employ'd,
(His servant Hodge was nigh)
Was, as he study'd much annoy'd
By a malicious fly.

The saucy insect's din he checks,
And fell'd him with his pen;
Then all his scatter'd thoughts collects,
And plies his books again.

The miscreant nought from hence dis-
But quicken'd by disgrace, [may'd,
In little circles round him play'd,
And lighted on his face.

His little circles met unseen
To Florio's busy'd sight,
Who, ign'rant of the insect's spleen,
Continu'd still to write.

Some say that Florio all the while
Beheld it with disdain,
And by the language of a smile
Denounc'd its rancour vain.

But Hodge arose, and clinch'd his fist,
Resolv'd to strike it dead;
Aim'd at the fly—the fly he miss'd—
And broke his master's head.

The APPLICATION.

If Florio for some genius goes,
And R——th's the fly,
Who's meant by Hodge?—*PUNCHE—ds
As well as you or I. [knows

* See Mag. Aug. 1746, p. 433.

EPITAPH * on the Rev. Mr A——
Rector of B——, in the County of G——,
lately deceased, &c.

AH! let the melancholy muse attend,
And pay the last sad duties of a friend;
With truth inscribe at least one faithful stone,
Nor let such useful virtues sleep unknown.
As rolling meteors bright with dreadful flame,
So may the great, the learn'd, be known to fame,

Who goes to virtue, gain thro' meanest ways,
The tainted laurel, and the guilty bays,
To earth their honours, and their joys confin'd,
The scourge of God, and pest of humankind.
A—— liv'd not thus, a meteor or a rod,
The path of heav'n with steady steps he trod:
Thro' all his actions still his end survey'd,
Each hour improv'd, and ev'ry duty paid.
Just to that part which heav'n assign'd his share,
His flock he tended with a shepherd's care;
His spotless mind, no vile affections stain;
No lust of pow'r, of pleasure, or of gain;
Nor stopt by int'rest, nor deterr'd by pride,
The sick he visited, the poor supply'd:
From doubts, and cares, relieving ev'ry breast,
The rich rever'd him, and the needy blest;
To all he gave or what could help or mend,
At once the priest, the parent, and the friend.
"His manners gentle, and his conscience clear,
"Tho' learn'd, yet artless, and tho' wise sincere,
"By merit prais'd, by envy not defam'd,
"In death lamented, and thro' life unblam'd."
Whoe'er thou art, lament such virtues fled;
For all the living suffer in the dead.

* Mr Thomson, in his *Tancred and Sigismunda*, takes notice that there is a great difference in the length of a play as a piece adapted to a Theatre, and as a performance of an author; there is the same difference between an Epitaph on a tomb, and an Epitaph on paper.

On a Gentleman who mistook a Kept Madam
for a Lady of Fashion.

SIX tedious months young Damon sigh'd,
In vain his am'rous tale;
He sued, implor'd, Chlo still deny'd,
No efforts could prevail.
At length he try'd the pow'r of gold——
She soon to chide forgot;
The fair-one was no longer cold,
But prov'd——alas! too hot.

From a Century of MOTTOES.

GANG WARILY. Duke of PERTH.

Beware, vent'rous youth, on what footing
you tread,
Be advis'd by your motto, and keep on your head.

Ld Hardw—k. *Nec cupias, nec metuas.*

HOW glorious, neither to desire or fear!
Long live the man—such conduct makes
a peer.

Spero meliora. Motto for an Orator of the long robe.

A Noble ambition this motto reveals.
It tells you—the orator hopes for the seals!

Ld —— *Æquum serva.*

WHAT is the mean that suits a lordly mind?
A coach?—with six before—and six behind:

E. Chest—f—d. *Exitus acta probat.*

WHO can descry a statesman's deep intent,
Till acts reveal it in the last event?

S O N G.

Meet *Rosalind*! forbear to chide,
 Alas! I can no longer hide
 At long my heart would have disclos'd,
 And modest Fear not interpos'd.
 Whenever I view thy heav'nly face,
 Wond'ring eyes new beauty trace;
 Glad'ning soul with rapture burns,
 And Love to adoration turns.
 My ever-blooming cheeks disclose
 The lilly blended with the rose,
 And *Cupid* wantons, while he sips
 The flowing fragrance on thy lips.
 Those ringlets that so neatly deck
 My comely face, and graceful neck,
 With those proportion'd limbs combine
 To form thee, fair one! all divine.
 Who can resist thy matchless charms!
 Take me, clasp me in those arms!
 Breathe on my spicy breast,
 And lull my ravish'd soul to rest.

from the FRENCH of VOLTAIRE under
 M. VAN HAREN'S PICTURE.

SENATES admire *Demosthenes* in thee,
 The *Nine*, reviv'd, their fav'rite *Pindar* see;
 My steps majestic *Liberty* precedes,
 And *Tyrtæus* warms to noble deeds;
 With all the chief's, and all the poet's fire,
 I grasp the trumpet, and foregoe the lyre.
 To be free, the *hero's* thoughts are thine;
 Love, but not to copy thee, is mine;
 The *sage's* musings, and inglorious rest,
 For mortals born to servitude are best:
 My native spot, our turn of mind bestows,
 As *Rome* all slaves, all freemen *Britain* shows.
 I know no master is the *Dutchman's* boast,
 Who serve his own becomes a *Frenchman* most.

The FRENCH.

Demosthène au Conseil, & *Pindare* au Par-
 nasse,
 L'auguste *Liberté* marche devant tes pas.
 Portée a dans son sein répandit son audace,
 Et tu tiens la trompette organe des combats.
 Tu ne peux t'imiter, mais j'aime ton courage;
 Né pour la liberté, tu penses en héros.
 Mais qui naquit sujet, ne doit penser qu'en sage,
 Et vivre obscurément, s'il veut vivre en repos.
 Son esprit est conforme aux lieux qui l'ont vu
 naître;

A *Rome* on est esclave, à *Londres* citoyen;
 Grandeur du *Batave* est de vivre sans maître,
 Et mon premier devoir est de servir le mien.

Ex Nibilo Nihil gignitur.

From then from nothing, nothing ever came,
 Whence sprung this spacious, this well-or-
 der'd frame?
 Whence sprung yon shining orbs that roll above,
 Whence, but from boundless wisdom, pow'r and
 love?
 From God, God only! his supreme decree
 Ordains, and all that he ordains must be.
 At his almighty fiat nature rose,
 Firm stand the mountains, and old ocean flows,

A thousand forms the breath of life respire,
 And heav'n glows radiant with revolving fire.
 Each part subservient to one vast design,
 Points to its cause eternal and divine,
 That ruling pow'r, whom all his works obey,
 In earth, sea, air, and heav'n's unmeasur'd way.
 With thoughtful eyes survey the world below,
 (What can we reason but from what we know!)
 This fair inheritance to mortals giv'n,
 A gift well worthy of all-bounteous heav'n.
 Within its bowels hidden treasures lie,
 Which ripen'd ore, and flaming gems supply.
 Plants, herbs and flow'rs, o'er all its surface spring,
 And grateful tribute in their seasons bring.
 Here dimpled brooks glide silent thro' the mead,
 There sounding rivers rush with rapid speed.
 Kind gentle breezes cool the noon-tide air,
 That man the dog-stars raging heat may bear;
 Prolific dews refresh the thirsty plain,
 To fill the failing streams descends the rain.
 And is this order then the work of chance?
 Of jumbling atoms, which in chaos dance?
 Dream on, ye foes to reason, and believe
 Man from himself existence might receive;
 That worlds on worlds in constant order run,
 Self-mov'd, self-guided, round their central sun:
 But let my soul with grateful wonder own,
 That great *Jehovah* fills th' ætherial throne;
 That only he, so good, so great, so wise,
 Could bid, from Nothing, all these wonders rise.

PHILOTHEOS.

A L'HONNEUR DE SA MAJESTE BRITAN-
 NIQUE. SONNET. (See p. 8)

GRAND PRINCE environné de gloire & de
 splendeur,

Arbitre de l'*Europe* et de tout l'univers:
 On admire en tous lieux tes vertus, ta candeur,
 Et ton Nom est célèbre en mille endroits divers.
 Des* rois abandonnez *George* est le protecteur,
 Combat leur ennemi sur terre et sur les mers:
 Lui seul est leur soutien et leur libérateur,

Il prend leur cause en main, leur évite des fers.
 Admirez ce *Heros* armé de la justice,

Repousser l'ambition, abatre l'artifice:
 O siècles à venir! et vous foibles mortels,
 A ce Prince érigez des statues, des autels:
 Célébrez tous enfin ses exploits & sa gloire,
 Et le placez d'avance au temple de memoire.

Clapham, Feb. 12. LE ROY.

* La reine de *Hongrie*, le roi de *Sardaigne*, et
 plusieurs princes, d'*Allemagne*, auroient succom-
 bez sous l'Ambition de la *France* sans l'Angle-
 terre.

ENGLISHED.

Great prince! whose glories fraud nor ra-
 pine stain,

Whose hands the balance of the world sustain,
 Far as the circling sun thy virtues shine,
 The praise of earth's remotest isles is thine:
 To thy protection injur'd kings retreat,
 Their foes, on earth, and seas, thy arms defeat;
 From chains the suppliant nations to defend,
 Is thine—of peace and liberty the friend;
George with her sword ev'n *Justice* self supplies,
 The proud to humble, and confound the wise.

Let future times in brass record his praise,
 And grateful mortals statues, altars raise;
 Let all his glories shine around his name,
 And haste to place him in thy temple, *Fame*.

CARMINA QUADRAGESIMALIA.

In hac Quæstionem, a Theologo Cantabrigiensi
nuper agitatam.

An. *Ætiones sine Verbis possint intelligi?* Aff.

*T*arquinium ad patrem quum *Sexti* nuncius iret,
Quid faceret natus rogatus cui summa potestas,
Et qui jam *Gabios* victor ditione tenebat :

Tarquinus metuens sua si responsa remittat
Literulis signata, aut seruo tradat in aurem,
Infidus, cautiusve parum, pretiove coactus,
Ad *Gabios* rediens titubet, mandataque frangat,
“Vade age, serve, inquit, nato nostrisque salutem
“Imperti; verbis nihil est quod te morer ultra.”

Nuncius ut redit ad *Sextum*, et data copia fandi,
“Quid pater? utque valet? mihi quæ mandata
reportas?” [do res?”]

“Quid jubet aut suadet? Quo mi statuenda mo-
Hæc *Sextus*: contra servus “Nil tale rogan-
dum,

“Nil jubet aut suadet, mandataque nulla reporto.”
“Quid! responsa negat nato? Quo crimine læ-
sus?”

“Exiit affectus patrios? Adeone superbus?
“Dic ubi vidisti, coram quis, quidve ageretur.”
“Cum primum adveni *Romam* sedesque parentis,
“Deferor ad regem, latis ubi solus in hortis
“Auras captabat solis defensus ab æstu. [tus,
“Aggredior supplex, qui sim doceo, unde profec-
“Quæ causâ mittor, quid velles ordine cuncta.
“Ille nihil, nec me quærentem vera moratur,
“Sed subito surgens, raptoque papavera summa
“Percutiens baculo, capitis de cuius honorem;
“Nec responsa dedit multumque diuque roga-
tus.”

Tum *Sextus* secum, “Video agnoscoque parentem.
“Quid moror ulterius? Cauti sententia patris
“Cortice tecta latet, non ipsi credita seruo.
“Hoc sapere est, servis uti ut non fallere possint.
“*Tarquinus* baculo, gladio pulcherrima quæque
“*Sextus* fuccidet, si quis se tollere contra
“Audeat, aut mecum *Gabiis* contendere bello.
—Actio *Tarquinii* verbis non indiget ullis.

OXONIENSIS.

QUADRAGESIMAL VERSES.

On this Question, lately discuss'd by a Cambridge
Divine.

Whether actions can be understood without words.
Affirmatur.

When *Sextus* wish'd (old *Tarquin*'s war-
like son)

To rule with wisdom, what by arms he won,
From conquer'd *Gabii* he dispatch'd his page
To bring th' instructions of parental age;
The wily king with politic intent
No sage advice by word or writing sent,
He fear'd the trusted servant, by the way
Brib'd or o'er reach'd, the secret might betray:
“Back to my son and to his friends repair,
He said, “to both my salutation bear—
“Nought else for answer here thy stay requires.”
With duteous haste the messenger retires.
Return'd, again before his lord he stands,
“How fares my sire? th' impatient prince de-
mands,

“What does the king advise, and what ordain,
“To guide my councils, and my pow'r sustain?
The faithful servant to his lord replies,
“Nought does the king ordain, nor ought advise.
“How! am I scorn'd? the prince impatient
cry'd,

“For what offence? or is it spleen, or pride?
“But all thou know'st without reserve declare,
“How was he found employ'd? with whom
and where?” [gain'd
“Proud *Rome*, he answer'd, when at length
“Your father audience in his garden deign'd,
“Where plac'd alone beneath embow'ring trees
“He sought cool shelter, and enjoy'd the breeze
“With humble rev'rence I address the king,
“Tell whence I come, what embassy I bring.
“He answer'd nothing, but his cane he took,
“And rising sudden, with an ardent look,
“Where'er the fairest, tallest poppies grow,
“He stalks, and leaves them headless at a blow.
Here paus'd the prince, then thus with spark-
ling eyes,

“My father's mind his joyful son descries;
“With wary foresight blest, the royal sage
“Gives in dumb show the deep advice of age.
“The wise no servant injures, tho' unjust,
“Who know to use him, but disdain to trust.
“With *Tarquin*'s staff my copying sword sha-
vie,
“And low in dust despis'd ambition lie;
“In *Gabii* each aspiring head shall fall,
“My will the law, myself the lord of all.”
Thus *Tarquin* sought from useless words no aid
—By acts alone instruction is convey'd.

The SCHOOL of RHETORICK.

NEAR London Bridge once stood a gate
Belinus gave it name,
Whence the green *Nereids* oysters bring,
A place of public fame.

Here *Eloquence* has fixt her seat,
The nymphs here learn by heart
In *mode* and *figure* still to speak
By modern rules of art.

To each fair *oratrix* this school
Its *rhet'ric* strong affords,
They double and redouble tropes
With finger, fist and words.


Both *nerves* and *strength*, and *flow of speech*
With beauties ever new,
Adorn the language of these nymphs,
Who give to all their *due*.

O happy seat of happy nymphs!
For many ages known:
To thee each *rostrum*'s forc'd to yield,
Each *forum* in the town.

Let other *academics* boast
What titles else they please:
Thou shalt be call'd the gate of tongues,
Of tongues that never cease. T.

Historical Chronicle, February 1747:

EXTRACT of a LETTER from Charles-Town, Dec. 30.

HE greatest news we have is relating to a very potent nation, the *Creek Indians*, bounding on the *French* settlements near *Florida*. One emperor, with two kings and about 100 warriors, came here in *October* last, in order to renew a peace with our governor and this province, which was soon concluded on, and occasioned illuminations and other rejoicings. During their stay here, they saw a general muster, consisting of six companies of foot belonging to the town, and two troops of horse, with an independant company of soldiers of the forts. These they saw exercised, and 21 twelve pounders of *Granville's* battery discharged, and were pleased with the performances; and afterwards were entertained at a grand feast.

SUNDAY, Feb. 1.

His royal highness the D. of *Cumberland*, attended by *Ld Visc. Bury*, *Col. Fitzwilliams*, and *Ld Cathcart*, and several other persons of distinction, set out from *St James's* for *Harwich*, to embark there for *Holland*.

TUESDAY 3.

The D. of *Cumberland*, after taking a view of *Landguard Fort*, embark'd on board the *Fubbs* yacht for *Holland*, under convoy of 2 men of war and a sloop.

THURSDAY 5.

His majesty went to the H. of peers, and passed the bill for repealing the several rates and duties upon houses, windows and lights, and for granting other rates and duties upon the same; and for raising the sum of 4,400,000*l.* by annuities, to be charged on the said rates, viz. Every dwelling-house within the whole kingdom of *Great Britain*, having 10, 11, 12, 13 or 14 lights or windows, to pay 6*d.* each; 15, 16, 17, 18 or 19 windows 9*d.* each; and 20 windows and upwards, 1*s.* each; to be paid quarterly by the tenant; besides these rates, every house in *England* inhabited to pay 2*s.* a year.—Commissioners of the land-tax are commissioners for putting this act in execution. Any defraud in houses undercharg'd, the persons, &c. to pay double rates. Surveyors making wrong charges forfeit 100*l.* Commissioners to determine appeals, which are to be final. No house

to be exempted unless under 10 windows, or from the poverty of the occupier. Every edifice in the inns of court, or apartments in any university-college, to be charged as distinct houses. Joists between lights or windows, 12 inches broad, make it two windows, and to be charged accordingly.

SUNDAY 8.

Children newly taken into the founding hospital, were publicly baptized. A large collection was made, and a bank note for 100*l.* was found in the charity-box, for building the chapel.

THURSDAY 12.

John Murray, Esq; late secretary to the young pretender, was brought to the bar of the king's bench; and the warrant of his commitment and detainure, and all the other process and proceedings being removed by *certiorari*, were read in court, and also the act of attainder made in the last session of parliament; whereby the several persons therein named (whereof Mr *Murray* was one; See Vol. xvi. p. 271, 326.) were to stand attainted of high treason, unless they surrender'd themselves on or before *July 12* last; which being read, the attorney general moved that Mr *Murray* might be called upon, to know what he had to say, why execution should not be awarded against him upon that attainder; and thereupon Mr *Murray* was arraigned; and on his arraignment (confessing that he was the same *John Murray* named in the act of parliament) he pleaded that he surrender'd himself to the *Ld Justice Clerk* on *June 28.* last (See Vol. xvi. p. 375.) being a fortnight before the time limited was expired; and that immediately upon his surrender he was imprisoned in the castle of *Edinburgh*, and had been ever since in custody, and therefore was not liable to the penalty of that law. To this Mr Attorney General reply'd, that he had his majesty's orders to confess this plea to be true. Hereupon the court directed, that Mr *Murray's* plea, and the confession of the attorney general thereto should be recorded; and then remanded Mr *Murray* to the *Tower*.

His Majesty in Council was pleased to appoint the following SHERIFFS, viz.

Berkshire, Daniel Bunce, of Longworth, Esq;
Derbyshire, Thomas Richards, Esq;
Hertfordshire, Henry Fotherly Whitfield, of Rickmansworth, Esq;
Norfolk, Cha. Cooper Morley, of *Basham*, Esq;
Oxford

Oxfordshire, Robert Nedham, of Crowmarsh Gifford, Esq;
Rutlandshire, James Morpot, Esq;
Shropshire, Sir Hugh Brigges, Bart.
Wiltshire, Richard Tuck, of Rowd, Esq;
Worcestershire, Rich. Buckle, of Chafely, Esq;

SOUTH-WALES.

Brecon, Cha. Harcourt, of Danyparke, Esq;

NORTH-WALES.

Montgomery, Wm Mostyn, of Bryngwyn, Esq;

Appointed by the Prince of *Wales*.

Cornwall, Henry Peter, Esq;

Abstract of some Clauses in an Act passed B
this present Session of Parliament, intituled, An Act to continue, explain, and amend an Act made in the last Session of Parliament; intituled, An Act to enable his Majesty to make Rules, Orders and Regulations, more effectually to prevent the spreading of the Distemper which now rages amongst the Horned Cattle in this Kingdom. Gazette.

BY this act, full power and authority is given to the justices of the peace within the respective limits of their commissions, at their general or quarter-sessions, or the major part of them, that shall be then and there assembled, within that part of *Great Britain* called *England*, to order such reasonable salaries and charges as they shall think proper to be paid by any inspector or inspectors, or other person or persons already appointed by the justices of the peace, or hereafter to be appointed by the justices of the peace, or the commissioners of the land-tax, to prevent the spreading of the distemper amongst the cattle, out of the monies arisen, or hereafter to arise, by virtue of an act of parliament passed in the 12th year of his majesty's reign, entitled, *An act for the more easy assessing, collecting, and levying county rates.*—And for the more effectual carrying into execution the former, as well as the present act, all persons who are appointed commissioners of the land-tax for the year 1746, and who have duly qualified themselves to act therein, as directed by the said act, are empowered and required to put in execution all and every the powers and authorities given by the said first mentioned act, or this present act, to the justices of the peace of the several counties, ridings, divisions, cities, liberties and towns corporate, within their respective divisions (except within the county of *Middlesex*, and all cities and towns which are counties of themselves) in as full and ample manner

as the justices of the peace may do within the same.—But the said commissioners of the land-tax are not empowered to hear and determine appeals, the same being reserved to the justices of the peace in their general or quarter-session.—That no fee or reward be taken for granting any certificates, in pursuance of the said former, or this present act, or of any order of council made by virtue of the same; but such certificates shall be signed and sealed, and given gratis.—For preventing inconveniencies that may arise in several parts of the kingdom, by reading the rules, orders, regulations and variations, on the first Sunday in the month, as required by the former act, liberty is therefore given by the present act, to read the same on such Sunday in every calendar month as the minister of the parish shall think proper. *Gaz.*

FRIDAY 13.

A proclamation was issued, that henceforward the pilots serving on board all ships and vessels of war in our pay shall receive an equal share of all prizes with the lieutenants and quarter-masters of marines, and lieutenants, ensigns and quarter-masters of land forces, boatswain, gunner, purser, carpenter, surgeon, chaplain, &c. on board such ships.

SUNDAY 15.

Was a collection at the *French* churches in *Threadneedle Street* and *Spittlefields*, for their poor, it amounted to just 1500*l*.

MONDAY 16.

Was a tryal in the court of exchequer between Mr *Foster*, a custom-house officer, plaintiff, and Mr *Belchier*, a banker in *Lombard Street*, defendant, on an information brought by Mr *Foster*; he having in *October* last seized a prize valued 18000*l*. taken by one of Mr *Belchier*'s privateers, on a supposition that it was fraudulently made; when, after a tryal of 20 hours, it appearing to be a fair capture, the jury gave a verdict for the defendant.

TUESDAY 17.

The surveyors of the city of *London* began at *Aldgate* to take a general survey of all the windows in the city.

WEDNESDAY 18.

The *Ld Lovat* petition'd the *Hon.* house of peers that his tryal might be put off for a few days, because his witnesses could not arrive at the time prefixed, the 23d instant, by the inclemency of the weather; his tryal was accordingly put off to *March 5*.

The *Rt Hon.* the speaker of the house of commons, with many of the members,

ers, view'd the scaffolding in *Westminster-Hall*, and gave directions for 2 windows to be made thro' the roof, for the speaker's seat, and other alterations.—

—As Lord *Lowat* is making the utmost preparations for his defence, and there are many witnesses to be examined on nice points, 'tis believed his tryal will last many days. The charge consists of seven heads, I. Of traiterously conspiring in 1743 and 1745.—II. Of corresponding with the pretender 1743, and accepting a commission of Lieut. General, and General of the Highlands, and a patent to be Duke of *Fraser*, and of associating with traitors, &c.—III. Of raising men and levying war, &c.—IV. Of causing a treasonable letter to be written and sent to the pretender's son, offering him service, &c. and to send his son and clan, &c.—V. Of sending treasonable letters and papers, to excite others to engage in the rebellion, promising his assistance.—VI. Of furnishing arms, &c. and sending his eldest son and dependents into the rebellion.—VII. Of corresponding with *J. Murray*, *Lochiel*, the *Camerons*, *Roy Stewart*, and others, knowing them to be traitors.

These are short heads of impeachment against *Simon Lord Lowat*. All which he absolutely denies in his answer, by the file of *Simon Lord Fraser of Lovat*, and laments his misfortune, after the strongest proof of his zeal shewn in the rebellion of 1715, for the succession in his majesty's illustrious family, to have his fidelity questioned, and himself now worn out with infirmities, charged with intending to subvert a government he had, in the vigour of life exerted his utmost power and address to support; confiding in their lordships justice, that they will regard only plain facts, clearly and manifestly proved, by credible and unexceptionable witnesses.

FRIDAY 13.

Was tried in the court of exchequer a cause between the commissioners for victualling the navy, on account of his majesty, plaintiff, and Mr *Thornberry*, defendant; the said defendant had received 1283*l.* from the said commissioners for three bills forged by one *Allman*, an *Irishman*, in the names of messieurs *Gray* and *Maynard*, agents for victualling the fleet in *Jamaica*; the forgeries appear'd so bare-faced, that the jury soon brought in their verdict in favour of his majesty, by directing Mr *Thornberry* to repay the victualling-board the 1283*l.*

Gosport, Feb. 18. Last week *John Smith*, a sailor, hearing upon his own enquiry, that two sailors were try'd at *Winchester* about three years ago for the murder of one *Richard Dunn*, and narrowly escaped being cast, mentioned some circumstances, which occasion'd a constable to seize him. He confessed that himself and two sailors more now at sea, murder'd the said *Dunn*, and robbed him of 3 guineas, 3 gold rings, his buckles and cloaths; and that he had been since

at the *W. Indies*, but could not be easy, 'till he had made this discovery.

FRIDAY 20.

Came on a hearing before the barons of the exchequer, upon the question, *Whether the commissioners of the Land Tax, at their general meetings for the city and liberty of Westminster, have power to alter the quota's in their several parishes*; which was continued next day, when the barons declared, that they could not depart from the 4th of *Will. and Mary*, and the parliament only could redress the aggrieved parishes.

SATURDAY 21.

Came on to be tried, by a special Jury, in the Court of King's bench at Westminster-hall, before the Lord Chief Justice Lee, a cause wherein Samuel Blanckley was plaintiff, and John Hirst defendant. This action was brought by the company of gun-makers of the city of London against the defendant, for using the occupation of gun-making, contrary to the form of the fifth of *Qu. Elizabeth*, &c, to prevent the unskilful manufacturing of goods, prejudicial to the public. It appeared, that the gun-maker's business in and about London is divided into 21 different branches, and looked upon as so many different trades; viz. barrel-forger, brich-forger, barrel-filer, barrel-polisher, barrel-loop-maker, lock-forger, lock-filer, lock-polisher, lock-hardner, trigger and nail forger, trigger and nail-filer, stock-maker, furniture forger or founder, furniture-filer and cutter, tip and pipe-maker, side-piece and thumb-piece repairer and polisher, engraver, bleur, stick-maker, flint-maker, and mounter or screwer together; and all that the master gun-makers do in *London*, after they receive the several parts from the respective makers, is only to screw those parts together, in which very little skill or art is required. The defendant prov'd that he had served seven years apprenticeship in *Yorkshire*, and afterwards work'd as a journeyman there and in *London*, and in order to shew he was skilful in his business, produc'd a fine gun, which he forged, stocked, made, and completed himself, from beginning to end, without the assistance of any one person in the above branches; and tho' it was a plain gun, and had not two shillings worth of silver about it, it was proved worth eight guineas, and would shoot exceeding well; and the defendant challenged the whole company put together to make the like. It being proved that the defendant was thoroughly skilful in

his business, and always tried his guns before he sold them, the plaintiff, not being able to make any case fit to be left to a jury, suffered a nonsuit.

WEDNESDAY 25.

About 5 o'clock in the morning some rogues stole from behind the post-boy, driving a post carriage, the *Gloucester* mail, with above 30 smaller bags. — The mail being mistaken for a port-manteau—a letter was put into the post-office, signifying, 'that the bag would be returned un-opened, if the persons might be indemnify'd.' "On this a reward of ten guineas was advertised for so doing, and a promise that no force should be used." Accordingly on the 28th a man in a white apron brought them, and had the money.

THURSDAY 26.

At the king's-bench bar at *Guildhall*, London, Mr *Nathan Smith*, plaintiff, having been bit by a brewer's great dog, had a verdict for 50 *l.* in his favour.

FRIDAY 27.

Three great privateers fitted out by noblemen, &c. and called the duke of *Cumberland*, duke of *Kingston* and *Hardwick*, were ready to sail from the *Downs*.

The sessions ended at the *Old Bailey*, when *Henry Simms*, commonly called *Gentleman Harry*, was condemn'd for a highway robbery. He behav'd with great insolence on his trial, wounded a baker that stood near him with a knife, and after sentence told the court, If it had not been for him, it would have been a maiden sessions, but now he must be hang'd by himself.

A bill was brought into the H. of peers, for taking away and abolishing the heretable jurisdictions in *Scotland*; and for restoring such jurisdictions to the crown; and for making more effectual provision for the administration of justice throughout that part of the united kingdom, by the king's courts and judges there, and for rendering the union more compleat.—But as a reasonable equivalent was to be made for the said jurisdictions, it became a money bill, and 'twas dropt in this house in order to be brought into the house of commons.

SATURDAY 28.

The new window tax creates 60 new offices, in the gift of the lords of the treasury, nine of them in *Middlesex*, the rest in other counties.

There having been several frauds lately by gilt or base metal shillings and fixpences with sceptres graved, or raised, to pass them for guineas, the figures of *agunea*, and a *shilling*, inserted in our *Magazine* for February 1741, p. 108.

with a full description of that coin, will shew the right from the wrong, and prevent imposition.

P. S. By a Letter from *Edinburgh* of Feb. 20, we find that the experiment concerning the effect of Electricity on Vegetation, (*See p. 81.*) has been since repeated by the same ingenious *Scotchman*, on two Myrtles of equal growth, both which are expressly said to have been supplied with an equal quantity of water; that which was electrified produced several shoots 3 Inches long, and the other remained without alteration.

The bill for admission of *Spanish* goods (*See p. 76.*) is dropt, and that affair left to his majesty, when he should find the *Spanish* court properly dispos'd.

A LIST of BIRTHS for the Year 1747.

FEB. 10. L Ady *Maria Churchill*, daughter of late E. of *Orford*, and wife of Col. *Churchill*, deliver'd of a son and heir.

16. Mrs *Price* near *Falcon-stairs*,—of 3 boys and a girl all likely to live.

17. Lady of *Armine Wodehouse*, Esq; member for *Norfolk*,—of a son and heir.

21. Lady of Sir *Tho. Dyke Ackland*, Esq; member for *Devonshire*,—of a son.

25. Mrs *Ryder* of *Old Bethlem*,—of three boys, since baptiz'd *George*, *Wm* and *Thomas*.

A LIST of MARRIAGES for the Year 1747.

FEB. J *Ames Oswald*, Esq; member for *Dysart*, &c. in *Scotland*,—to the widow *Townshend*.

9. *Wm Drake*, of *Shardeloes*, *Bucks*, Esq; member for *Agmondesham*,—to Miss *Razworth*, with 100,000 *l.*

15. Col. *Leighton*,—to Miss *Pinfold*. *Fitzwilliams White* of *Lincolnshire*, Esq; —to the relict of late *Ld Haversham*, sister to the E. of *Anglesea*.

18. *Tho. Marston* of *East Grinstead*, *Suffex*, Esq;—to Miss *Somers* of *Epping*.

19. Sir *Everard Fawkener*,—to Miss *Churchill*, daughter of late Gen. *Churchill*, with 30,000 *l.*

Earl of *Kildare*,—to the Lady *Amelia Lenox*, daughter of the D. of *Richmond*.

26. Capt. *Pigot*,—to the only daughter of *Tho. Hill*, Esq;

A LIST of DEATHS for the Year 1747.

FEB. 5. T *Ho. Garrard* of *Lamborn*, *Berk.* Esq; aged 85.

Capt. *Michael Brown* of the royal navy.

8. The brave Capt. *Stonehouse* of the *Blandford* privateer. (*see p. 32.*) His shatter'd leg being cut off, the bandage was disconcerted by the ship's motion, and a hemorrhage succeeding, oblig'd him to suffer a second amputation, which proved fatal.

10. Rt Hon. *Cha. Bruce*, E. of *Ailesbury*, and *Elgin*, Visc. *Bruce* of *Amptill*, and Baron *Bruce* of *Whorlton*, *Skelton*, and *Kinloss*, and hereditary high steward of the honour of *Amptill*, *Bedfordshire*. Leaving but a daughter he

is succeeded in an estate of 10,000 *l. per Ann.* by *Ld Bruce* a minor, brother to the Earl of *Cadogan*.

Mr Thomas Chubb, famous for his writings, as well as candour and humanity. (See *Vol. IV. p. 124, 148.*)

12. *Sir John Lade*, Bart, first lieut. in *Fraser's* marines, and nephew of *Sir John Lade*, Bart, formerly member for *Southwark*; dying without issue, the title is extinct.

Henry Walter, Esq; chief clerk to *Philip Yorke*, Esq; one of the tellers of the exchequer.

James Horner of *Somersetshire*, Esq; At *Sorbie* in *Galloway*, Scotland, one *Anthony Stewart*, aged 93, who left of children, grand-children, and great-grandchildren, 212.

13. The *Sieur Dason de Veger*, at *Lourday* in *France*, aged 118. He marry'd after 100, and went out a hunting but 15 days, before he dy'd.

20. *Charles Dabo*, Esq; many years cashier to the *E. India* company.

25. Capt. *Thomas Oliphant* of the royal North British fuzileers, aged 47; he had been at the battles of *Dettingen*, *Fontenoy*, and *Culloden*, at the first he was wounded in the thigh.

John Warren, Esq; his majesty's apothecary, of an apoplexy, seiz'd in the Street.

Capt. *Leonard Gwynn* of the marines.

Sir Roger Bradshaigh, Bart, member for *Wigan*, for which he served from 1695, during 12 parliaments, and was the oldest member in the house of commons; he is succeeded by his son now *Sir Roger Bradshaigh*, Bart. (See the parliamentary Register. p. 264.)

Wm Fleming, commonly called *Lord Slane*, who had an annual pension of 300 *l.* from his majesty. His uncle to whom he was heir, forfeited an estate of 25,000 *l. per Ann.* for adhering to *K. James II.* whom he follow'd to *France*, but being ill treated there and in *Spain*, returned to *England*, and obtained a pension of *Queen Anne*, and a regiment on the *Irish* establishment, but dy'd not long after.

A LIST of PROMOTIONS for the Year 1747.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, THE king has been pleased to Feb. 17. T appoint *Jonathan Belcher*, Esq; Capt. General and Governor in chief of *New Jersey* in *America*.

Earl of *Kildare*, created a peer of *England*, by the name, stile and title of Viscount *Leinster* of *Taplow* in *Bucks*.

From the other Papers.

L Lord *How*, appointed Aid de Camp to the Duke of *Cumberland*.

Henry Van Kepple, 2d son to the E. of *Albemarle*,—gentleman of the horse to his majesty, in room of *James Brudenel*, Esq; dec.

Sir John Cust, member for *Grantham*,—clerk of the household to the P. of *Wales*.

Capt. *Talbot*, brother to the late *Ld Chancellor*,—Col. of a regiment now abroad.

Capt. *Peter Denys*,—commander of the Centurion man of war.

Capt. *Shirley*,—Capt. of the *Dover*.

Capt. *Legg* of the *Inverness*,—Capt. of the *Fox*, 20 guns, in room of

Henry Penton, Esq; member for *Tregony*,—Carrier of all his majesty's letters and dispatches between his court and place of residence, and the first passage or post office, in room of *Dennis Bond*, Esq; a place 600 *l. p.A.*

James Gee, Esq;—Receiver Gen. of the land-tax for the West riding of *Yorkshire*, in room of *T. Appleyard*, Esq; dec.

Mr Herbert Wilde,—apothecary to the Duke of *Cumberland*, during the campaign.

Henry Waller, Esq;—deputy-master of *St Katherine's*, a place of considerable profit.

Tho. Coxeter, Esq; elected secretary to the committee of subscribers for purchasing materials for *Mr Carte's* history of *England*.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS conferr'd on the following Rev. Gentlemen.

R Ev. *Mr Tho. Giles*, presented to the rectory of *Edwin Radulph*, in the diocese of *Hereford*, 150 *l. per Ann.*

Mr Clarke of *Hull*,—to the living of *Great Coggeshal*, *Essex*, 300 *l. per Ann.*

Mr Eyton Butts, eldest son to the Bp of *Ely*,—Rector of *Feltwell St Nicholas*, *Norfolk*.

Mr John Tomkins,—of *Petton*, *Salop*.

Mr Robert Butts, younger son of the Bp of *Ely*,—rector of *Bluntsham*, *Huntingtonshire*.

Mr Tho. Bett,—of *Hardwick*, *Norfolk*.

Mr Geo. Davis,—of *Starston*, *Norfolk*.

Mr Green, fellow of *John's Cambridge*,—rector of *Burgh*, alias *Burrough Green*, *Camb.*

Mr James Mayo,—vicar of *Abery*, *Wilts*.

Mr Edw. Draper,—of *Minsterworth*, *Glo.*

Mr Wm Gibson, 2d son to the Bp of *London*, colated by his father to the archdeac. of *Essex*.

Mr Lloyd,—chaunter of the collegiate church of *Westminster*.

ALTERATIONS in the List of Parliament.

Place	Elected	in room of
<i>Heydon</i> ,	<i>Luke Robinson</i> ,	<i>Col. Gumley</i> , eject.
<i>Tregony</i> ,	<i>Henry Penton</i> ,	a place, rechose.
<i>Fowey</i> ,	<i>Edgecombe</i> ,	<i>Wm Wardour</i> , dec.
<i>Stirlingsb.</i>	<i>Ld Erskine</i> ,	<i>Ld Geo. Graham</i> , d.
<i>Elgin</i> , &c.	<i>Wm Grant</i> ,	<i>Sir Jam. Grant</i> , dec.

In the London Gazette.

Henry Gentjes, of *St Luke*, *Mid.* merchant.
James Wallas, of *Kirkland*, *Westmorland*, maltster.
Sam. Wilton, and *Sam. Garrard*, of *Thames-st.* *London*,
Chesemongers and partners.

Eliz. Marten, of *Kettlewell*, *Yorkshire*, chapwoman.

Rob. Barley, of *Mitcham*, *Surry*, carpenter.

Wm Sharrock, of *Taunton*, *Somersetsh.* mercer.

Joseph Skinner, of *Spalding*, *Lincolnsh.* distiller.

Rich. Tanks, of *Honey Lane-Market*, victualler.

Eliz. Wood, of *Blackman-st.* *Sur.* chapwoman.

Paul Crespin, of *St Anne*, *Soho*, silversmith.

Rob. Negus, and *Wm Brett*, of *Wapping*, *Mid.* coopers.

Lomax Lewis, of *Ainsworth*, *Lancash.* chapman.

John Everard, of *Colchester*, bricklayer.

Duncan Campbell, of *Swansey*, *Glamorgansh.* shopkeeper.

John Living, jun. of *Egham*, *Surrey*, brewer.

Wm Holmes, of *Edgmond*, *Shropsh.* iron-master.

N. B. It is a satisfaction to find that the table we contrived in the last Mag. is approved by so many good judges, We hope to improve it.

LIST of the ROYAL NAVY.

100 Guns.	Revenge	Oxford	Flamborough S	Swallow
Royal Anne C.	Suffolk	Portland	Grand Turk	Spy
Britannia C.	Sterling Castle	Portland Prize P	Gibraltar	Swift
Royal George S.	Yarmouth S	Preston	Greyhound S	Shirley Galley
London C.	60 Guns.	Panther S	Garland	Spence
Royal Sovereign C.	Augusta S	Ruby I	Inverness	Saltash
Royal William C.	Canterbury *	Romney P	Kennington	Swan
90 Guns.	Centurion S	Rocheester	Loestoff	Tavistock
Barbours M.	Dragon L	Salisbury S	Lime	Trial
Blenheim	Deptford	Sutherland	Lively	Trial's prize
Duke S.	Dreadnought *	Tyger	Lys S	Vulture
St George S.	Defiance S	Winchester	Nightingale	Viper
Pr. George S.	Dunkirk M.	Woolwich S	Phoenix	Wolf
Marlborough	Eagle P	40 Guns.	Port Mahon P	Weazle
Namure, 74 S.	Exeter S	Anglesea	Rose S	Bombs.
Neptune	Jersey	Adventure P	Rye L	Salamander
Prince	Kingston	Chesterfield P	Sea Horse	Terrible
Ramilies	Louisa S	Diamond	Shoreham	Thunder
Princess Royal	Lion S	Dover P	Squirrel	Basilisk P
Sandwich S.	Mary	Eltham S	Seaford	Lightening
Union	Mars P	Enterprise	Sheerness	Alderney
80 Guns.	Medway	Pr. Edward	Solebay P	Serpent
Princess Amelia	Montagu	Folkstone	Success	Terror
Boyne	Nottingham P	Fowey *	Scarborough	Blas
Carolina M.	Pembroke *	Feverham	Subtil	Caracas
Cambridge	Plymouth *	Gosport	Syren P	Mortar
Chichester S.	Rupert M	Hastings P	Tartar	Granada S
Cornwall	Rippon S	Hector P	Winchelsea B	Comet
Cumberland	Sunderland L	Kinsale	Wager	Scorpion S
Devonshire S.	Strafford *	Ludlow-Castle	Whitehaven	Spence
Dorsetshire M.	Superb B	Looe	16 Guns.	Garland
Lancaster	Tilbury	Liverpool	Bonetta	Fire-ships.
Newark	Vigilant	Lark P	Baltimore	Ætna
Norfolk M	Warwick	Launceston P	Cruizer	Phæton
Raffel M	Windfor P	Milford	Centurion's Prize	Mercury
Shrewsbury	Worcester *	Mermaid	Furnace	Scipio
Somerset M.	York S	Mary Galley	Drake	Vulcan
Torbay M	50 Guns.	Pearl	Deptford prize	Strombolo
70 Guns.	Advice I	Poole S	Falobn	Griffin
Berwick	Assistance	Queeborough	Fortune P	Blaze
Bedford M	Antelope	Roebuck	Fly	Firebrand
Burford	Argyle	Saphire	Ferrit	Firedrake
Buckingham	St Alban's	South-Sea Cast. P	Glasgow S	Success
Captain L	Bristol P	Torrington P	Grampus	Cumberland
Elizabeth S	Chatham	20 Guns.	Hazard	Eleanor
Essex M	Colchester B	Alderney	Hawk	Unity
Edinburgh P	Chester S	Aldbrough	Hound S	Granada
Pr. Frederick P	Dartmouth	Amazon P	Hind	Terror
Grafton	Falmouth	Ambuscade	Hornet	Serpent
Hampton Court P	Greenwich	Arundel S	Hinchinbrook	Mortar
Isleworth	Gloucester P	Bein Ame	Jamaica S	Comet
Kent S	Guernsey	Blandford	Lizzard	YACHTS.
Lenox *	Hampshire S	Biddiford	Nazareth Galley	Royal Caroline
Monmouth P	Harwich	Bridgewater	Otter	Wm and Mary
Nassau	Litchfield B	Centaur I	Pembroke's prize	Fubbs
Northumberland	Leopard	Deal Castle	Porcupine	Mary
Princessia S	Mercury	Dursley Galley	Peregrina	Katherine
Pr. of Orange	Newcastle	Dolphin	Royal Escape	Charlotte
Royal Oak M	Nonfuch	Experiment	Rupert's prize	Dublin
Orford	Norwich *	Fox S	Shark	

Those ships mark'd B are Sailed with Adm.
Byng convoy for the Streights.

C Those at Chatham.

I Those in Ireland.

L Sail'd with commodore Legg convoy for
the West Indies.

M Those in the Mediterranean.

P At Plymouth.

S At Spithead or Portsmouth.

* In the West Indies.

(See a list of the number of men of war lost,
in the last Supplement, p. 698.

Day	Bank Stock	E.-India	South Sea Annu. old	South Sea Annu. new	4per Cent B. 1746.	4per Cent B. 1747.	3per Cent Annu.	India Bon. prem.	B. Cir. pr.	I. s. d.
31	127	177	100	97	95	93	82	42s	4	5
1	Sunday									
2	127	177	100	97	95	93	82	41s a 42	4	5
3	127	176	100	97	95	93	82	41s a 42	4	5
4	127	176	100	97	95	93	82	42s	4	5
5	127	177	100	97	95	94	82	41s a 42	4	5
6	127	177	100	97	95	94	82	40s a 41	4	5
7	128	176	100	97	95	94	82	41s	4	5
8	Sunday									
9	127	176	99	97	95	94	82	40s	4	5
10	127	176	99	97	95	93	82	40s a 38	4	5
11	127	176	99	97	95	93	82	37s a 36	4	5
12	127	176	98	96	94	93	82	36s a 37	4	7
13	127	176	98	96	94	93	82	38s	4	7
14	127	176	98	96	94	93	82	40s	4	7
15	Sunday									
16	127	176	98	96	94	94	83	41s a 42	4	7
17	127	176	99	96	94	94	83	41s a 42	4	7
18	128	177	99	96	95	94	83	41s	4	7
19	128	177	99	96	95	94	83	40s	4	7
20	128	177	99	96	95	94	83	40s	4	10
21	128	177	99	96	95	94	83	41s a 42	4	10
22	Sunday									
23	128	175	99	97	95	95	84	39s a 38	4	10
24	128	174	99	97	95	95	84	38s a 36	4	10
25	128	175	99	97	95	95	84	36s a 37	4	10
26	128	174	99	97	95	95	84	36s a 37	4	10
27	128	174	100	97	97	95	86	38s a 40	4	10
28										

N. B. The small fraction figures under a line, shews the quarter or fourth part; those without a line and which stand higher shew 8th parts.

Blanks in the last lottery fell for 5l. 13s. A 20l. prize will fetch 18l. 16s. 6d. and so in proportion for larger prizes.—S. Sea stock falls as above with the dividend, and the rest without.—The last subscription is to be paid 10 per Cent, Feb. 17, and 20 per Cent. the following days Mar. 17, May 19, July 21, Sept. 19.

Jan. 27. to Feb. 24.	Males 613	1206
Christ.	Femal. 593	
Buried	Males 929	1846
Died under 2 Years old	Femal. 917	
Between 2 and 5	5 and 10	57
10 and 20	10 and 20	62
20 and 30	20 and 30	159
30 and 40	30 and 40	196
40 and 50	40 and 50	183
50 and 60	50 and 60	151
60 and 70	60 and 70	127
70 and 80	70 and 80	118
80 and 90	80 and 90	36
90 and 100	90 and 100	2
100 and 101	100 and 101	1
		1846

Within the walls
Without the walls
In Mid. and Surry
City & Sub. West.

Weekly Feb. 3.	464
10.	304
17.	474
24.	514
	1846

Wheaten Peck Loaf rs. 10d.
Wheat 27 to 30s. per quarter
At the last sale on the 27th
at the India-House, Salt-petre fold from 78s. 6d. to 79s.
White salt-petre 75s. to 77s.

Wind at Deal.	Wind at John's G. Hartford.	Wind at St. West.
S. W.	W. N. W.	W. S. W.
S. W. by W.	W. by S.	W. by N.
West	West	S. S. W.
S. S. W.	West	W. S. W.
S. W. by W.	S. W.	S. S. W.
S. W.	South	W. N. W.
N. W. by W.	S. W.	S. S. W.
S. W.	S. W.	S. W. by W.
S. W. by W.	West	S. W.
S. W.	W. by N.	S. W.
N. W.	N. W.	N. W. by W.
S. W.	West	S. W.
S. S. W.	S. W.	S. S. W.
S. W.	West	S. W.
S. S. E.	East	North
N. by E. har	North	North
N. N. E.	N. E.	North
N. E. hard	N. E.	N. N. E.
N. E. hard	E. by N.	N. E. by N.
E. N. E.	N. E.	N. N. E.
N. E.	N. E.	N. N. E.
N. E. by N	N. E.	N. N. E.
E. S. E.	East	N. E.
N. by E.	N. E.	East
N. by E.	East	East
East	East	East
	East	East

Wind at Deal Jan. 30. S. S. W.
Bank Transfer books shut
March 5, open April 29.

TURKEY.

THE peace with *Persia* is confirmed from all quarters, by which, it is said, the limits of the two empires are to stand as they were settled in the reign of sultan *Ibrahim IV.* after his conquest of *Bagdad* from the *Persians*, who are, by this agreement, to enjoy equal privileges at *Mecca*, with free access for their pilgrims. The porte now at liberty on the side of the *Euphrates* is ordering her troops into *Europe*, a body of 30,000 *Turks* are already assembled near *Adrianople*, and the large number of troops in *Wallachia* and *Moldavia*, with the motion of the *Crim Tartars* on the frontiers of the *Ukrain*, give some umbrage to the two christian empires.

RUSSIA.

The court of *Petersburgh* appears highly satisfy'd with the accession of his *Britannic* majesty to the treaty of *Vienna* [see our last *Dec.* p. 629.] and expects that his *Polish* majesty, in quality of elector of *Saxony*, will accede to the same. Her imperial majesty, to be in a condition to fulfil her engagements, as well as to guard against the *Turks*, has given orders for recruiting her troops thro' out her dominions, and for encamping a numerous army in *Livonia*, from whence, it is said, 30,000 men will be actually sent into the service of the empress queen and her allies.

DENMARK.

The King has authorised a plan for raising 20,000*l.* by annuities in the *French* way of *Tontines*, the longest liver in each class to enjoy the whole, (See *Vol. XVI.* p. 657.) The queen is pray'd for in the churches, being several months gone with child, on which account the coronation will be deferr'd, till after her delivery.

We hear no more of the 12,000 *Danes*, to march for the *Low Countries*, nor the 6000 additional *Hessians*; but we are now told that the maritime powers are treating for troops with the *D. of Saxe Gotha*.

ITALY.

The *Austrians* have begun the operations of war against the new state of *Genoa*, and notwithstanding the badness of the roads, and the difficulties of the avenues, have retaken the important pass of the *Bochetta*, and all the neighbouring heights, after a bloody dispute, in which the *Croats* and the other irregular troops, having lost two of their best officers, made a terrible massacre, and pursued the enemy almost

to the gates of *Genoa*. But their brave leader *baron Keil* has not been able to improve this advantage for want of artillery, and further reinforcements, which are on the march from the state of *Milan*, besides a strong detachment from the army of count *Brown*. The *Genoese*, on the contrary, seem resolv'd to defend themselves to the last extremity rather than surrender at discretion, the only terms offer'd them; and have coined a medal, on one side of which are the words *Pro Libertate Reipublicæ*, "for the liberty of the commonwealth," and on the reverse a death's head, and a cap crown'd with laurel, with this motto, *Aut mori aut vincere*, "conquer or die." They have received some succours of troops with several experienced officers from *France*, and they are arming at *Marjeilles* a fleet of gallies, which is to transport thither a body of 6000 men, that hope to creep along the shore, and so escape the *English* ships of war, which are station'd to intercept them.

According to a treaty concluded at *Turin* for the reduction of *Genoa*, the *K. of Sardinia* is to furnish 13 battalions, and 40 pieces of cannon, with mortars and ammunition, the *English* fleet is to co-operate as much as possible, and count *Brown* is to reinforce the army of gen. *Schulemberg*, who commands in the room of gen. *Botta*, with all the infantry he can spare; and no treaty is to be sign'd with the republic without the joint consent of the contracting parties.

Gen. count *Schulemberg* since his taking the command, has publish'd a new manifesto with the same tenour with count *Botta's*, inviting the *Genoese* to submit, and threatening the rigor of war to those found in arms.—Count *Chotek* also has notify'd, that since they failed in the promised contributions, (see p. 13) all their effects in *Lombardy* or in the empress dominions will be seized for the military chest.

SWEDEN.

Count *Tessin* chief of the *Anti-Russian* party in *Sweden*, whose exclusion from his posts was demanded by the *Russian* minister, but the demand tho't extravagant, has justify'd himself, and resumed his place in the senate. How the court of *Petersburg* will take this conduct from a nation which she thinks much oblig'd to her on account of the succession, is doubted; but *Russian* troops are marching to *Wyborg*, and the true *Swedish* patriots are in terror lest the management of the *French* party, mani-

which begins to prevail again in the diet, should once more embroil their nation with a power to which it has already been proved so unequal.

P O L A N D.

A A diffension having arisen among the *Poles* of the roman catholic and greek communions, which prov'd to the detriment of the latter, her imperial majesty of *Russia*, who is known to be of their religion, has demanded redress for them of the K. of *Poland*, who has order'd commissaries to enquire into the affair and do justice.

G E R M A N Y.

We have nothing extraordinary from the courts of *Berlin* and *Dresden*, so that all things are quiet in *Upper Saxony* and *Silesia*. The empress queen takes advantage of this tranquillity, and the assurances given by Mr *Porter* the *English* ambassador, that the motions of the *Turks* were only to quell some mutinous janizaries in the neighbourhood of *Belgrade*, and continues to send large bodies of troops into *Italy* and the *Low Countries*.

P R O V E N C E

The *French* having carry'd sword in hand, tho' with great loss, the city of *Castellane*, the most advanced post of the *Austrians*, defended by 4 battalions, the most part of which were killed, or taken prisoners, with the lieut. gen. who commanded them, and the siege of *Antibes* having miscarry'd, together with the want of provisions and forage, and a great inferiority of numbers, determined count *Brown* not to wait for the enemy, who, under marshal *Belleisle*, joined by the *Spaniards*, with don *Philip* and the D. of *Modena*, were marching to attack him, but make the best of his retreat over the *Var*, which he repass'd with very little loss, except by desertion. Thus has ended this expedition,—which, tho' far from answering the expectations of some sanguine people, has however harra's'd the enemy, and oblig'd them considerably to weaken their army in the *Netherlands*, besides the desolation and scarcity it has caused in one of their finest provinces, where they will be obliged to keep a considerable body to observe the motions of the *Imperialists*, who will certainly attempt a second invasion after the reduction of *Genoa*.

Antibes, Feb. 4. We are again at liberty to breathe the free air, to look about us, and to think of rebuilding our houses, of which there is not one that is not half beat down. Our governor,

the chevalier *de Sade*, has gained immortal reputation, and is looked upon as the saviour of his country, by the obstinate defence he made in a place which hitherto never had the title of a fortress; but after having withstood a bombardment of thirty-six, and a siege of four days open trenches, with a garrison of scarce eight hundred men; we flatter ourselves, that our town will be recorded in history; mean time it would please us better, if it were rebuilt. The *Austrian* general, baron *Roth*, fairly cheated us of his artillery, for his escort was not strong enough to have protected it, but he mounted wooden cannon on his batteries, which deceived us, till those of brass were out of reach.

F R A N C E.

The *French* have had the good fortune to get home into *Marseilles*, all their *Levant* fleet, consisting of above 30 sail, under convoy of 3 men of war, and valu'd at 8 millions of livres, without the loss of a single ship, while the *English* men of war were employ'd on the coast of *Italy*, and facilitating the motions of count *Brown*. The militia of *Bretagne*, to the number of 20,000 men, are posted along the coast, the court being apprehensive of another visit from the *English*. The king proposes to set out for *Flanders*, May 2, N. S. and to open the campaign at the head of 150,000 men, tho', it is said, his most christian majesty has signify'd that peace may possibly be declared at the head of the armies. Tho' a suspension of arms is talk'd off till the conclusion of the definitive treaty, they are busy in equipping a squadron at *Brest*, and other ports, to the number of 30 sail of the line, which, it is supposed, are to try their fortune once more in *North America*.

H O L L A N D

The D. of *Cumberland*, amidst the rejoicings and festivities occasion'd by his arrival, has neglected nothing for getting ready in season an army sufficient to face the enemy. Prodigious magazines are raising, and all things promise an early campaign, tho' our last advices assure us the conferences are begun at *Breda*, and the admission of the ministers of *Vienna* and *Turin* agreed upon. In the next conference it is expected that M. *du Theil*, the *French* plenipotentiary, who is of a very pacific temper, and has been successful in composing differences of this kind, will propose the conditions on which his most christian majesty is disposed to make a peace.

HISTORICAL.

Memoirs of the most remarkable military transactions, from the year 1683 to 1718. By Capt. Robert Parker. Publish'd by his son. pr. 3s. 6d. *Austen.*

2. The first and second volumes of the universal history, in 8vo. Edit 2. pr. 5s. each in boards. (*See p. 61.*)

3. A succinct history of antient and modern persecutions. By D. Lombard, D. D. 2s. 6d.

4. The chronological historian. By Mr Salmon, Edit. 3. with large additions. In 2 Vols 8vo. pr. 10s.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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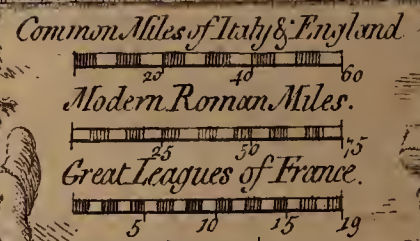
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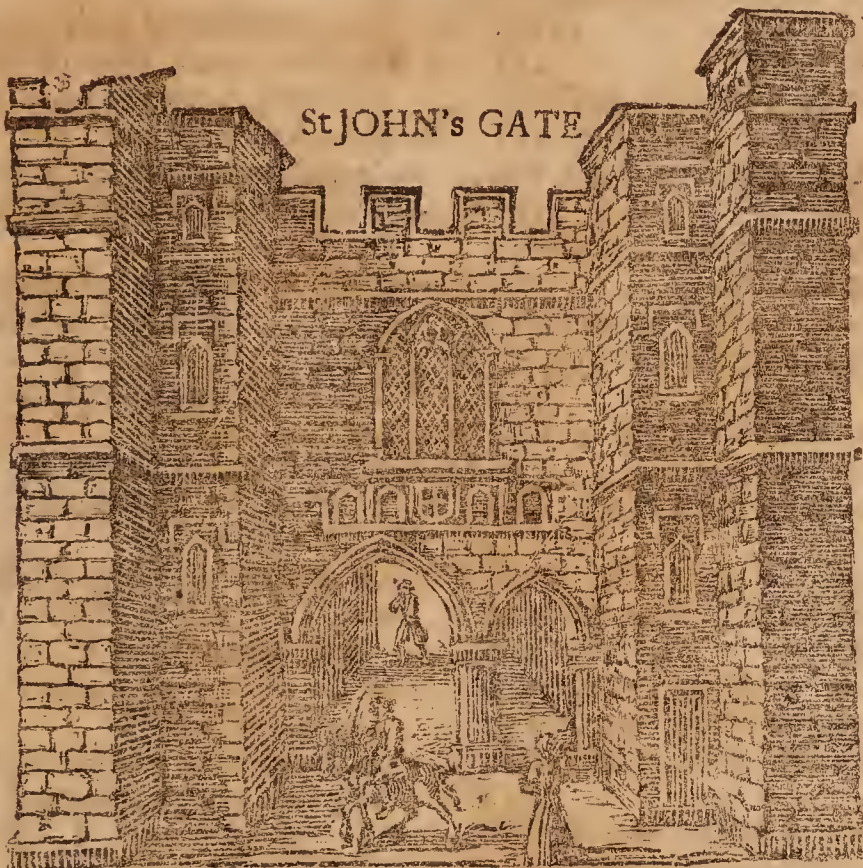


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<i>N. B.</i> The long <i>seasonable</i> pieces of this month have excluded several papers relating to <i>Milton</i> , and some others equally curious.—A specimen of a new translation of <i>Tasso's Jerusalem</i> , unfortunately long delay'd, will have place in our next.	



T H E

Gentleman's Magazine,

For MARCH 1747.



A short Account of the TRYAL of SIMON Lord LOVAT, before his peers at Westminster Hall, (see p. 100.)

Monday, March 9, 1st Day.



ABOUT ten o'clock the Lord *Lovat* was brought from the Tower, attended by Mr *Fowler* the gentleman goaler, under a strong guard, to Westminster Hall.

Soon after, the lord high steward, in his state coach, drawn by six horses, with five led coaches, and followed in a grand procession by the Lord Chief Justice *Willes*, the Lord Chief Baron *Parker*, and the rest of the judges, and the masters in Chancery, went to the house of peers. After which, they adjourned into Westminster Hall, and being there seated in their robes, the commission for appointing a lord high steward was presented to his lordship by the clerk of the crown, and by him read, and all present stood uncover'd according to proclamation. Then the articles of impeachment, which had been exhibited against Lord *Lovat*, with his lordship's answer, and the replication of the commons were read. [*An abstract of which see p. 150.*]

The Lord High Steward then acquainted him with the nature of his crime, to which he pleaded not guilty.

Sir *Wm Yonge* in a speech, which lasted near three quarters of an hour, supported the said articles, and displayed the great turpitude of the crimes of rebellion and high treason, particularly, as aggravated by the circumstances charged against the lord at the bar, which, he said, the commons were rea-

dy to prove by indubitable evidence. He was seconded by the Lord *Coke*, who animadverted very severely upon Lord *Lovat*'s conduct with respect to his son. Sir *Dudley Rider*, in a speech, which lasted an hour and an half, opened the charge, and related the several overt acts in order, which the witnesses for the prosecution were to support, and read several letters, among which was that to Ld president. (*see Vol. XVI. p. 86*)

Sir *John Strange*, after a very short speech, called one *Schevree* a witness.

Here the Lord *Lovat* requested of the court that, as persons in his circumstances were allowed pen, ink and paper, and to take minutes of what was said, and as he was not able to take the benefit of this privilege himself, without which it would be impossible for him to make his defence, some other person might be permitted to do it for him; he also desired that his counsel might speak for him.

As to taking minutes, the lord high steward replied that the court could not formally grant such a request, but that he observed a person standing near his lordship, who had been employed in taking notes ever since the proceedings had been begun, and that thro' the lenity of the court he had not been interrupted; and that his counsel could not be allowed to speak, except a point of law should arise.

Lord *Lovat* still persisting in his request for counsel, Sir *Wm Yonge* said, the managers of the house of commons could not consent to it, without going to their own house for further instructions.

Schevree, the witness, being brought to the bar, the Lord *Lovat* excepted against him, as being his tenant; and alledged that, by the laws of Scotland, tenants could

could not be examined against their lord. The lord steward replied that he knew of no such law in *England*; Lord *Lovat* then named a statute which incapacitated such persons to give evidence in cases of treason, as would be benefited by the attainder; and several clauses of the act were read for the prisoner's satisfaction: After which, the witness, on being asked, denied that he held any thing of the prisoner by *Tack*, or lease; and being asked, at Lord *Talbot's* desire, if he would receive any benefit from the attainder of the unfortunate lord at the bar, he replied in the negative.

It was moved by Sir *John Strange* that this witness might be sworn in chief, which was ordered accordingly; but before this was done, Lord *Lovat* desired the witness might be asked whether he was indebted to him. Sir *Dudley Rider* replied that if he was, it would not disqualify him; upon which being interrupted by the prisoner, the lord steward interposed, and told him the managers must not be interrupted. And the witness then kissed the book, and being examined by Sir *John Strange*, deposed to the following effect, having in his hand a memorandum of his own writing to refresh his memory:

That he had known Lord *Lovat* ever since the year 1733, had frequently conversed with him on publick affairs, and was told by him that he had sent a letter to Lord *Seaforth*, in 1719, by Lieut. *M'Kinnon*, inviting him to make a new attempt, and promising him to join him with all his men.

That the witness made affidavit of this, and sent it to the ministry by the D. of *Athol*; but that Lord *Lovat* had the address to get clear of this discovery.

That in 1735, when he the Lord *Lovat* was sheriff of *Inverness*, he suffered *Roy Stuart* to escape out of the publick goal, from whence he went directly to the said lord's house, where he was entertained six weeks, and set out for *France* in his lordship's chaise, being charged with messages from him to the pretender, professing his fidelity, and soliciting the post of Lieut. Gen. of the *Highlands*, and the title of Duke.

That in 1742 he received the said commission, on which he declared that he was then in a condition to humble his neighbours.—That he, with six others, signed and sealed an association, and sent it to *Paris* and *Rome* by *Murray of Broughton*, in 1740, the purport of which was to inform the pretender

of his readiness to appear in arms for his service, and soliciting an invasion from *France*.—That these persons, at their meetings, drank healths, and sung catches, such as *Confusion to the white horse, and all its generation*; and

When JEMMY comes o'er,
We shall have blood and blows good store;

which last were originally composed in *Irish*.—That in 1745 he order'd his son to read the pretender's manifesto, to which this witness objecting, he called him a traitor, &c.—That he offer'd this witness a captain's commission, which he refused.—That in a conversation about religion, he said there was but one true religion, the popish; that he cursed the reformation because it brought in a false religion, and the revolution because it brought us in debt.—That many of his tenants refusing to come into the rebellion, he threaten'd to cut them off.—That he sent for his son, the master of *Lovat*, then 19, from the university of *St Andrews*, in order to his accepting a commission from the pretender, and heading the clan.—The witness having gone thro' his examination, the Lord *Lovat*, being asked, if he had any questions to put to him, reply'd, he had alleged so many falsehoods, that he did not know what to ask him, or where to begin; but observed that he had been employed in soliciting witnesses against him, which *Schevee* denied, and Lord *Lovat* said he could prove. Being cross-examined, how long he had been in town, and at whose expence he was now maintained, he answer'd, that he came to town on *Tuesday* then last, and was maintained at the government's expence, tho' he intended to live at his own.

Mr *Murray*, (the solicitor general) then called one *Robert Fraser*, who was sworn, and declared that he was no tenant to the prisoner; but Lord *Lovat* excepted against him, and offer'd to prove him a tenant by the written *Tack*.

The Earl *C—mo—ley* submitted it whether this could be regularly done after the witness had been sworn: Lord *St—rd* being of opinion that it might, the prisoner was directed to call his witnesses; after a short pause he said they were all gone, not expecting to be called that day; and desired to be indulged till the morrow; this was opposed by the managers; Mr *Noel*, in particular, observed that no judicial proceedings could be dispatch'd if such delays were admitted. This witness then deposed

very infirm, that he had two fainting fits the day before, was obliged to get up at three or four o'clock in the morning and begged one days respite, which was granted him.

Friday 13, 4th Day.

Thomas Fraser deposed, that he was employ'd by Lord *Lovat's* chamberlain to mend old colours and camp colours; that he painted several bell tents to hold arms, which had lord *Lovat's* crest upon them, and confirm'd other points before-mentioned.

Hugh Fraser, lord *Lovat's* secretary, confirm'd the former evidence in several particulars, and deposed further, that when news came of the battle of *Preston Pans*, his lordship said, *it was such a victory as could not be parallel'd in history.*—That he was sent by lord *Lovat* to the pretender's son, then at *Holy-rood-house*, to assure him of his zeal for his interest, and acquaint him that he had sent his son at the head of his clan in order to join him, with which the pretender's son declar'd himself satisfied; and secretary *Murray*, by his orders, gave the witness a letter for lord *Lovat* unseal'd, purporting, among other things, that they were preparing to march into *England*, and desiring the *Frasers* might meet and join them about *Moffet* or *Carlisle*, which letter this witness deliver'd accordingly, acquainting lord *Lovat* at the same time, that there were 21 battalions of *English* troops landed from *Flanders*, and 2 regiments from *Ireland*, and that the *Dutch* auxiliaries were expected, all which would be too strong for them; his lord replied, that he had gone too far to go back, and forbid the witness to mention these particulars to his son.——That about 6 or seven companies of the *Frasers* having marched to join the rebels, all came back except 25, being countermanded by *Ld Lovat*, who had wrote to Lord President to know what would be the consequence of his headstrong son's having enter'd into the rebellion, and received for answer, that his person would be seized, and his conduct enquired into; of this his lordship immediately informed his son, and proposed his going directly to *Holland*; but that the next day, when in company with his son and two other gentlemen, he declared it was all a bugbear, and advised his son to proceed, and join the rebels with his whole clan.—That upon this the master of *L*

but that he was now determined to march, let the consequence be what it would.—That he believes, from his knowledge of the master of *Lovat's* good sense and avow'd principles, that he would not have gone into the rebellion but for his father's influence, and that he had often heard him declare as much.—That the *Frasers* marched to *Stirling*, and that some of the arms brought from *France* were by order deliver'd to them.—That the witness carried a large packet, without direction, from secretary *Murray* to the master of *Lovat*, containing a commission of lieutenant general for lord *Lovat*, another of lord lieutenancy, and another of colonel to one of the name of *Fraser*, all sign'd and seal'd by the pretender.—That the reason why *Murray* did not direct the said packet, was, that he did not know whether to address it to lord *Lovat* or duke *Fraser*; and that he saw a letter from the young pretender to his lordship, desiring him to join them in person.

Lieut. *Alex. Campbell* deposed, that, going to lord *Lovat's* seat in Oct. 1745, to treat with him for cattle, his lordship said his son was in the rebellion, but that himself was a loyal subject.

Peter Fraser deposed, that he believed the master of *Lovat* could not have carried the clan into the rebellion without his father.

John Farquhar, servant to secretary *Murray*, deposed, that the lord *Lovat* met several gentlemen after the battle of *Culloden*, to consider how the remainder of the rebels could be got together:—That lord *Lovat* embraced several of *Lochiel's* officers, and declared that, if they could collect a body of 7 or 8000 honest Highlanders, they should yet be able to beat the elector of *H*——'s troops, and that he wish'd to God he had joined the prince regent when he first came over.—That some *French* money had been landed and distributed to the rebels, to get them together again; that they then resolved to march south for *Edinburgh*, and expected *French* forces to land.

Charles Stuart deposed, that, after the battle of *Culloden* there was a meeting of several rebel chiefs, lord *Lovat* being present, in a little hut, at *Morlay*.—That *Murray* there proposed to draw up articles of surrender to the D. of *Cumberland*, and if not accepted, to stand out in a body to the last; but lord *Lovat* would not sign them, declaring he was a neutral person.—That 70 or 80 l. was given

by *Murray* out of the principal treasury, and part of 35,000 luidores was sent to the master of *Lovat* to pay them, and that he himself had given money to several of the rebel chiefs, but lord *Lovat* accepted none.—That he saw *Roy Stuart* at *Bologne* in 1736, who told him he was then going to *Rome* with letters of recommendation from *Ld Lovat*.

Lieut. *Robert Dalrymple* deposed, that dining and supping several times with *Ld Lovat*, when prisoner on board the *Furnace*, he had heard him say, that the rebel army might have laughed at the king's troops; that they had no business to fight, but should have retired to the mountains, where the D. of *Cumberland*'s horse could not follow them:—That whenever he mentioned the young pretender, he call'd him his prince.

David Campbell deposed, that he was on board the *Furnace* the morning that lord *Lovat* was taken, and present at the opening of his strong box, in which was found, among other papers, a letter from the master of *Lovat* to his lordship, relating to the rebel army: That he told his lordship he believed it would have been better for him if that letter had not been in the box, to which he answered, it would so. That he declared his only motive to go into the rebellion, was the ministry's taking his company from him.

Sir *Everard Fawkener* deposed, that he visited the lord *Lovat*, when a prisoner at *Inverness*, by order of the D. of *Cumberland*: That his lordship then talked much of the services he had done the government in 1715, and the favours he had received from his late majesty; that he spoke with great resentment against marshal *Wade*, as the person who deprived him of his free company, and declared that, in his opinion, such usage was sufficient to justify him in joining *Thamas Kouli Khan*, if he had landed here: but added, that, if the government would spare his life and estate, he would exert all his powers (perhaps not inconsiderable) in its service.

Robert Frazer (a former witness) proved several treasonable letters to be signed by lord *Lovat*, which were sent to the young pretender, secretary *Murray*, the laird of *Lochiel*, and the marquis of *Tullibardine*, stiled duke of *Atbol*, which letters were read.

Capt. *Duff* proved that the letter from the master of *Lovat* to the prisoner, mentioned above, was taken out of the strong box in the prisoner's presence.—Adjourn'd to Monday.

Monday 16, fifth Day.

The managers produced *Robert Frazer* again, who proved lord *Lovat*'s signing a letter sent by him to his son, relating to the entertainment of the young pretender, whom he expected to call at his house; and also his letter to the D. of *Cumberland*, after taken prisoner.

Secretary *Murray* affirm'd the receipt of *Ld Lovat*'s letter by him, and a letter all written with the young pretender's own hand to lord *Lovat*, desiring him immediately to join him.

The evidence for the crown being closed, it was summed up by Sir *John Strange*; and the lord steward then informed the prisoner that he might begin his defence.—But his lordship replying that he was not ready, and praying 4 or 5 days to prepare himself, and that *Norman Macleod*, Esq; (a relation of his, and member of the house of commons) might be permitted to give evidence in his behalf, the lords adjourned to the upper chamber, and sent a message to the commons, acquainting them with lord *Lovat*'s request to examine Mr *Macleod*, and that the lords had determined to proceed on Wednesday next; and the commons order'd that Mr *Macleod* have leave to be examined as a witness.

Wednesday 18, sixth Day.

The lord steward directed the prisoner to proceed in his defence; whereupon he said he had often told their lordships that he was 80 years old, full of infirmities, and pains, and therefore unable to examine witnesses himself, but that he had put his thoughts loosely into writing that morning, desiring the same might be read by the clerk, which was done accordingly, being in substance as follows:—That it would be impossible for him to manifest his innocence to their lordships, unless he could have those witnesses from *Scotland*, which, by their lordships order, were summoned to attend. That the allowing infamous and attainted persons to give evidence, such as secretary *Murray*, and his own secretary (against whom he exclaimed in the bitterest terms) was a dangerous precedent. That he hoped their lordships would enforce their order to bring up his witnesses, and till then he submits his life, and all that is dear to him, to their lordships honour.—He was then again directed to proceed to his defence; but he declining to enter upon it till all his witnesses were come from *Scotland*, the managers declared that this, and this only, was the time for the prisoner

soner to make his defence, and that the subject of his request was unprecedented, and could not be comply'd with.— And upon this the solicitor general was heard in reply.

Lord *Lovat* then offered to call two persons to prove, that many of his witnesses were threatened with imprisonment, if they offered to go to *London* on his behalf, and others were driven to the hills: And the attorney-general and Mr *Noel's* objection to this being heard, the house of peers adjourned to the chamber of parliament, where the journal for *March 16, 1715*, on the Earl of *Wintoun's* tryal was read, and the house agreeing to go down again and pass judgment on Lord *Lovat*, the lords spiritual delivered their usual protestation and withdrew. Then being returned to *Westminster-hall*, and the prisoner taken from the bar, the lord high steward put the question to every peer, beginning with the junior, Whether *Simon Lord Lovat* was guilty of all the charges of high treason brought against him? and thereupon every one, putting his hand upon his left breast answered, *GUILTY, upon my honour*. He was then again set to the bar, and acquainted by the lord high steward, that his peers had unanimously found him guilty; on which the lords adjourned to their house.

Thursday 19, Seventh Day.

The speaker with his mace went to the bar of the house of lords, and in the name of all the commons of *England* demanded judgment against *Simon Lord Lovat* for high treason.

Then the lords adjourned to *Westminster-hall*, and the prisoner being brought to the bar, was asked, if he had any thing to offer why judgment of death should not be pronounced against him; to which he answered, he had not.

His Grace then, proceeding to judgment, addressed himself to the unhappy lord at the bar in a pathetic speech. As he had observed on a like melancholy occasion, (*See Vol. XVI. p. 436 D*) that the ordinary course of his majesty's laws was strong enough to bring even the chiefs of the rebels to justice, his Grace took this opportunity to observe, That the commons of *England*, having found the noble prisoner at the bar to be one of the principal conspirators who contriv'd and carried on the late detestable rebellion, "they rightly judged that this, which is the common cause, ought to be prosecuted by the united voice of the people.—That it be-

came them, in full parliament, to lay open the source of our late calamities, and the deep-laid, long-meditated, scheme in which his lordship had so considerable and flagitious a part."

After touching on the principal parts of the evidence, in order as they rose, observing that the proof resulting from thence was more particular and perfect than common, or in the nature of such things ordinarily to be expected; his Grace takes occasion to deplore the "remains of barbarism, which have hitherto subsisted in the remoter parts of this civilized, well governed island, by which the common people are kept in a state of the most servile bondage to certain of their fellow subjects, who, contrary to all law, have erected themselves into petty tyrants, and in the present instance have been able to compel them into a rebellion, against their lawful sovereign, under peril of fire and sword." His Grace proceeds to the last act of his high office, by observing among other instances of the prisoners' craft, dissimulation and want of private, as well as public virtue, that it had appeared he used his parental influence over his eldest son, a youth not above 19 years of age, to compel him into the rebellion, and afterwards unnaturally endeavoured to cast the crime and reproach upon him; which, if true, is "an impiety that makes one tremble; adding the celebrated saying of a wise author of antiquity, "That the love of our country includes all other social affections, which (says his Grace) shews his perfect knowledge of human nature; for we see, when that is gone, even the tenderest of all affections, the parental, may be extinguished with it."

After sentence was pronounced, the lord steward standing up broke his staff, and declared his commission void. Then Lord *Lovat* desired the lords to recommend him to his majesty's mercy, and said to the managers of the commons, *I hope as ye are stout, ye will be merciful*, and going from the bar said, *God bless you all, I wish you an everlasting farewell, for we shall never meet again in this place.*

* * * We could have much enlarged this account with several particulars mentioned in the public papers, but they were judged to be either less important or not so well grounded; however, as we shall have further occasion to mention the noble lord, due attention will be had to such circumstances as shall appear genuine and worthy notice.

Extract of a Letter from Italy.

OUR holy father the pope, good soul! transported, as we may say, into the mansions of the blessed, seems to regard nothing but what passes in heaven, where he searches for new models of virtue and sanctity, in order to propose them as objects of worship and imitation to the faithful. In these laborious searches he has at length met with five worthies, for whose canonization they are making at *Rome* magnificent and pompous preparations, at the expence of above 200,000 crowns. For the greater splendor of the solemnity, his holiness has written letters of invitation to all the bishops of the ecclesiastical state, and of the kingdom of *Naples*, to repair to *Rome*, and honour this august ceremony with their presence.

It seems as if earth vy'd with heaven in that sacred work, and hasten'd to open her bosom to satisfy the particular taste, which the holy father has for these kinds of apotheoses. For it happen'd that while his holiness was rummaging every corner for fit subjects to increase the ecclesiastical kalendar, he discover'd in a little town, called *Rignano*,* belonging to St *Peter's* patrimony, fifteen miles from *Rome*, a subterraneous place, said to be very antient, in which were found thirty tombs, with some inscriptions. Some who pretended to great skill in these sorts of monuments, immediately gave out that these thirty tombs inclosed as many martyrs, and reported them as such to the pope, who was overjoy'd at this precious discovery. The holy father immediately sent a letter to the bishop of *Civita Castellana*, which is but a few miles from *Rignano*, with orders to that prelate to repair to that place, and examine the whole affair with attention, and according to the rules prescribed on the like occasions, and then to make his report in writing, that proper measures might be taken on so weighty an affair. The bishop readily repair'd to *Rignano*, and having consider'd the cavity, failed not to write an answer conformable to the desires of the pope. By help of an old manuscript, he discover'd, as some say, that these catacombs were a cœmetry, or

vault, which a pious *Roman* lady (of whom we know neither the name, nor the time in which she lived) had appropriated for the interment of the martyrs. They tell us further that eleven of their bodies were discover'd, unto two of which they gave the names of *Maximus* and *Ruffinus*. These names are pretty common in the *Roman Martyrology*, where we find already several saints to whom they belong. As for the nine others, as nothing could be discovered in their tombs by which they could be known, they gave them the first names that came to mind, and their bones and reliques, with those of the two first, were all remov'd together, with great ceremony, into the church of *Rignano*, in expectation of some discovery, by which they may claim a place in the catalogue of saints. It is not doubted but something will soon offer for that purpose, considering the great fondness of the holy father for these kinds of ceremonies, unless there should happen to arise another *De Launoy*,† or *Baillet*,† bold enough to inquire into the pretensions of these new saints by criticism, which however is not to be expected under the reign of *Benedict XIV*.

In short, the sovereign pontiff, who is mighty fond of pious novelties, has very lately approv'd, by a bull, the rules and constitutions of a new institution, called the *barefoot clerks of the passion of Jesus Christ*. The religious of this order are bound by a particular vow to inculcate, in their missions and other exercises, a devotion to the passion of our saviour. As every thing which belongs to *Monkery* is extremely expeditious in establishment, it is observ'd that this order, though just beginning to spring, shoots forth already into three branches, and is on the point of sending forth many more, of which we see the names and list in the *Italian* gazettes. These people, the better to qualify themselves for guides to heaven, always begin with attaching themselves, in the firmest and most dextrous manner possible, to the earth.

*Hæc Gens, vesano inflammata Cupidine,
vultum
Affingit spernentis opes, vilique paratu,
In-*

* This place, which the *Romans* called *Arrianum*, was formerly a considerable city, but has since suffer'd the fate of almost all those cities of *Italy*, which have fallen under the dominion of the pope; it is now but a poor little town, very thinly inhabited.

† Two of the most learned critics in *France*. They both employ'd their labours on the lives of the saints, which they purg'd of a multitude of fables, false miracles, and fictitious stories; whence they got the name of (*Denicheurs de Saints*) *Unroosters of saints*.

*Incessuque gravi, et fida probitate loquendi
Seducit solidam pietatis imagine plebem.
Sic bona terrenis gens hæc cœlestia mutat,
Incautum occulto vulgus fallente veneno...
Illa cucullatæ miranda procemia jectæ,
Vera rudimenta, et sanctæ primordia vitæ.*

While the holy father places his glory in multiplying saints in heaven, which does not want them, the Archbp of *Roan* has, we hear, lately abolish'd an institution that had subsisted ten years in his metropolis. It was a community of young women under the name of *our lady of Nazareth*, or of *the holy Heart*. This new society was contriv'd and establish'd by a priest living in the parish of *St Maclou*, in the said city, named *Binet*, a man who made himself remarkable as much by his whimsical devotion, as by his ignorance, which was of the grossest kind.

This man with a lowness of genius, answerable to his profound ignorance, took it in his head, some ten years ago, to become founder of an order. What he had read in the golden legends of the lives and conversation of founders, and the honour and worship which their disciples paid to their memory, flatter'd his self-love, and put him upon a project of imitating them, in hopes of having, some time or other, a share in their glory. With this view he assembled together, in a public house, a certain number of young women, and order'd them a habit as singular, as the rules of practice which he enjoin'd them were whimsical. The zeal and fervor, which constantly attend new establishments, gave his institution an air of edification. But as this building was by no means founded upon a firm rock, that is to say, solid piety, and was under the direction and conduct of *Binet*, a person illiterate and without a mission from his superiors, it was impossible that it should long subsist. And, indeed, the childish and ridiculous instructions which he gave these young creatures, the devout romances, which he order'd them to read, such as the *Life of the Virgin*, by *Maria d'Agreda*, the life of *Maria Alicoque*, that of the good *Armella Nicolas*, the *Christian Schoolmaster*, the *seven Trumpets*, and other books of *Christmas Tales*, would infallibly have turn'd the brains of all the congregation, had it been suffer'd to subsist longer. For this reason the archbishop and clergy of that great city thought it their duty to give orders for its dissolution, and issu'd an ordinance to all these young women, under

the severest ecclesiastical penalties, to return every one to her respective family, and renounce all those follies, which could not but be attended with pernicious consequences.

We may judge of the conduct of their founder, and of the instructions he gave them, by the impertinences which his ignorance and indiscretion made him utter, some months ago, in a parish of *Roan*, called *St Cande de Vieux*. This reformed founder preaching in the church, turns his sermon into a panegyric upon the Blessed Virgin, and in order to magnify the efficacy of her intercession with God, avouches from the pulpit the truth of the following story, in the presence of a numerous congregation, among whom were three canons of the cathedral, who officiate in that church by turns.

"A certain nun, says he, called Sister *Beatrix*, had led a life as to outward appearance regular enough to deserve the office of *Turnkey*, which was given her by the abbess. Her devotion towards the Blessed Virgin ran so high, that she never fail'd of performing a daily task, which she had prescribed herself, for the honour and worship of that benefactress of mankind. While she was doing the duties of her place, she unluckily listen'd to some seducing discourse of a young loose nun, and suffer'd herself to be corrupted by her pernicious counsels. After she had for some time resisted the temptation, she went and cast herself at the feet of the Holy Virgin, saying to her, 'It is now a long time, my good patroness, that I have faithfully served you, and you give no ear to my prayers. My patience is tir'd, and I am resolv'd to be gone; here, take my keys.' After this compliment to the *Virgin Mary*, she quitted the convent, changed her habit, and let herself loose to all manner of debauchery.

"When the young seducer had abandon'd her, as is usual in like cases, and ceased to minister to her necessities, she became the most impudent and abandoned of all strumpets, and in this woful course of life continu'd full fifteen years.

"All this time the mother of God occupy'd the place of sister *Beatrix* in the convent. She assum'd her air, stature, voice, countenance and habit, so that not a soul, either within or without doors, ever perceiv'd the absence of *Beatrix*.

“ At last, our female apostate, quite
 “ tir’d of so lewd and debauched a
 “ life, enquir’d one day of a woman
 “ what they said of sister *Beatrix*.—She
 “ is a holy girl, answer’d she, whom
 “ every body loves and esteems for her
 “ meekness, faithfulness, and constan-
 “ cy in performing her devotions. The
 “ debauch’d nun, surpriz’d to hear that
 “ another *Beatrix* was got into her
 “ place, runs away to the convent to
 “ see her. The Blessed Virgin receiv’d
 “ her with much goodness, reproach’d
 “ her as she deserv’d, and assured her that
 “ nobody had known of her absence,
 “ or her disorders; that the communi-
 “ ty had the same sentiments of esteem
 “ and friendship which it had before
 “ shewn her; that it was in recompence
 “ of the constant exactness with which
 “ she had offer’d up the prayer, which
 “ she vow’d to the virgin. The mo-
 “ ther of God added that she herself
 “ had discharg’d her place, and done
 “ her work, all the time of her de-
 “ bauches, and that she continu’d to
 “ serve her; that God had pardon’d
 “ all her sins, and that she had no need
 “ of penance; in short, that she was
 “ sure of sanctification and eternal hap-
 “ piness, provided she persevered in ho-
 “ nouring and glorifying her as she had
 “ always done.”

All this romance, as impious as im-
 pertinent, was delivered, by the *Sieur*
Binet, from the pulpit, in a devout
 tone, with ridiculous gestures, grimaces,
 and rhetorical flights, which made sever-
 al of the congregation laugh, and others
 murmur aloud, who have ever since cal-
 led him the *Apologist of debauched Nuns*,
 to whom he has given, for a protectress
 in heaven, and a patroness on earth, no
 meaner a person than her, who, for her
 purity, deserved to be chosen for the
 mother of God. Such are the worthy
 and knowing pastors, whom *M. de Ta-*
vanne, Archbishop of *Roan*, entrusts
 with the instruction of his people. If
 we may judge of them by this pattern,
 this prelate is, to all appearance, in the
 same way of thinking with one of his
 predecessors, who in justification of his
 negligence in chusing good ministers,
 when some complain’d to him about it,
 merrily answer’d, “ That he had no
 “ taste for people of merit; and that
 “ since it was indispensably necessary
 “ for the church to have pastors, it was
 “ much better, after all, that the field
 “ of the good man of the house should
 “ be plough’d with asses, than lie fal-
 “ low.” A maxim which prevails too
 much in many prelates.

*The late Attempt to establish the INQUI-
 SITION in NAPLES, with the Manner
 of its Defeat, is so considerable an E-
 vent, but so imperfectly related by our
 ordinary News-writers, that we hope
 a full and authentic Account of that
 Transaction will be acceptable to our
 Readers.*

Cardinal *Spinelli*, archbishop of *Na-*
ples, has of late endeavour’d to e-
 rect a court of inquisition in that king-
 dom, and had made so great a progress
 as to grant employments, got ready pa-
 tents, drawn up statutes, had a seal en-
 graved, prisons erected, with all the
 frightful apparatus of instruments and
 machines required for the torture of de-
 linquents under examination. He had e-
 ven proceeded farther, and had begun to
 exert his authority, by causing searches to
 be made, and several persons imprison’d;
 and, as it afterwards appeared, had ac-
 tually drawn up four processes, one a-
 gainst a layman, and three others against
 as many ecclesiastics.

The deputation of the nobles, which
 they call the *junto of the holy office*,
 whose business it is to observe the moti-
 ons, and curb the attempts of the cler-
 gy, having got some intelligence of
 these proceedings of the archbishop,
 presented a memorial on that head to the
 king, who caused his eminence to be
 inform’d of the complaint made against
 him, and order’d a stop to be put to
 the four processes. The cardinal obey’d,
 but not till he had alter’d the form of
 the processes, so as that it might not be
 known that they were drawn up after
 the manner of the inquisition. His E-
 minence at the same time made repeat-
 ed protestations, both by word of mouth
 and writing, and assured his majesty, in
 the most solemn manner, that all the
 complaints made against him were utter-
 ly groundless, and that no such thing
 ever enter’d his thoughts. Notwith-
 standing these fine protestations, which
 were meer falsehoods, the king sent these
 processes to the royal chamber of *St*
Clara, to be examin’d, and order’d a
 report to be made to himself, after which
 they were referr’d to a committee of
 the Nobles, to undergo a like exami-
 nation. Their excellencies, animated
 with the zeal of true patriots, and de-
 fenders of the liberties, rights and pri-
 vileges of their country, and, in short,
 as worthy citizens devoted to the public
 good, openly condemn’d this conduct
 of the cardinal, and made a faithful re-
 port thereof to his majesty.

Scarce

Scarce were the populace informed of all that had passed, when there was a general murmuring and commotion throughout the city. * In the first sallies of their rage, they would have set fire to the cardinal's palace, none would salute him, and when he offer'd to bestow his usual benediction as he went along the streets, every one bid him go to hell with his blessing, and be damn'd with his *holy office*. The nobles shew'd him no more respect in their assemblies, and offer'd all manner of affronts to his relations and dependants.

While this passed in the city, the court had granted a commission to the counsellor marquis *Nicolas Fraggiani*, a person of approv'd integrity; and great resolution, as well as extraordinary learning, to make a thorough examination of the said processes. By a careful perusal of all the papers and deeds relating thereto, he plainly perceived that the tribunal of the inquisition was already established in the city and diocese of *Naples*. He even discovered, by help of a telescope, that the seal made use of in the proceedings was the same as that of the holy office, on which, the better to disguise it, they had imprinted the seal of the archbishopric. He made a true report of the whole to the court, upon which his majesty, being thus thoroughly inform'd of the whole affair, issued out a decree, whereby he ordains, That all the said processes should remain in the registry of the royal chamber, to serve for a lesson to all posterity: That the cardinal should deliver up the seal of his pretended *holy office*, should declare who were his officers, and remit their patents to the chamber; That *Dominique Jordano*, and *Tomasso Ruggiero*, two canons of *Naples*, whom the cardinal had created, one treasurer, and the other judge of this new tribunal, should be forever banished from his majesty's dominions; That two other priests, officers of the same tribunal, should be forever render'd incapable of holding any benefice, employment, dignity, pension or place; and that the aforesaid marquis *Fraggiani* should reprimand the cardinal's vicar in a very sharp and severe manner; That the prison should be

demolished, and the inscription thereon, *HOLY OFFICE*, torn in pieces; That for the future, the episcopal court shall have no power to summon any person, layman or ecclesiastic, upon an information, or as a witness, without expressing distinctly in the summons the cause for which it is issued; That in causes which have any relation to faith, the informations shall be sent to the royal chamber, to be examined, whether the proceedings thereon have been manag'd according to the ordinary and regular forms of law, and whether the summons itself has been drawn in the usual form appointed by his majesty; after which the court of the said chamber shall declare whether it be proper to proceed to imprisonment if the party be of the laity, in which case he shall be committed to the common gaol, and well treated; That the chamber shall allow him counsel for his defence; lastly, that those against whom an information is lodged, and who are actually in prison, shall be removed, in order to be try'd before their ordinary judge. This wise ordonnance has met with universal applause of all the inhabitants of the city of *Naples*, who have resolved to grant his majesty a free gift of 300,000 ducats, as a token of their joy and gratitude.

Extract from M. LESSER'S THEOLOGY OF INSECTS; Or, A Demonstration of the Perfections of God from the whole Affair of Insects. Translated from the High Dutch; with Remarks by P. LYONNET.

THE work is divided into two books; in the first, Chap. I the author enquires into the causes of the existence of insects, and proves very well, against the antients, that putrefaction is not a cause. But do they multiply by way of generation? The author decides the question in the affirmative; but his commentator, *M. Lyonnet*, tells us that we are not sure of the universality of this law.

Among several examples which he cites in confirmation of his doubting, he speaks of vine-fretters (See p. 122 H.)

M. Lesser, however, confirms his opinion of generation by scripture, which tells us that God blessed all the animals which the earth had produced from its bosom, and commanded them to increase and multiply; and from the refutation of the system of equivocal generation, which he proves to be founded only on insufficient observations, since all those insects which were supposed to proceed from matter of different kinds, were produced from eggs there deposited, as is plain from the observations of *Redi* and *Malpighi*.

M. Lyonnet, however, takes notice that *Leeuwenhoeck* has seen insects produced in a tube her-

* In 1547 the like attempt to introduce the inquisition into this kingdom was made by Don *Pedro Alvarez de Toledo*, the viceroy, and Don *Juan Pacheco*, cardinal of *Compostella*, which excited so terrible a sedition, as greatly endangered the life of the viceroy, and a revolt of the people from their sovereign, the emperor *Charles V.*

hermetically sealed, after putting dust and rain-water therein. But *Redi*'s experiments relate only to insects which are visible without glasses, whereas *Leeuwenhoeck*'s concern such minute ones as a microscope magnifies ten millions of times more than they appear to the naked eye, and whose eggs may be inclosed in the dust, or the rain-water, in spite of all the precautions to have it pure, or even in the air contain'd in the void part of the tube.

In the second chapter he examines into the nature of insects, or their analogy with plants, and how they differ from them. The principal difference is, that they change place, whereas plants are immoveable, and are obliged to draw their nourishment from the places where they are fixed. 'Tis indeed this local motion, as *M. Lyonnet* remarks, that most visibly distinguishes insects from plants in general, and he gives us, in the same note, the relations between insects and vegetables. As to the rest, the author observes that the differences between the three kingdoms [of minerals, vegetables, and insects] are much accidental, and that the distance which God has set between them is imperceptible, several plants, as corals, &c. approaching very near to minerals, and insects in several respects very nearly resembling animals. *M. Lyonnet* proves this by instances of the sea-nettle, the female gallinsecte [*la femelle des Gallinsectes*] the solitaire, and the fresh-water polypus.

But if some insects are nearly related to the vegetable kingdom, in other points of view they will appear to appertain to the animal creation. We distinguish them from animals, in that they have neither bone, nor flesh properly speaking. Here *M. Lyonnet* takes occasion to fix the characters which distinguish insects from minerals. One of the principal is the cuttings or *incisions*, which are more or less deep, and from whence an insect takes its name.

M. Lefser observes, in short, that insects are not to be despised on account of their minuteness, which is but a relative quality; that their skin is different from that of animals, and that they are as perfect, tho' they have not an equal number of parts, since perfection consists only in having all the parts necessary.

The third chapter treats of the general division of insects; but we shall only give the reflexions of *M. Lyonnet* on the four plans of division which are made at present.—The first is that of *Vallisneri*, who distributes insects into four classes, according to the places where they are found; some living on plants, others in liquors, others on animals, or in their bodies. *M. Lyonnet* finds fault with this division, because, among other defects, it ranges under the same class such insects as have no relation to one another; that we are at a loss to know under what class to place certain insects which live indifferently in several quarters, and others whose way of living changes at different periods; some are produced in the earth, and live on plants, others in water, in the air, on plants, and on animals.

The second system is that of *Swammerdam*,

who also distributes insects into four classes, the first of which comprehends such as are not subject to any change of form; the other three are distinguish'd by the different manner of their transformation into nymphæ and chrysalides.

M. Lefser explains this system at large in his seventh chapter, and his commentator objects against it, that his fourth class separates from his third such animals as have much more relation to one another than those contained in the third; for this class is composed of butterflies, [papillons] beetles, and flies, animals very different from one another; and the fourth comprises the rest of the flies which could not be referr'd to the third division; besides, the state of the nymphæ and of the chrysalis will very hardly afford a distinct character, because at such a time insects are very difficult to be discover'd from the care they take to conceal themselves.

M. Linnæus, in his *System of Nature*, divides insects into seven classes. The first comprehends those with cover'd wings, as beetles; the second those which have their wings uncover'd, as flies; the third the half-winged, or those which have only one part winged; the fourth the non-winged, which have members, as the flea; the fifth, creeping insects, which have their body naked, as the earth-worm; the sixth the insects with shells; the last takes in zoophytes that have members, among which he reckons urfins [*oursins*] the siche [*sicbe*] the sea-star and sea-nettle.

M. Lyonnet objects to this plan of division, first, that it is not certain that there are insects to which the name of zoophytes that have members agrees, at least we are not assured that those above-mention'd are truly animals. Secondly, that these divisions are by no means primitive, since we must suppose that insects are divided into winged and non-winged. Thirdly, that his two first classes should be no more than subdivisions of winged insects, &c.

The fourth system is that of *M. Lefser*, who makes a general division of insects into winged and non-winged; the non-winged he subdivides into those which have legs, and those which have none; the winged he distributes into several classes, according to the number of legs, &c. Of this system *M. Lyonnet* observes that the first division is deficient, because all insects are produced without wings, and change that state in their transformations, so that the same insect will belong now to one class, then to another. The first subdivision is faulty in that it ranges together under the same class insects which are very unlike, and separates species that are very nearly related: the second subdivision is deficient on the same account, for a caterpillar with ten legs will be reduced under the same class with some species of spiders, tho', like all other caterpillars, it be transformed into a butterfly.

After thus criticising the several plans of division of insects, *M. Lyonnet* proposes what seems to him the most general, tho' in a doubtful manner; because of his little experience in those matters, which bars all pretensions for himself. His first division, he says, should be this

this very remarkable difference, that some insects change their form, while others preserve the same which they received at their births. This division seems essential, because it characterises a difference of mechanism in their anterior structure. The first subdivision of the first general head should be taken from the exterior change of form which is *incomplete*, and that which is so *complete* as to leave no mark of the form which the insect had before. Insects which suffer a complete metamorphosis are of three sorts, as they change respectively into beetles, flies, or papillios. Those of the last order are properly caterpillars, or butterflies, and are of a regular or irregular form; of these last some have twelve legs, &c.

M. *Lyonnet*, as is the manner of all ingenuous and knowing writers, does not dissemble the difficulties which attend his system, and endeavours to resolve or palliate them, for which recourse must be had to the work itself.

The author, Chap. IV. speaks of the number of insects, and the proportion in which they multiply. He reckons 765 species, and proves that if there be but one female of each kind, and she produces but ten in a year, there will be the third year 765,000. But he is very faulty, says M. *Lyonnet*, in his calculation; he confines, for instance, the class of papillios to the number 135, whereas I have found, he says, within four years, above 340 sorts in the space of about a league in compass: As to their multiplication, he observes that 80 eggs of papillios produced 15 females, whose brood was 350, and consequently among them at least 65 females, which in the third generation would have produced 1,492,750 caterpillars. But, what is worthy to be remarked, and for which M. *Leffer* with reason admires the goodness of God, is, that the most hurtful insects are the least fruitful.

The 5th chapter treats of the respiration of insects, which M. *Leffer* believes necessary to them all, but appears doubtful to M. *Lyonnet* in consequence of some experiments, which he relates at large. As to the rest he agrees with the author, that such as have need of respiration have tracheas and stigmas, which admit just as much air as is convenient and needful for the insect; and what is somewhat singular is, that aquatic insects have no less need of respiration than terrestrial ones. For the mechanism of this function the reader is referred to the work itself.

The generation of insects, which is the subject of the 6th chapter, is performed by the commerce of males and females, says M. *Leffer*. But this commerce is various according to the species; for in some there is a real copulation with one another, in others a simple effusion of the sperm upon the eggs deposited by the female. But the generation of vinefeeders renders the universality of this proportion very doubtful, (See Vol. XVI. p. 155) as M. *Lyonnet* judiciously observes. In this chapter we find curious remarks on the situation of the insect in the egg (where all its parts are folded in such a manner that nothing can obstruct their opening and they find room enough to acquire perfection)

and on the manner in which it pierces the shell of the egg to come out of it. As to abandoning the care of their eggs, which M. *Leffer* supposes of insects, it consists only, as he elsewhere explains it, in not covering them as is usual with birds; but M. *Lyonnet* has a curious note to shew what care and pains insects take that nothing might injure their eggs.

Chap. 7, treats largely of the transformation of insects, the 8th of their sex, and the 9th of their abodes. We shall only observe, in this extract, that he is very diffuse on the pretended spermatic worms, discover'd by M. *Leeuwenhoeck*, and that M. *Lyonnet* opposes the opinion of that author with new arguments highly worth the perusal.

The marks which distinguish the male insects from the females are, generally, the smallness of their body, the beards at their feelers, which sometimes end in knots, that, in some species of spiders, serve as a case for the organs of fecundation. This is a singular observation of M. *Lyonnet*, which well deserves to be read at large. The females are also distinguish'd by their having no wings at all, or very slight appearances of any; by the ovary tube, their colours, which are generally less bright and shining, as for the most part they have no voice.

The 10th chapter entertains us with curious remarks on the movement of insects; among others, of the progressive movement of the great tyger slug-snail [*Limace tigræ*] whose step is but the 20th part of his length, whereas the memoirs of the academy of sciences for 1711, speak of a gnat scarcely visible for its smallness, which runs near 6 inches in a second, and in that time makes above 1000 steps.

The following chapter, which treats of the nourishment of insects, tho' far from exhausting the subject, gives us sufficient occasion to admire the goodness of God towards the meanest of his creatures, and from that consideration to possess our minds with a perfect reliance on divine providence. This reflection is founded on those observations which shew that insects are never produced but at seasons when proper nourishment may be found for them, and in places where they may meet with it, and that in sufficient quantities for the purpose; or they are constituted in such a manner, as to continue a long time without sustenance, when the same is difficult to be procured.

We shall confine ourselves to two singular observations taken from the 12th chapter, which treats of the arms with which insects are furnish'd for their defence against enemies, and the means they have to avoid other dangers. The first is of M. *Leffer*, and the other from his commentator. M. *Leffer* tells us of a horned caterpillar, which being teiz'd and irritated by him with touching his horn, suddenly turn'd itself upon its head, and vomited upon his hand a green viscous juice, of so ill a scent, that he could by no means get rid of it in two days. The second instance relates to several sorts of creeping insects with six legs, which are metamorphos'd into beetles: These creatures have several rows of tubercles on their bodies, from which, if you touch them, they discharge a milky

milky liquor, the smell of which is often un-
supportable, and which they suck in again when
the danger is over. The same is observable of a
species of lizards call'd salamanders, which
makes it imagin'd that they can live in the fire,
because at its approach they discharge from their
pores a liquor, which for a while secures them
from the force of that element.

We shall say nothing of the motherly care
that insects take of their eggs, and of their
young, which is the subject of the 13th chap-
ter, but end with some curious remarks, from
the chapter following, on the sagacity of in-
sects.

"The more we observe these little animals,
" says M. *Lesser*, the more remarkable will
" their actions appear, and the facts concern-
" ing them, which will make us amends for
" what we are to retrench in their history of
" strange and wonderful things of a certain
" kind, which have been ascribed to them by
" those who did not regard them with the eyes
" of a philosopher." He describes the arti-
fice used in the fabric of the nests of insects;
and M. *Lyonnet* adds the several intentions
they propose to answer in the construction, as,
particularly, for a lodgment while they are yet
crawling worms, when they eat and grow,
when they come to undergo their transformati-
on, and to serve as a covering for their brood.

The structure of the combs of bees and
wasps takes up a good deal of room here, both
in the text and the notes, where M. *Lyonnet*
rectifies several mistakes of the author, and o-
ther writers on the same subject. Insects which
spin are also consider'd with much attention by
the author. We shall conclude with some re-
marks on their silk.

They make it as fine or as coarse as they
please, by drawing from their nipples as many
threads as they will, and joining them together.
Those which stretch their webs in gardens, know
how to spin two sorts; one dry, for the rays or
strait lines of the web, and the other gluey for
the spirals.

There is nothing strange, as M. *Lyonnet* ob-
serves, in a spider's fastening her thread to pla-
ces within her reach. But how can she stretch
her web from tree to tree, when they do not
touch? The distance creates no trouble at all to
the spider. She sets to work with her legs in
drawing from her anus several long threads,
which being left fluttering in the winds stick at
last to some body, and serve her as a bridge to
pass over thither, and fasten to it the thread by
which she hung when she spun the threads,
which serve her for a line of communication
from one tree to another.

'Tis a mistake to imagine that spiders threads
are good for nothing but to entrap other insects,
or to make a cod about their eggs; they serve
them as carriages for long excursions, and to
transport them from one place to another. The
threads and flocs of webs, which we see floating
in the air at a certain season of the year, when
the weather is serene, are nothing but the work
of spiders, who use them as means of flying,
without wings, from one quarter to another,
whence we see those threads always stuck with

spiders. We shall entertain our readers with
extracts from the 2d volume at another oppor-
tunity.

A Table of the Specifick Gravity of Jever-
ral sorts of Wood.

By Mr C. LAWTON of Northampton.

Names of Wood.	Specifick Gravity.	The weight of a cubic foot of each.	
		lb.	oz.
Thorn	87	54	6
Crab-tree	85	53	2
Quince-tree	83	51	14
Mahogany	82	51	4
Plum-tree	80	50	0
Holly	80	50	0
Ash	76	47	8
Barbary	76	47	8
Nut-tree	76	47	8
English Oak	75	46	14
Beech	74	46	4
Elder	73	45	10
Pear-tree	73	45	10
Mulberry	71	44	6
Walnut-tree	69	43	2
Yew-tree	67	41	14
Maple	66	41	4
Yellow Deal	63	39	6
Cherry-tree	61	38	2
Norway Oak	60	37	8
Sallow	59	36	14
Sycamore	59	36	14
Elm	50	31	4

N. B. All the woods were very good
of the sort, except the elm, and all were
very dry.

Extract of a LETTER from Dublin,
dated Feb. 24.

WE have had lately a terrible the-
atrical dispute, occasion'd by one
Mr *Kelly* offering some rudeness to the
actresses in the Green-Room, on which
Mr *Sheridan*, the manager (who hath
rented Smock-Alley play-house for
two years) turn'd him out; hereup-
on *Kelly* went to the pit, hiss'd him,
and threw an orange that hit him
on the nose: Mr *Sheridan* then applied
himself to the audience, who all
clapp'd him, and with one voice
cried out for *Kelly*'s being turn'd out of
the pit; upon which he was taken into
the custody of a constable, but let go
immediately. This exasperated *Kelly*
so much, that he went to the back of
the house again, directly to *Sheridan*'s
room, call'd him rogue, rascal, scoun-
drel, and vagabond, which so enrag'd
Sheridan, that he beat him soundly, and
then turn'd him out of the house.

This

This had bad effects ; for two nights after *Kelly* and his friends beset the house (of which *Sheridan* had notice, and did not go) and abus'd the women, went into all the dressing-rooms in search of the manager, and, in a warlike manner, stabbed all the trunks, boxes, and cloaths, to the great prejudice of the shapes and buskins. Two nights after, *Sheridan* appeared upon the stage again, applied to the audience in a handsome speech ; and said he would abide by their decision ; which was (with loud claps) that he should play, and then he went through his part without opposition. But the consequence was, that the gentlemen, as they called themselves, formed a party against him, and the next play night (which was for the benefit of the hospital of incurables) when the curtain was drawn, they all cry'd, *No play, unless Sheridan asks pardon of Mr Kelly, and all the gentlemen.* Then clapping and hissing began on both sides, and continued 'till the latter got the better, on which the manager retired, and would not ask pardon. This raised such a universal clamour, that the audience broke up, which was the finest I ever saw, the pit being all filled with ladies, except the front rows. The next day war was declared on both sides, papers being published *pro* and *con*, which dispute hath employ'd the press ever since. Upon this ill treatment all the actresses made affidavits with *Sheridan*, and *Kelly* against *Sheridan* ; bills were presented by both parties to the grand-jury, and both found last Tuesday. On Thursday the trial came on at the king's bench, at the court of oyer and terminer, when *Sheridan* was acquitted, *Kelly* and *Brown* (son of *Brown* mentioned in the Draper's Letters) found guilty of assaults on Mr *Sheridan* and the actresses. On Saturday they receiv'd their sentence, *Kelly* to pay 100*l.* for the first assault, 200*l.* for the second, and 200*l.* for the third, a month's imprisonment, and to find security for his good behaviour for seven years. *Brown* was fined 100*l.* and to give security for his good behaviour for a year.

From Faulkner's Dublin Journal.

S I R,

THESE verses which I send you have been written a good while past, almost since Mr *Sheridan* first appeared on the stage ; they have lain by me ever since, and perhaps would have lain by for ever, but for the late disturb-

ances at the theatre. I let you publish them now, that they may serve as a mark of my esteem for a man who I am proud to say was my fellow-scholar in the university, and whom I really think an ornament to my country ; who, if he be not a gentleman, is yet at least a man of family and learning, and of prodigious abilities in that profession, to which it is happy for all men of taste, that the streightness of his fortune, and the neglect of his friends obliged him to stoop. Whether I am a gentleman or no, I believe is no great matter, or whether I shall ever affect that title, which is so much abused and prostituted, is more than I yet know ; however, this I can tell you, that I am a man, and I know it by this very good token, that I feel something in my nature that inclines, and even forces me to an opposition against any man that can be so mean and narrow-hearted as to indulge himself in acts of insolence and inhumanity. I am, Sir, &c.

On the Celebrated Mr SHERIDAN.

SINCE man, however good or great,
Must sink beneath the stroke of fate,
Since like a meteor in the skies
He flashes forth a while, and dies,
The human wit hath oft contriv'd
To make the mortal longer liv'd,
That what his nature hath deny'd
By memory may be supply'd ;
Hence poetry divine began,
And sculpture made a rock a man ;
That studious all the soul to trace,
And this the godlike port and face.
But, tho' th' inventions both be great,
Yet neither singly is compleat :
For statues fixt, and dead appear,
And words unutter'd cheat the ear.

The mightier art is yet behind
In which the others are combin'd,
To sound the poet's words, and make
The statue of the hero speak.
For this an art so excellent,
So wide and boundless in extent,
Thee SHERIDAN admir'd and fam'd,
Hath Nature's hand indulgent fram'd.
For who beholds thee in the scene,
With dignity of voice and mien,
But swears he sees before his eyes
The hero's shape and soul arise ?
Our heart leaps up when *Cato* draws
The patriot's sword in freedom's cause,
Or if thy action *Brutus* claim,
The last of all the Roman name,
Who bravely shunn'd no deed or doom
To slay, or to be slain for Rome,
Who sacrific'd to that great end
Himself, and harder yet, his friend,

Some

Something next awe from heav'n we
And almost to his virtues kneel; [feel,
Or if the magic of thy art
Bid others from the graves to start,
No longer of the dead depriv'd
We see antiquity reviv'd.

O could unalterable fate
Transgress, and lengthen out thy date,
From ages still to ages lend thee,
From death and from decay defend thee,
To hand to generations down
Th' illustrious dead of old renown,
To shew by stature, posture, dress,
By voice exact, and shape express,
With what a majesty they trod,
And spoke, how like a present God,
A thousand Iliads 'twou'd surpass,
A thousand monuments of brass.

AN ENQUIRY into the Imperfections of the
ENGLISH CALENDAR, with a
Scheme for reforming it, by correcting the
Errors in the Gregorian Account, and substituting that in the room of the Account we
now use. (See Vol. XV. p. 377.)

THE solar tropical year being, according to the calculation of the best astronomers, 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes and 57 seconds, and the Julian year, which we now use, 365 days 6 hours; it is plain that the equinoxes are anticipated every year 11' 3": or neglecting for the present the odd seconds (which make but a day's variation in 28,800 years) we may reckon the yearly anticipation 11 minutes; that is, 11 days in 1440 years, or 55 days in 7200 years. Now the Gregorian account rejecting 3 leap-days in 400 years, i. e. 54 in 7200 years, will in that period of time have also an error of one whole day, which in 28,800 years will amount to 4 days; to which we may add one day arising from the odd 3 seconds, in that period of time, as above: So that the Gregorian calendar errs 5 days in 28,800 years; for it rejects but 216 days out of the Julian account, during that time, whereas the anticipation at 11' 3" in a year amounts to 221 days. For the correction of which errors in both calendars, I would propose the following method.

In order to prevent the confusion that arises in business, foreign correspondence, &c. by two different reckonings as at present, but more especially that *Easter* may be kept according to the intention of the first council of Nice, (which was held A. D. 325) it seems most convenient to make that time the standard of our correction as other nations have done; otherwise it might be more eligible to bring the equinoxes back to the days on which they stood at our Saviour's birth: And as the Gregorian account has not sensibly err'd with regard to the equinoxes since its first institution in 1582, and is made to correspond, in this respect, with the time in which the aforesaid council was held, we may consider the present reckoning in that calendar as the true one; and out of any year
(Gent, Mag, MARCE 1747.)

in the present century let 11 days be omitted, the equinoxes having gone back so many days since the year 325. The latter end of *January* seems to be the most convenient time of the year for this omission, as this will not interfere with those *Sundays* which are denominated and numbred, or otherwise determined according to their distance from *Easter*; as *Septuagesima*, &c. the *Sundays* in *Lent*, those betwixt *Easter* and *Whitsunday*, and after *Trinity*; all which depend on *Easter*, and should the omission be fix'd among them, it would create confusion in the church-service appointed for those *Sundays*; which would also be the case, if it should disturb the *Advent Sundays* or *Christmas* holidays: But if it be at the end of *January* it comes in among the *Epiphany Sundays*, which have no fixt number, and always break off at *Septuagesima Sunday* whenever it happens; so that little or no inconvenience in this respect will arise by rejecting these 11 days here: And as to the feast of *St Paul's* conversion, and the fast on the day of *King Charles's* martyrdom, they may be entirely omitted for that year. This will at once reduce our reckoning to that of the *Gregorian*, and tho' it may be of some small prejudice in common affairs, as shortening the quarter for tenants, &c. yet as a remedy for this may easily be provided (if the legislature should ever think fit to make this alteration) and as it can never happen again (at least for a great many ages) if due care be taken to regulate the calendar for the future, this inconvenience is scarce worth minding.

This done, let the reckoning be continued as in the *Gregorian* account, omitting 3 leap-days in 400 years (that is, one at the last year of each of the first three centuries, and retaining it at the end of the 4th) till the year of our lord 6000 (if the world continue so long) and in that year let the leap-day which is retain'd in the *Gregorian* account be omitted. By this means there will no error creep in, in all this long tract of time, but the equinoxes and solstices will happen precisely on the same day of the month, as at the time of the *Nicene* council, allowing for the difference between leap-years and common years: And if the reckoning be continued as before, only omitting the leap-day at the end of every 6000 years then to come, the error (supposing the length of the solar tropical year as above) will be but one day in 144,000 years, which is such a trifle as not to be regarded. I chose to fix this omission at the end of 6000 years rather than at 5760 (which is the period strictly computing) because it seems most convenient to have it at the close of a round chiliad of years: Besides, we are not sure that the length of the solar year is so nicely calculated as not to err a second of time, and this reckoning makes it 365 days, 5 hours, 48' 57" 36" which is 24" less than by *Tycho Brahe's* calculation. But we need not trouble ourselves much about this, since the *Gregorian* account (corrected by omitting one leap-day as above) will hold exactly true for the first 6000 years.

If ever the legislature should think fit to make some such reformation as this, it is to be wish'd

with'd that they would at the same time fix the beginning of the year with other nations on the 1st of *January*; and thereby put an end to that ridiculous custom of making two beginnings to the same year: Which inconsistency arises from our reckoning from the incarnation, whilst other nations reckon from the birth of our Lord, and our differing from them by one whole year in our *Æra*; tho' we reckon the same number with them during some part of every year, because of the different commencements of the *Æra*'s. Our conformity with them in this particular would bring our *Æra* to be the same with the *Dionysian*, and one year nearer the true reckoning from our Saviour's birth; tho' this is, I think, on all hands allowed to be at least two years short of it.

The most material part of our business is still behind, viz. the ascertaining the true time when *Easter* (and the other moveable feasts which depend thereon) ought to be celebrated according to the intention of the *Nicene* council; previous to which, it may not be amiss to enquire a little into their proceedings in this affair.——That venerable assembly, in order to put an end to the warm disputes which had continued between the Eastern and Western churches from the time of Pope *Victor*, fix'd the day of the *Paschal* feast on the first Sunday after the first full moon that should happen next after the 21st of *March*, which was then the day of the vernal equinox, and which they suppos'd would always continue so, imagining the *Julian* year to be of a length with the solar: But this regulation of theirs is to be so understood as that——1st, Their full moon is on the 14th day of the *Ecclesiastical* moon, (viz. that which the *Jews*, who begin their reckoning from the first appearance of the new moon, counted the 14th day) which (ecclesiastical moon) is so called, either because they dispos'd the epacts in the calendar for fixing the *Paschal* moons agreeable thereto, or else because in process of time it varied from the true time of the full moon, and render'd this distinction necessary.——2dly, That by next after the 21st day, is meant inclusively, or next after the commencement of that day; so that if the full moon happened *March* 21, that was the *paschal* full moon, and if this was on a *Saturday*, *Easter* was to be kept the next day.——3dly, That in leap years when the vernal equinox in that age must often happen on the 20th, the 21st should notwithstanding be taken instead thereof; for should the 20th be then taken, as some authors suppose, and that day should happen to be *Saturday*, *Easter* would be kept the next day, together with the *Jewish* passover, which they were solicitous to avoid, making the 22d day the limit of *Easter*.——And that their rules might be observ'd in all succeeding ages, they (instead of the *Jewish* cycle of 84 years, which was before us'd by the christians for this purpose in common with the *Jews*) made use of a Lunar cycle of 19 years, constituted by *Meto* long before, viz. about the time of the *Peloponnesian* war, 400 years before our Saviour's birth; which cycle we now call the *Golden Number*, or

Prime: And this they caus'd to be inserted in the first column of the calendar, against the day of each month in which the ecclesiastical moon should begin to be reckoned, that is, with the *Jews*, at the day of the first appearance of the new moon as before observ'd, and not precisely the time of the change or conjunction itself. Thus, for instance, in the month of *March*, the number 16 is placed over the 8th day, the day assign'd for the new moon when the prime is 16, and which would be the true time were there no defect in the *Metonic* cycle. These numbers in the first column of the calendar are still to be seen in many of our common prayer books, and should be in all; and tho' they seem to stand confusedly and without any order, as 19, 8, and after a space between, 16, 5, &c. yet (as Dr *Holder* observes) they precisely follow the progressive order of the epacts, of which they are but indices, beginning at the greatest epact, and descending in order to the least.

On this foundation, and on a supposition that the vernal equinox would alway be on the 21st of *March*, was built the table to find *Easter* for ever, still extant in our common prayer-books; but as the vernal equinox has since gone back about 11 days, occasion'd by the excess of 11 minutes in the *Julian* year above the solar, so the *Metonic* cycle, or golden number, having likewise an anomaly of about one day in 312 years, or 1 hour 27' 32" 42" &c. in every cycle, it has, since the council of *Nice*, made an anticipation of about 4 days and 13 hours; and so much their rule (and the said first column in the calendar) assigns the aspects of the moon to the sun later than by calculation they are found to be. And for this reason the true day of the *Paschal* full moon (which is, or should be, the full moon next after the vernal equinox) is not always after the 21st of *March*, nor *Easter* day (as kept by us) the first Sunday after the said full moon: 'Tis true the said full moon is by these numbers in the first column of the calendar always plac'd after the 21st of *March*, but it sometimes really happens before it; and this error in the calendar will always remove *Easter* out of its place whenever the true full moon happens within 4 days and 13 hours next before the 21st of *March*; setting aside the error arising from a false supposition that that is the day of the vernal equinox: Therefore *Easter* as kept by us (who follow the *Nicene* rules) being always on the first Sunday after the day so assign'd for the *paschal* full moon in the calendar as aforesaid, we celebrate that festival on the right day (that is according to the intent and design of the said council) but now-and-then as it were by chance: viz. when the day found by the table in the common prayer book, or, which is the same, by the said 1st column of the calendar, happens on the first Sunday next after the vernal equinox.——But I need not enlarge any farther on this, since Mr *Whiston* in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for December 1744, page 652, has set the matter in a clear light, and put a stop to the wranglings and disputes of some other writers, in that magazine.

who only quibbled about words, or did not thoroughly understand the subject they were upon.

These defects in the rules laid down by the *Nicene* council are not wholly corrected in the *Gregorian* calendar; for that calendar is also liable to some errors in its rules for keeping *Easter*; sometimes (though very seldom) fixing a wrong day for the vernal equinox; sometimes differing from the true time of the paschal full moons, tho' by a less interval than formerly; and sometimes it falls into that remarkable fault which the *Julian* calendar never admitted of, *viz.* the celebrating the paschal solemnity at the same time with the *Jews*, which the primitive christians were very careful to avoid, and which the *Nicene* council expressly provided against.——To give an instance of this.——

Suppose the first appearance of the paschal new moon (that is, the time of the ecclesiastical new moon according to the *Jews*' computation as well as the *Nicene*, as observ'd before) should happen on the 8th of *March* (*N.S.*) in the evening, then the 14th day of the ecclesiastical moon, which is the day of the paschal full moon, and nearly answers to the real full moon in the heavens, (or the 15th day reckoning from the change) will begin on the 21st in the evening; and the *Jews*, who begin their days at sunset, will then of course begin the celebration of their passover: And if the 21st of *March* should then happen on *Saturday*, the followers of the *Gregorian* calendar must in this case be their colleagues in the paschal feast, *viz.* on the 22d of *March*.

The like mistake may arise from an error in the day of the paschal full moon as fix'd by the *Gregorian* calendar: For instance, in the year 1622, the paschal full moon according to that calendar was on *Saturday* the 26th of *March*, whereas it really happen'd the 27th day between 3 and 4 in the morning; on which day the *Jews* kept their passover as well as the church of *Rome* their *Easter*.

It must after all be acknowledged, that pope *Gregory*'s mathematicians did the utmost that could be expected from a computation by cycles and epacts, and that the errors in their calendar are very few, and happen but seldom in comparison of those of the old calendar: But they might more conveniently, and with greater facility, when they were forming rules for the keeping *Easter*, have subjected the vernal equinoxes and paschal full-moons to astronomical calculation; which would have infallibly remedied all the defects of the former calendar in relation to the celebration of this feast, and is, indeed, the only method that can be us'd, if we would guard against all errors and mistakes therein. And this method was taken by the protestant princes in *Germany*, when they reform'd the calendar by a decree of the diet of *Ratisbon* in the year 1700; for they having cast away 11 days from the end of *February* that year, and in other respects reduc'd the yearly computation to the *Gregorian* form, ordered that the day and hour of the vernal equinox, and of the postæquinoctial full moon should be determined by the *Rudolphine* tables, and that *Easter* should be kept the *Sunday* after that

full moon, according to the intention of the *Nicene* fathers; whose example they also followed in providing against the confounding this feast with the *Jews*' passover: But whether they, in making this provision (or the *Swedes* and *Danes* who afterward received their regulation) took care to have the *Jews*' computation from time to time compar'd with the astronomical, (which would be the most effectual method of preventing that error) I know not. If they did not, their reformation is also so far defective; for in case the paschal full moon happen on a *Saturday*, the assigning the next day for the paschal feast will be liable to the error before-mentioned, as has been already observ'd; so that that caution alone, of postponing *Easter* for a week, when the full moon falls on a *Sunday*, will not suffice.

On the whole, that the errors in fixing the feast of *Easter* may be effectually avoided, I think the following rules should be observ'd.

1. That the true time of the vernal equinox, and of the next following full moon, be determin'd by astronomical tables.
2. To celebrate *Easter* on the first *Sunday* after the said full moon, unless, when it happens on a *Saturday*, the *Jews*' passover should also happen to begin that evening, in which case, as well as when the full moon happens on a *Sunday*, the paschal feast should be postponed for a week longer.
3. That when the full moon and vernal equinox come together on the 20th of *March* (according to the reform'd calendar) and the next day happens to be *Sunday* (which may be the case) it would be proper to postpone the festival 'till the *Sunday* after, even tho' the *Jews*' passover be then on the *Saturday*: For this would be agreeable to the tenor of the *Nicene* decrees, and of both the *Julian* and *Gregorian* calendars, which never fix *Easter* sooner than the 22d of *March*.

But as those rules suppose the *Jewish* computation to be frequently compar'd with the astronomical, it may not be amiss to subjoin a short view of the nature of their computation.——Now the *Jews* were commanded to celebrate the passover on the 14th day of the first month at even, *Exod.* xii, 6. *Levit.* xxiii, 5: that is, of the first month of their ecclesiastical year (*viz.* *Nisan*) which always happened about the time of the vernal equinox; and care was taken that it should do so, by intercalations from time to time, which their using Lunar months rendred often necessary. And as this month always began from the time when they first observ'd the appearance of the new moon (or when they concluded it should appear if not prevented by clouds) their 14th day of the month, therefore, answered to the 15th of the astronomical moon, and consequently to the day of the full moon itself. So that to find the time of their passover according to this rule, we need only to compute from astronomical tables the true time of the paschal new moon, and thence the time of its first appearance, from which 14 days must be reckon-

ed for the paschal full moon.—But after their dispersion, when the abovementioned observations of the moon's first appearance could not be made by publick authority, they had recourse to the cycle of 84 years beforementioned; and last of all, *Rabbi Hillel*, about *A. D.* 360, instituted a cycle of 19 years, consisting of 7 intercalated years of 13 lunar months each, and 12 common years of 12 such months each, by which cycle they have ever since fix'd their new moons, (at which all their months begin) and consequently their passover and other feasts in every year. And as this cycle is now in use with them, it seems necessary to compare our astronomical calculations therewith (at least whenever the paschal full moon happens on a *Saturday*) if we would avoid confounding our paschia with theirs: For tho' this form of their year, as *Dr Prideaux* observes, be *very exactly and astronomically contriv'd*, yet it may sometimes perhaps fix the new moons different from the *true* times found by astronomical tables. But this must be left to the determination of those who have opportunities of examining more particularly into it; in order to which the above quoted author refers to *Lewis de Veil's* Latin translation of *Maimonides's Kiddush Hachodesh*, published under the title *De Consecratione Calendarum*. See preface to *Prideaux's* Connection. Vol. I.

I shall only observe farther, that tho' by following the 2d rule before laid down relating to the *Saturday's* full moon, we shall sometimes celebrate *Easter* a week later than the church of *Rome*, and it may be, as much later than the *German* protestant churches (for I know not what *they* have determined in this particular case) yet it should be observ'd we shall hereby only recede from what the ancient church thought, and they themselves confess, to be an error. It were to be wish'd, indeed, that the *Nicene* fathers had not so strenuously insisted on always postponing the paschal feast 'till after the *Jewish* passover; but as they were strict in their decrees concerning it, and those decrees have been ever since generally receiv'd throughout christendom, it now becomes necessary to continue the observation thereof, if on no other motive but for the sake of unity.

Exon, March 11,
1747.

I am, ut supra,
WILL. CHAPPLE.

P. S. Some time since I had finished the foregoing observations, &c. I was not a little pleased to find by the news-papers that there has been some talk of reforming our calendar this session of parliament: Which gives me hopes, that as We were the *last* that receiv'd the erroneous *Metonic* cycle (after a contest between the *Saxons* and *Britons*, &c. which lasted 'till the 9th century) and must be the last to reform it, so it may be the glory of our nation to complete this long wish'd-for reformation, by correcting all the errors of former reformers.

Mr URBAN,

I Shou'd not have given you the trouble of hearing from me again, nor have taken up

another column in your Magazine, to the exclusion of some more valuable essay, had not your ingenious correspondent advanced a very singular notion: * A notion, which requires some more satisfactory proof than a bare assertion, in order to gain it the credit at least of one of your readers.

I have said, It is a fundamental maxim in physics, that no new species of animals has been originated since the close of the great creating week. And I see no reason to recede from my opinion. Because, I presume, all the systems of natural knowledge pay so profound a deference to the scripture, as to admit whatever is contained in that divine book, for a truth of unquestionable authority, of infallible certainty. And you cannot be ignorant, that the inspired historian expressly says, That on the seventh day God ended his work, and rested from all his work. As to what is suggested with reference to the successive creation of immaterial substances, or rational souls, I hope, Mr *E. B.* does not think, and, I fancy, he will not undertake to maintain, that this is the production of a new species. If, indeed, this can be done, it will be owned a very surprising instance of argumentative dexterity; if not, the fact does not bear the least contrariety to the sentiments of my letter.

But in opposition to what I laid down as an axiom, the gentleman proceeds to observe, that thorns and thistles were created, after the period assigned in the above-mentioned texts for putting the finishing hand to universal nature. Now, not to remind him, that by this attempt he would make the oracles of revelation contradict themselves, and in the compass of two chapters say and unsay the same thing, I shall only take leave to ask, in what part of the sacred writings this account is recorded? I can find no such narration, nor any such hint, in the whole process of the mosaical history. Is my edition of the bible faulty, and has any omission of the printer led me into a mistake? Or is our translation unfaithful, and the circumstance related in the original, though not preserved in the version? I am apt to conclude, that it is neither the one, nor the other. And, therefore, till convinced by some pretty forcible arguments, must declare myself, in this particular, a sceptick.

In the third of *Genesis*, I read this threatening denounced by the righteous judge on fallen man, *Cursed is the Ground for thy sake. Thorns also and thistles shall it bring forth unto thee*, i. e. according to my apprehension of the meaning, It shall bring them forth with a spontaneous growth; bring them forth, not scantily, but copiously; not in a few places only, but almost every where. Inasmuch, that it shall cost thee continual toil, and demand an unremitted application, to keep thy fields, thy gardens, free from these noxious embarrassments, and fit for the purposes of useful culture.—

But does this amount to a creation? Is it all one, to make these obstructions to fertility, and disseminate them when made? Surely, Mr *Urban*, these differ as widely, as your dispersing

* See p. 78.

sing

ing the contents of this ticket from the press, differs from my sitting down and penning them in my study.

Had not this strange tenet in the gentleman's letter so greatly wanted either confirmation or alteration, I should have dropt all farther enquiry concerning the contested animal; and have been content, that as he has the honour of discovering it, so he shou'd have the privilege of keeping it, unshared and unmolested, to himself.

A. B.

From the LONDON COURANT.

Considerations on the State of the Spanish Affairs in their American Dominions.

BY a long series of mismanagement, the Spaniards have brought their affairs into so wretched a situation, that they neither have, nor can have, any great benefit from their vast dominions in America. They are said to be the stewards of the rest of Europe; their galleons bring the silver into Spain, but neither wisdom nor power can keep it there. It runs out as fast as it comes in, nay, and faster; insomuch that the little canton of Bern is really richer, and has more credit, than the king of Spain, notwithstanding his Indies. At first sight this seems to be strange and incredible; but when we come to examine it, the mystery is by no means impenetrable. The silver and rich commodities which come from the Indies, come not for nothing (the king's duties excepted) and very little of the goods or manufactures for which they come, belong to the subjects of the crown of Spain. It is evident therefore, that the Spanish merchants are but factors, and that the greatest part of the returns from the West Indies belong to those for whom they negotiate. Let us next enquire who they are, and what their shares may be.

The goods and manufactures usually sent to the provinces of Spanish America are gold and silver stuffs, silks of all sorts, as well stockings and gloves, as piece goods; woollen manufactures of all kinds, linens, laces, and thread; hats, and all other manufactures of felt, spices, drugs, colours for painters, materials for dying; all sorts of perfumes, green and white wax, haberdashers ware; toys of all kinds, copper, brass, and iron goods, Russia, and other kinds of dressed leather, paper for writing, printing, and packing; playing cards, H matts, rigging, pitch, tar, cordage, &c. pipe staves, vessels for wine, oil, and other liquors; and almost all sorts of domestick utensils, with various kinds

of provision: Besides, the Spanish settlements must be supplied with negroes, which is a prodigious article. Our South Sea company stipulated to furnish at least 4800 every year. It is plain, that of all these articles, the Spaniards themselves can furnish little or nothing. It is true, they may send wines, oils, olives, and some sorts of sweetmeats, which are liked in the Indies; but then the values of these commodities are inconsiderable, when compared with the rest of the cargoes which they send out. The prime cost of those goods amounts to a vast sum, and the profits upon them to a greater. The very probity of the Spanish merchants is destructive to their country; for as they are never known to betray their trust, consequently the foreigners, who make use of their names to cover their commerce in the Indies, reap the entire advantage of the high price at which their goods sell. All then that rests in Spain is the silver and gold on the king's account, the profit of such goods as were actually sent by Spanish merchants, and the commissions which Spanish factors receive; all beside is presently thrown away.

The French, English, Dutch, and some other nations in the North, supply the Spaniards with the necessary assortments for their West India cargoes. The French, since the succession of King Philip, have a very large share in the commerce, supplying all sorts of gold and silver stuffs, rich silks, velvets, flowered and plain hats, silk and worsted stockings, slight woollen stuffs of the fabrick of Amiens and Rheims, but chiefly of Lisle and Arras, vast quantities of linen, paper, cards, toys, and many other things. It is impossible to guess nearly at the value of what they furnish, but we may form some sort of idea of it from the article of linens, which a person well acquainted with their trade computed at 300,000 l. sterling at least. During the last general war all this commerce was in the hands of the French, which in a great measure enabled them to support it. They managed it however so injudiciously, glutting the markets with European commodities to such a degree, that for three or four years before the peace they were losers. Experience however has made them wiser since, and if we estimate their gains at three millions, it cannot be thought too much.

The Dutch, for about twenty years before the breaking out of the last war, managed the best part of the Spanish trade,

trade, that is to say, they supplied alone what is now furnished both by them and the *French*. They have still at least as great a share as any other nation, and some think a better. The commodities they send are spices, such as nutmegs, cloves, and especially cinnamon, of which vast quantities are used in making chocolate in *America*; linens of all sorts, calicoes, ribbands, silk twist, cloths, serges, camblets, shalloons, slight silks, *German* toys, hemp, tar, pitch, copper, and iron ware, dried fish, &c. Linen and woollen are the two chief articles, the latter especially, contrary to the common opinion, at least in this country, where it is supposed that our most formidable enemies in this trade are the *French*. It is however a thing pretty certain, that our goods are superior in value to the *Dutch* manufactures; but the traders of this country afford better pennyworths, and have, besides, an art of screwing themselves into the confidence of the *Spaniards* beyond what other people can pretend to, inso-much that since the peace of *Utrecht* they have, in some measure, beat out the *French* even in gold and silver lace, though these have always been esteemed the prime manufactures. On the whole, the best judges are of opinion, that the *Dutch* draw annually out of the effects imported from the *Spanish West Indies*, at least five millions of pieces of eight, and when *Spain* is at war with us much more.

The goods supplied by the *English* are pepper, all sorts of woollen goods, especially bays, perpetuanas, flannels, &c. fine and coarse silk and worsted stockings, several sorts of rich silks, copper, brass, and iron ware, toys, clocks, watches in vast quantities, dried fish, salt provisions from *Ireland*, with other less considerable articles, which, taken all together, amounts to a vast sum, besides what was annually sent to the *Indies* in the *South Sea* ship; and the negro trade, which is of mighty consequence. To ballance this it must be allowed, that we took a large quantity of their produce; yet the ballance in our favour is generally found to have been between four and five millions. Add to this what the *Spaniards* receive from other parts of *Europe*, and it may be reckoned at two millions more: So that in the whole, there is not less than 15 millions in every such cargo from *America*, may be reckoned to belong to strangers, on account of their interest in the goods exported thither. But besides all

this, we must consider that *Spain* itself hath great wants, much beyond what its native commodities will purchase, and these must of consequence create farther demands on the effects brought from the *West Indies*: so that on the whole, there are good grounds to suppose, that between 20 and 25 millions, either in money or effects, are expended out of what the *Spaniards* receive; which clearly explains the interest other nations have in preserving to her all that she possesses in the new world.

As long as the king of *Spain* persists in this kind of policy, his affairs must go worse and worse; and while he fancies that he aggrandizes himself by disturbing the peace of *Europe*, he will absolutely beggar his subjects, and, in the course of a few years, will be obliged to abandon, through poverty, the places he undoes himself to conquer. We may have been possibly mistaken in the foregoing computation; but if we are, it is very probably on the right side; but supposing it otherwise, suppose that 15 millions of pieces of eight rest in that country after all accounts are ballanced: Out of that the civil and military expences of the government are to be paid, large sums to be sent Don *Carlos*, and abundance of costly intrigues to be carried on in *Germany*, and other places. These expences, and indeed all expences in *Spain*, differ from the expences of any other court in *Europe*; because, sooner or later, the greatest part of the money disbursed goes out of the kingdom. A great part of their troops, and at least a moiety of their officers, are foreigners, who send their effects away if ever they are so happy as to have any. The greatest part of the artizans, pedlars, and small shop-keepers, are *Frenchmen* and *Italians*, who either retire in the decline of life, or leave what they are worth to relations in their own country. Nay, the very labourers, and harvest people, come thither annually by thousands, out of the provinces in *France* next to *Spain*, and when they have done their business, and received their wages, go home again till the next year. Whenever the galleons are stopped, and thereby the supplies from *America* cut off for one or more years, it is easy to discern what troubles and distresses this must occasion, and what irredeemable evils such disappointments bring along with them; for as these never fall out but in time of war, an increase of expence meets with deficiency of funds; and those who are at the head

head of affairs, have at once both these opposite mischiefs to deal with.

When these things are thoroughly considered, no body can wonder at the devices we receive from *Spain*, or conceive what is related in them to be incredible. Under such a government, the mean people must necessarily want bread, the better sort scarce have more in their power. Money will be very seldom seen, the publick must be always distressed, and equally in want of cash and credit. It is impossible, then, that a *British* administration should be at all afraid of such a despicable enemy.

N. B. *This was published a little before the present war began.*

From the Westminster Journal, March 7.
Of procuring a SETTLEMENT for Don PHILIP.

WE have no instances of plunging nations in war upon the principle of the present war on the side of *Italy*. To procure a settlement for a cadet prince was always customary, by giving him the first employments under the crown he was near to, but had no chance of wearing: But to claim a sovereignty for such a prince, to the prejudice of another family, and, in defiance of the most solemn treaties, to endeavour at making an establishment for him by force of arms, was a stretch reserved for those times that saw the heiress of *Farnese* upon the throne of *Spain*.

What, because this princess had in her own right some claim to a succession, neither very large nor very rich, must therefore all her offspring be made sovereigns? And do the powers of *Europe* tamely submit to let her make such demands, and some of them even join with her in helping to assert them? Has not the *Spanish* monarchy titles and revenues for the younger sons of her kings, that they must be sent into *Italy*—a hunting after kingdoms and principalities?

It had scarce been worth my while, as an *English* writer, to enter upon these questions, if the policy of our great men had not suffered them to be blended with our interests. We contributed our part towards procuring a kingdom for Don *Carlos*, and seem to admit, as a kind of previous article to a general peace, that a settlement must somewhere be found for Don *Philip*, tho' where, or at whose expence, is not so well agreed. We fight only that it may not

be in *Italy*, to the prejudice of our allies, the empress-queen, and the king of *Sardinia*: Whereas it seems much more natural for us to maintain, that he has no claim to any thing but what can be given him as a first subject of *Spain*, or what those of his own family will bestow on him at their own expence, and to their own disadvantage.

This prince was already high admiral of *Spain*, a post that, in his hands, may be thought sufficiently lucrative for the younger son or brother of a great monarch, when, upon his marriage with a daughter of *France*, and the death of the emperor *Charles VI.* the fine project was formed of creating him a sovereignty out of those very dominions, which a few years before had been guaranteed whole and entire to the house of *Austria*. Besides the crown of *Spain*, to which his eldest paternal brother was the undisputed heir, he already saw his elder brother of the whole blood in possession of the crown of the *Two Sicilies*, which he promised to re-unite with the crown of *Spain* upon the demise of a half brother, who had not at that time, nor was in expectation of having any issue of his own person. His younger brother the church had amply provided for in the cardinalate, and the two opulent bishopricks of *Toledo* and *Seville*, with fair expectations, perhaps, of the pontificate hereafter: And would not this suffice for the sons of one family? When three are thus provided for, is not the fourth content to be a prince without being a sovereign, content to live on the preferments that might be given him in *Spain* and *France*, where he may be sure, in all human probability, of always living either the son or the brother, the son-in-law or the brother-in-law of the reigning monarch?

That his mother, a woman of boundless ambition, while she had in her hands the administration of the *Spanish* affairs, should form further schemes for this child, is not so much to be wondered at, as that her views should be espoused by all the branches of the house of *Bourbon*, and tacitly, as it were, admitted, by all the other powers of *Europe*: For the question, by what I have observed, has not been whether it was expedient that Don *Philip* should have a dominion given him (that not being disputed) but whether he should have one given him out of the spoils of the house of *Austria* in *Italy*, which even the house of *Bourbon* had guaranteed whole and entire to the female heir.

But

But there is no injustice, no absurdity, which power and ambition will not both commit and justify.

Whatever claim, in *Italy* or elsewhere, the late king of *Spain*, *Philip V.* had to the succession of the emperor *Charles VI.* that claim must rest in his eldest son *Ferdinand*, now reigning, and can by no means be transferr'd to his sons by the second venter, much less to the second of those sons, as *Don Philip* actually is. If even *Naples* and *Sicily* be consider'd as a part of the *Austrian* succession, *Charles* now reigns in his elder brother's detriment; much more would *Philip* do so, in any thing he might acquire of that succession.

In like manner, if the sons of the queen dowager have, in her right, any claim to the *Farnese* succession of *Parma* and *Placentia*, that claim must be in the eldest of them, *Charles K.* of *Naples*, and not in his younger brother *Philip*, the man for whom there is so much bustle to provide: So that take this matter in what light we please, the injustice and absurdity are still notorious.

If it be after all insisted on, that the most sacred right can be alienated (a doctrine by no means agreeing with the most exalted notions of kingship) the alienation made by the infanta, consort of *Lewis XIV.* and great-grandmother to the present race of *Spanish* princes, ought to have been effectual, since no instrument was ever made or sworn to with more solemnity. And admitting this, none of the house of *Bourbon* could have any right to possess the least part of the succession of king *Charles II.* and both the late and present king of *Spain* must be considered as usurpers.

But the right of *Philip V.* it will be again urged, tho' long disputed, was at last allow'd, upon a peace, by the emperor *Charles VI.* and from that time at least *Philip* became legal possessor.—

Admitting all this, it will by no means help the claim of *Philip's* children in *Italy*: For the same public acts, which recognized *Philip* for king of *Spain* and the *Indies*, recognized also *Charles* for sovereign of the *Milanese*, *Naples*, and the *Netherlands*, excluding the house of *Bourbon* from every thing before held by the house of *Austria* in *Italy*. So that one or the other of these positions must be right. Either those solemn acts of recognition are of perpetual obligation, or they are not. If they are, no successor of *Philip* can have a right to what he renounced for himself and his posterity: If they are not, the claim of

the empress, as heir of the house of *Austria*, is again open to the whole *Spanish* monarchy, as much as the opposite claim can be to those parts of it that were dismember'd in favour of her father. In particular, she has an undoubted right to the re-possession of *Naples* and *Sicily*, which, after having been solemnly ceded to her father, were forcibly taken from him, in violation of treaties, to form a settlement for *Don Carlos*, who, if he succeeds to the crown of *Spain*, as in all human probability he will, must otherwise again unite those kingdoms to the crown from which they were thus separated for the common benefit.

It may be added, that the mother's right to *Parma* and *Placentia*, upon the death of the late duke, and to *Tuscany* upon the extinction of the family of *Medicis*, is separate from her consort's claim to the *Milanese*.—True:—But was not *Tuscany* given to the grand duke, now emperor, and did not *Parma* and *Placentia* devolve to the late emperor *Charles VI.* by agreement, in consideration of leaving *Don Carlos* in quiet possession of the *Sicilies*? The right the sons of this princess might otherwise have had, being thus extinguished by cessions and exchanges, it follows, that all the war to establish the second of them has been unjust, and all the bloodshed on that side, within four or five years past, is chargeable on those who promoted that war on unjust pretensions.

What will be the end of these pursuits, if every monarch, who happens to have more than one son, must disturb the peace of *Europe* to procure him an independent settlement, without dismembring any of his own dominions? What troubles may we not expect ourselves, if this doctrine should once prevail, and the ambition of any future king of our numerous royal family should espouse it?

Prince *Charles* of *Lorrain* has, I think, a much better plea than this *Don Philip* to be thus provided for, if it be allow'd that all princes who are not born to government must be complimented with it. He is the emperor's only brother, despoil'd of hopes in his family-patrimony by the house of *Bourbon*, and would be left to the condition of a soldier of fortune but for the happy marriage of his brother, and his late elevation in consequence of that union. And what shall we think of our own hero, the brave duke of *Cumberland*, who is certainly as worthy to reign as either

either prince *Philip* or prince *Charles*, and has rather less chance of reigning than either of them in the hereditary dominions of his family? For as to an electorate, that is as little capable, by the laws of the empire, of partition for the sake of younger brothers, as even the kingdom of *Great Britain* itself. Where then must we hunt for dominions, to support the dignity, and reward the valour of this our darling princely commander?

His royal highness has, indeed, some provision made for him by parliament, but that is in the character of a subject only, which, it seems, will not satisfy *Don Philip*. He may also, for ought I know, have a chance to succeed the elector of *Cologne* in the bishoprick of *Osnabrugh*, the next alternative to which belongs to a protestant prince of the house of *Brunswick*. But, with respect to this, nothing can be certain, and his royal highness has as much right to have a war kindled to procure him a settlement, as any infant *Don* in *Christendom*.

To conclude, let not *Don Philip's* name be mentioned in a congress, except to remove it from all claim beyond that of being the lord high admiral of *Spain*.

Mr URBAN,
THE inclosed account of the *Suspicious Husband* was sent by a gentleman to his friend in the country; a copy of it falling into my hands, I thought the story, which is work'd up with great ingenuity in this piece, might, tho' reduced to a plain narrative, afford entertainment to such of your readers as have only heard of the Play, and that the remarks upon it might not be unacceptable to those who have seen it. That I might be at least an instrument of conveying something to the treasure which you distribute so liberally among the publick every month. I have sent it you, and am sincerely yours.

THE *Suspicious Husband* was written by Dr *Hoadley*, son to the Bishop of *Winchester*, and acted with universal applause many nights; probably it would have been so many more, if Mr *Garrick*, who performed a principal part in it, had not been taken ill.

The characters are,
Mr *Strietland*, the suspicious husband—A man of fortune, integrity and understanding, but too rigid an economist, somewhat severe and absolute in his manner, and of a jealous temper.

(*Gent. Mag.* MARCH.)

Mrs *Strietland*, his wife—A woman of consummate prudence, fine sense, and delicacy of sentiment, not much addicted to the gaieties of genteel life, nor yet censorious of those who are.

A *Jacinta*, an orphan with 30,000 *l.* fortune, lives with Mr *Strietland* her guardian—a girl not modishly gay, nor yet wanting politeness, spirit and good sense—in love with *Bellamy*.

Bellamy—A man of strict virtue, liberal education, a sedate turn, yet polite, of small fortune, in love with *Jacinta*.

B *Frankly*, his friend—of an affluent fortune, somewhat of a more lively disposition than *Bellamy*, but not inferior in virtue and understanding—in love with *Clarinda*.

C *Clarinda*—a woman of fortune and virtue—a frequenter of publick places, fashionably gay and coquettish, in short, what the world calls a *fine lady*—in love with *Frankly*.

Ranger, her cousin—a *Temple* rake, who has too much understanding seriously to approve his own course of life, and too little resolution to mend it, substituting what is called *honour* in the place of virtue, a criminal levity for politeness, and sensual indulgences for the rational happiness of life.

Jack Meggot—a whimsical mixture of the gentleman and coxcomb, who seems to have gain'd nothing by travelling but a monkey and a few *Italian* terminations. He keeps much company, uses a post chaise instead of his town chariot, spends the income of a good estate freely, is chearful, generous, and zealous to oblige his friends.

Lucetta,—Mrs *Strietland's* woman.

Tester,—servant to Mr *Strietland*.

Buckle,—servant to *Bellamy*.

F (SCENE *London*.)

The story, or plot, consists of a great variety of incidents, which continually excite and gratify the curiosity of the audience;—'tis this:

Frankly and *Clarinda*, by accident dancing together, at *Bath* (having never seen each other before) became mutually enamour'd; *Frankly* waited on her home, and went next morning to make the usual compliments, but was informed that she had set out for *London* two hours before in a chariot and six; and, without being able to learn so much as her name, even from the ladies who were with her, he took post horses and rode to town after her.

Mrs *Strietland* having made a visit to

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Clarinda at her house in the country, in return for the civilities which she receiv'd there, invites *Clarinda* to spend as much time at her house in town as other engagements would permit. *Clarinda* accepts the invitation, and accordingly, on her coming to town from *Bath*, takes up her abode at Mr *Strickland*'s.

The pleasure of Mrs *Strickland* and *Jacinta*, in sharing the same house with so agreeable a companion, is interrupted by Mr *Strickland*'s suspicious turn of mind; he thinking the gaiety of *Clarinda*'s temper, the freedom of her behaviour, and her strict intimacy with his wife and ward, might endanger the virtue and economy of his family, insists on Mrs *Strickland*'s desiring *Clarinda* to remove immediately. This injunction, rude as it was, Mrs *Strickland* resolves to comply with, and determines to excuse it to *Clarinda*, by telling her the whole truth; at all events (says she) Mr *Strickland* must be obey'd.

Mrs *Strickland* accordingly the same morning takes an opportunity, as she and *Jacinta* were walking with *Clarinda* in the park, to put her purpose in execution; *Clarinda* receives the news with great good nature, rallies Mrs *Strickland* upon her implicit obedience to such an husband, and her chair being in sight, takes her leave, intending to see if she could have the same lodgings which she had when last in town; but presently after she had parted with her company, she runs back and tells them she had seen her partner at *Bath* (they being no strangers to that incident) and that, though at a distance, he was following her; begs they may once more go home together, chusing that, rather than to stay till he came up, because then he would not know where to hear of her again without her telling him.

Frankly, who had been upon the hunt ever since he came to town, having thus by accident got sight of her, still follows, and seeing her go into Mr *Strickland*'s, where she would be the last to enter, and left open the door, goes in after her, excuses the abruptness of his visit by the fear of losing her again, and makes a declaration of his passion: She indulges him so far as to tell him that the business which brought her to town would detain her some time, and on his asking if that house was her own, evades the question by saying he would hear of her, if not find her, there. This conversation is interrupted by *Clarinda*'s being called to tea, upon which *Frankly* takes his leave.

In the mean time Mr *Strickland*, at *Bellamy*'s request, had given him a final interview, and received his last proposals concerning his marrying *Jacinta*, to which he absolutely refuses his consent, deeming it a breach of trust in him to consent to the match, as *Bellamy* was so much her inferior in point of fortune.

Upon this *Jacinta* writes a letter to *Bellamy*, in which she tells him that she has resolved to run away from her guardian at 12 that night, and put herself under his protection, desiring him to provide her a lodging; and adding that *Lucetta* had instructed *Buckle* in all that was necessary towards executing this design.

Mr *Strickland*'s jealousy and uneasiness increase on *Clarinda*'s return, and as he came in, meeting *Frankly* going out, falls into the following soliloquy, which, with the subsequent scene between him and *Lucetta* and *Tester*, exhibits so natural and masterly a picture of the tormenting irresolution of a suspicious mind, that I cannot forbear transcribing it.

Enter Mr *Strickland*.

Mr *Strick.*] These doings in my house distract me! I met a fine gentleman—when I inquir'd who he was; why, he came to *Clarinda*. I met a footman too, and he came to *Clarinda*. I shall not be easy till she is decamp'd. My wife had the character of a virtuous woman—and they have not been long acquainted. But then they were by themselves at *Bath*! That hurts—that hurts.—They must be watch'd—they must—I know them, I know all their wiles, and the best of them are but hypocrites. Ha!—[*Lucetta* passes over the stage.] Suppose I bribe the maid—she is of their counsel—the manager of their secrets—It shall be so—money will do it, and I shall know all that passes. *Lucetta*!

Lucet.] Sir.

Mr *Strick.*] *Lucetta*!

Re-enter *Lucetta*, with *Jacinta*'s letter for *Bellamy*.

Lucet.] Sir. If he shou'd suspect, and search me now, I'm undone. [*Aside.*]

Mr *Strick.*] She is a sly girl, and may be serviceable. [*Aside.*]

Lucetta, you are a good girl, and have an honest face. I like it. It looks as if it carried no deceit in it—Yet if she should be false, she can do me most harm.

[*Aside.*
Lucet.—

Lucet.] Pray, Sir, speak out.

Mr Strict.] [*Aside.*] No! she is a woman, and it is the highest imprudence to trust her.

Lucet.] I am not able to understand you.

Mr Strict.] I am glad of it. I would not have you understand me.

Lucet.] Then what did you call me for? If he should be in love with my face, it would be rare sport. [*Aside.*

Mr Strict.] [*Aside.*] *Tester*, ay, *Tester* is the proper person—*Lucetta*, tell *Tester* I want him.

Lucet.] Yes, Sir.—[*Aside.*] Mighty odd, this! It gives me time however to send *Buckle* with this letter to his master. [*Exit Lucetta.*

Mr Strict.] Could I but be once well satisfied that my wife had really finish'd me, I believe I should be as quiet, as if I were sure of the contrary.—But whilst I am in doubt, I am miserable.

Enter Tester.

Tester.] Does your honour please to want me?

Mr Strict.] Ay, *Tester*.—I need not fear. The honesty of his service, and the goodness of his look make me secure. I will trust him. [*Aside.*]—*Tester*, I think I have been a tolerable good master to you.

Tester.] Yes, Sir,—very tolerable.

Mr Strict.] [*Aside.*] I like his simplicity well. It promises honesty—I have a secret, *Tester*, to impart to you—A thing of the greatest importance. Look upon me, and don't stand picking your fingers.

Tester.] Yes, Sir.—No, Sir.

Mr Strict.] But will not his simplicity expose him the more to *Lucetta*'s cunning? Yes, yes! she will worm the secret out of him. I had better trust her with it once.—So—I will. [*Aside.*] *Tester*, go, send *Lucetta* hither.

Tester.] Yes, Sir.—Here she is.

Re-enter Lucetta.

Lucetta, my master wants you.

Mr Strict.] Get you down, *Tester*.

Tester.] Yes, Sir. [*Exit Tester.*

Lucet.] If you want me, Sir, I beg you would make haste, for I have a thousand things to do.

Mr Strict.] Well! well! What I have to say will not take up much time, could I but persuade you to be honest.

Lucet.] Why, Sir, I hope you don't suspect my honesty?

Mr Strict.] Well! well! I believe you honest. [*Shuts the door.*

Lucet.] What can be at the bottom of all this? [*Aside.*

Mr Strict.] So! We cannot be too private. Come hither, hussy! nearer yet.

A *Lucet.*] Laud! Sir! You are not going to be rude. I vow, I will call out.

Mr Strict.] Hold your tongue. Does the baggage laugh at me? [*Aside.*] She does—She mocks me, and will reveal it to my wife; and her insolence upon it will be more insupportable to me than cuckoldom itself. I have not leisure

B now, *Lucetta*—Some other time—Hush! did not the bell ring? Yes, yes; my wife wants you. Go, go, go to her. [*Pushes her out.*] There is no hell on earth like being a slave to suspicion. [*Exit.*

C But to return—*Bellamy* having received *Facinta*'s letter, and learnt from *Buckle* that she proposed to escape from the window down a rope ladder in boys cloaths, which he had provided, and *Lucetta* was to convey to her, as most commodious for such an adventure, breaks the matter to *Meggot*, and proposes to bring her to his house; *Meggot* consents with all the readiness of a man pleased to oblige his friends, and hastes to prepare every thing for her reception, and apprise his two maiden aunts who lived with him of their unexpected guest.

Bellamy impatient for the execution of his mistress's project, with which he had acquainted his friends *Frankly* and *Ranger*, repairs at midnight to *Mr Strictland*'s house in a chairman's coat, a chair waiting to carry her off at a small distance; but the moon shining very bright, and finding by his watch that he had somewhat anticipated the time, he withdraws.

Frankly, who had been raising his spirits at the tavern, strols that way, purely, as he says, to take a view of his queen's palace by moonlight. While he is indulging his meditations before the door, it opens; *Lucetta* comes out, and calls to *Facinta*, who appears at the window above in boys cloaths; *Lucetta* tells her, in a low voice, that she must not stir till she receives notice from her that the coast is clear, for that her master is below, sitting up for *Clarinda*; that if she can make sure of him, she will let her out at the door: if not (says she) you have the ladder in case of necessity.

Frankly seeing, as he thought, a man endeavouring secretly to escape at that hour

hour from an house where his mistress lived, and hearing a ladder mentioned, resolves to see the issue of it.

Jacinta, seeing a glimpse of *Frankly* from the window, takes him for *Bellamy* whom she expected, and calling to him, he answers, and encourages her to come down the ladder; but just as she is going to descend *Clarinda* comes up, having been engaged abroad at whist; *Frankly* surpriz'd at the approach of a third person hastily tells *Jacinta* they are interrupted, and withdraws.

Clarinda was within hearing soon enough to discover that her spark was talking to *Jacinta* from the window, and that she was preparing to come down a ladder to him; this awaking both her jealousy and curiosity, she resolves to see the event, and withdraws to a small distance.

Lucetta returns under the window, C and tells *Jacinta* that Mr *Strickland* was engaged in a conference with *Tester*, and that if she would come down the back stairs, she would let her out.

Frankly hearing this advances to detect the supposed young gentleman as he came out, *Clarinda* also advances at the same instant, and discovering herself upbraids *Frankly* with infidelity, supposing he was the person to whom *Jacinta* was engaged; and going in, tells him at parting that he had seen the last both of *Jacinta* and herself.

Frankly, by *Clarinda*'s discourse, and the name *Jacinta*, discovers that the E person he had been talking to was *Bellamy*'s mistress, and that he had ruined his design; however seeing *Jacinta* come out, hopes to retrieve his friend's share in the misfortune by conveying her to him: But *Bellamy* coming up at the instant, is surpriz'd at seeing a man under the window; *Jacinta*, throwing herself into *Frankly*'s arms, immediately discovers her mistake, and shrieks out. *Bellamy*, by this time knowing *Frankly*, and conceiving himself to be injured, would have compelled him to draw, but for *Jacinta*'s intreaties, who telling him that the disturbance and delay of a quarrel would alarm the family, G prevent her escape, and ruin her character, *Frankly* and *Bellamy* part, with an appointment to meet on the morrow morning for an éclaircissement.

Bellamy conducts *Jacinta* to the chair which he had provided, but the men H not being in the way, before they could be found, Mr *Strickland* and his servants, alarm'd by *Clarinda*, appear'd in sight; *Bellamy* however not knowing what in-

telligence they had, but trusting to their disguise, puts her into the chair; but Mr *Strickland* and his posse surrounding it, overpowered *Bellamy*, and carried back the lady.

A While Mr *Strickland* and his servants are thus employ'd, *Ranger* rambling, as he says, with wine in his head, and money in his pocket, in search of adventures, comes by the window, sees the ladder hanging from it, and the fash up; after a little debate with himself, whether love or mischief was going forward above, and whether he was B most like to spoil sport or to make it, he goes up, gets in at window, and takes the ladder with him to secure a retreat the same way.

Mrs *Strickland*, to prevent a suspicion of being privy to *Jacinta*'s escape, sits down in her dressing-room, and while Mr *Strickland* was gone begins to undress; *Lucetta* waiting.

Ranger enters the room softly behind them; Mrs *Strickland* displeased with the freedom *Lucetta* took in mentioning Mr *Strickland*'s jealousy, sends her away in anger: *Ranger* congratulates his fortune on hearing that the lady's husband is jealous, and the maid's being sent away, discovers himself, advises the lady to punish her husband's suspicion, and humbly offers her his service, satisfying her at the same time how he got in.

This interview is interrupted by Mr *Strickland*'s return with *Jacinta*; Mrs *Strickland* knowing that nothing would justify her to her husband, if he should find a stranger in her chamber, directs *Ranger* to go through a passage into another room, hoping he would find his way into the street before he was discovered.

F Mr *Strickland*, as he is driving *Jacinta* to her chamber, treads on *Ranger*'s hat; this throws him into a dreadful fit of jealousy, and appears so strong a circumstance, that even *Jacinta* and *Lucetta* begin to suspect Mrs *Strickland*'s virtue; however, *Lucetta* determines (according to the duty of a chambermaid) to bring her mistress off. Accordingly, she privately takes away *Jacinta*'s hat, and whispers her to own the other; this stratagem succeeds, *Jacinta* lets Mr *Strickland* know that the hat is hers, and that he brush'd it from her side himself, and then trod on it; insinuating at the same time, that he did it on purpose to furnish an occasion of abusing his wife. Mr *Strickland*, to his great mortification, could not help confessing that his suspi- G H cion

cion in this instance was groundless ; and, between anger and reconciliation, with a kind of ill-natured irony, he asks his wife pardon, and thanks *Jacinta* for clearing up his mistake.

Ranger had, by this time, found his way into *Jacinta*'s chamber, where, as he is ruminating on the past, and doubting what step to take next, *Jacinta* enters with a candle ; he retires, she, after lamenting her ill-success, determines to go down the ladder alone, but as she approaches the window, sees *Ranger* ; who having, from her soliloquy, discovered enough of her affairs to know she was a woman, immediately urges his suit with his usual eloquence. She is surprized ; he is importunate for the favour, and at length takes her in his arms, upon which she bursts into tears, and cries out, *O! Bellamy, where art thou now!*—*Ranger*, on hearing *Bellamy*'s name, presently recollects circumstances enough to convince him what mischief he is doing, and that the lady he had been making love to is *Bellamy*'s *Jacinta* : immediately he changes his purpose, discovers that he knows all her affairs, repeats part of her letter to *Bellamy*, as a proof of his intimacy with him, and declaring that he shall feel more satisfaction in restoring her to his friend, than in any favour her beauty could have bestowed upon him, she resolves to trust herself with him ; and, telling him where she was to lodge, they descend the ladder together : about 4 o'clock they arrive at *Meggot*'s, whom they knock up ; and *Ranger*, after spending the remainder of the night with him over a bottle, is dispatch'd to acquaint *Bellamy* with what had happened ; but he, meeting with some adventure by the way, did not execute his commission with proper dispatch.

Frankly, in an interview with *Bellamy*, before either of them knew of *Jacinta*'s escape with their friend *Ranger*, convinces him that the circumstances which had alarmed his jealousy and resentment, the last night, were merely accidental ; but just as they had exchanged mutual forgiveness, and while they are condoling each other's misfortune, they are joined by *Lucetta* ; *Bellamy* immediately enquires news of *Jacinta* ; *Lucetta*, surprized at the question, as thinking she had been with him, tells him that *Jacinta* escaped in the night : her master saying that Mr *Bellamy* had her ; her mistress, that a stranger ; and *Clarinda*, that one *Frankly* went off with her, for that she saw them together. Upon this

Bellamy's jealousy revives ; he sends *Lucetta* to seek for her young mistress, and drawing on *Frankly*, obliges him to defend himself ; but *Ranger* coming up at the instant puts an end to the rencounter, and at length, with the help of *Jacky Meggot*, who joins them presently afterwards, unravels the mystery, and relates his adventure with another lady in the same house ; but tells the story in such a manner as draws both *Bellamy* and *Frankly*'s resentment upon him ; the one growing jealous at his being alone with *Jacinta*, the other imagining that the lady he engaged in her dressing-room was *Clarinda* ; however, coming to a right understanding at last, *Bellamy* hastens home with *Meggot*, to rid *Jacinta* of her fears ; *Frankly* goes to make up matters with *Clarinda* ; and *Ranger* to pick up a wench.

Clarinda, at the same time, is taking leave of Mr *Strickland*'s family, judging rightly that Mr *Strickland* would think every minute an age till she was gone, after staying out so late the night before ; and to indulge her resentment against *Frankly*, occasioned by the last night's mistakes, orders *Lucetta* not to let him know whither she was remov'd.

Soon after she was gone, *Frankly* comes to enquire for her, meets with *Lucetta*, but not being able to get the secret from her, leaves a letter for *Clarinda*, and gives her money to deliver it.

During this transaction, Mr *Strickland* enters unperceiv'd, sees the letter delivered, and a bribe given, and, by some words which he overhears, imagines it is for his wife ; fired with this suspicion, he snatches the letter, breaks it open, and in his haste drops the case, on which was the direction to *Clarinda*, and reads the contents, which run thus :

Madam,
THE gaiety of a heart happy as mine was yesterday, may, I hope, easily excuse the unseasonable visit I made your house last night. I know my innocence will appear so manifestly, that I need only appeal to the lady who accompanied you at Bath. And I do not doubt but her goodness will not let you persist in injuring
Your obedient humble servant,
Charles Frankly.

From hence he concludes that the writer is the owner of the hat, his wife a whore, and *Clarinda* a bawd : *Lucetta* suffers him to rail for some time, and then, with a pert indifference, desires him to pick up the case, and see who this letter was directed to, supposing that

that would at once convince him of his folly and mistake; but he still persists in thinking it was for his wife, and that it was directed to *Clarinda* only to blind him, if by chance it should fall into his hands.

From this moment he resolves upon a separation from his wife, allots her a maintenance, and writes a letter to her brother in the country, to whom she was going, informing him what a sister he is to receive, and how to bid her welcome.

While he is acquainting Mrs *Strickland* with the contents of this letter, his servant *Fester* brings him the following from *Jacinta* and *Bellamy* (now married) who had been acquainted by *Lucetta* with the steps her master was taking.

S I R,

WE cannot bear to reflect that Mrs Strickland may possibly be ruin'd in your esteem, and in the voice of the world, only by the confusion which our affair has made in your family, without offering all within our power to clear the misunderstanding between you. If you will give yourself the trouble but to step to Mr Meggot's, where all the parties will be, we doubt not but we can entirely satisfy your most flagrant suspicions, to the honour of Mrs Strickland, and the quiet of your lives.

Jacinta, John Bellamy.

Mr *Strickland* resolving to accept the invitation, as soon as he is gone *Lucetta* tells Mrs *Strickland* that *Jacinta* and Mr *Bellamy* desired she would also go; that *Clarinda*, *Frankly*, and the gentleman who was in her room last night would be there. Mrs *Strickland*, hoping by their means to do herself justice, follows Mr *Strickland* to Mr *Meggot's*.

In the mean time, *Ranger*, who was upon the look-out for a *fille de joy*, follows the chair which was carrying *Clarinda* (who was his cousin) to her new lodgings, watches her into the house, is encouraged by seeing a bill upon the door, and goes in after her.

Clarinda knowing him, and being persuaded he did not know her, resolves to have some sport with him, and to favour her design puts on a mask; *Ranger* addresses her with the rhetoric natural to him on such occasions, and when she has wrought him up to a proper pitch, she discovers herself: after a little railery on both sides, tea is called for; while it is coming, he falls into a recital of his last night's adventure with a lady in man's cloaths: *Clarinda*, by the story, discovers that this person was *Jacinta*,

and that the hat which occasioned so much confusion was *Ranger's*; upon which she reproaches him for indulging himself in frolics which bring him so little pleasure, and have consequences so fatal to the peace of others: adding that she lived in the same house, and was an eye-witness of the disorders which his ill-conduct had produced in a worthy family. By this last circumstance *Ranger* discovers that his cousin is *Frankly's Clarinda*; and, in order to alarm her tenderness for him, and bring about a reconciliation, he tells her with a penitential air, that she does not yet know half the fatal effects of his adventure; for that, while he was carrying off the disguised lady, *Frankly* and *Bellamy* had fought about her, tho' *Frankly* did not care three half-pence for the girl: That *Frankly* was at *Meggot's*, dangerously wounded, and himself was going for a surgeon, when he saw her in the chair, and could not resist the temptation to follow her, tho' his friend's life was at stake.

Clarinda, moved at this, forgets her resentment, hastens *Ranger* away, sends a servant with a message on a card to *Meggot's*, to discover the truth of the affair: *Jacinta* being informed by *Ranger* of his stratagem (who got there before *Clarinda's* messenger) sends such an answer back as brings *Clarinda* to *Meggot's* in a chair. *Frankly* is concealed in another room to favour their design. *Clarinda* comes, and *Jacinta* mentions *Frankly* to her, so as that she could not forbear betraying her affection by her concern, and then discovers the friendly fraud, calls *Frankly* in, and, with *Ranger's* assistance, improves these circumstances so well as to perfect a reconciliation, and rally the lady into good-humour.

All that remains now is to save *Frankly* from the tyranny of a fine lady, inclined to play the coquet through a tedious courtship, and to remove Mr *Strickland's* suspicion concerning the letter.

To effect both these, *Ranger* informs *Clarinda* that *Frankly's* letter to her is fallen into Mr *Strickland's* hands; that, blinded by his suspicion, he had read it to all the company below, and that, if some stop was not put to it, he would read it in all the coffee-houses in *London*. To prove the truth of this, he fetches up Mr *Strickland*; *Clarinda*, in the mean time, being further informed that a separation would be the immediate consequence of Mr *Strickland's* jealousy, contents

sents to remove it by joining with *Frankly* in owning the letter, and to confirm it by appearing to encourage his addresses: This has the desired effect; Mr *Strickland* is convinced, and cannot help saying that he not only *sees*, but *feels* himself ridiculous: But *Ranger*, who had yet a further view, pretending to prevent *Strickland's* being imposed upon, tells him in confidence that the proof is insufficient, and that nothing but their immediate marriage ought to satisfy him. *Strickland* is still weak enough to be the dupe of this artifice, relapses into his doubts, and requires this last proof to remove them; which *Clarinda*, after a little hesitation, suffers herself, as it were, to be compelled to give.

Jacinta, upon this, leads in Mrs *Strickland*; her husband embraces her, confesses his folly, tears the letter to her brother, and she promises never to reproach him under pain of being again suspected; but, as a proof both of her prudence and resolution, and that no latent seeds of future uneasiness might remain, she confesses that there was really a man in her chamber, who left his hat, alledging *Ranger* to be the person, and referring to him for the rest of the story.

Mr *Strickland* now relapses again, and offers to draw, but the company interposing, *Ranger* relates every circumstance of his nocturnal adventure, and takes care to observe that he should not have dared to make such advances to Mrs *Strickland*, if he had not heard the maid mention her master's being jealous, but that then he thought the work half done to his hands.

Upon this Mr *Strickland* cools again, and appears so thoroughly sensible of his folly, that *Ranger* compliments him with "Continue in this humour, and faith, Sir, you may trust me to run about your house like a spaniel."

Mr *Strickland* invites the whole company to his house, but *Meggot* insists upon their spending the day with him, and calls a dance, with which the play concludes.

THIS Skeleton is a sufficient proof of the fertility of the author's invention; and equal skill and judgment appear in his having conducted it so as that the plot unravels itself in the action, without the assistance of tedious narrative speeches; and, instead of long dialogues full of quaint repartees, common-place wit, forc'd conceits, and dou-

ble entendres, some unexpected event arises every moment.

The wit here lies more in *things* than *words*, and is therefore perceived by almost every capacity, and admired by the many who cannot taste a fine sentiment wittily express'd; but those who can, will not miss of a suitable entertainment in many places, among which are the following:

Ranger's reflexion, with which *ſ* play opens—"Once more I am got safe to the Temple—let me reflect a little—" "I have sat up all night. I have my head full of bad wine, and the noise of oaths, dice, and the damn'd tinkling of tavern bells; my spirits jaded, and my eyes sunk into my head: and all this for the conversation of a company of fellows I despise. Their wit lies only in obscenity, their mirth in noise, and their delight in a box and dice. Honest *Ranger*, take my word for it, thou art a mighty silly fellow."—In which he appears conscious of his own insignificance, and implicitly approves virtue in spite of himself.

Bellamy's reproof, when he catches *Ranger* making love to his milliner's maid—"How can you, *Ranger*, for a minute's pleasure, give an innocent girl the pain of heart I am confident she felt?—There was a modest blush upon her cheek convinces me she was honest."

Ranger's explicit approbation of virtue in another, by his fine compliment to *Bellamy*, when he declares,— "He is the only man to whom I don't care how much I am obliged."

His reflexion on hearing that *Jacinta*, a fortune of 30,000*l.* has resolved to run away from her guardian to *Bellamy*.

"How the devil (says he) could he work her up to this? I never could have had the face to have done it. But—I know not how—there is a degree of assurance in you modest gentlemen, which we impudent fellows never can come up to.—"

A fine acknowledgment of the superior dignity of mind in men conscious to real merit, and has all its beauty by being put into *Ranger's* mouth, who feels the want of it.

Jacinta's description of *Bellamy's* manner of expressing his love, which pleas'd and won her most:—"I had not the pleasure (says she) of hearing my person, wit and beauty painted out with forc'd praises; but I had a more sensible delight in perceiving
"the

"the drift of his whole behaviour was to make every hour of my time pass away agreeably."——These, and many other passages, cannot fail to please persons of nice discernment, and delicacy of sentiment.

I shall conclude with a few observation of my own upon the whole, both as a critic and a moralist.

First, I think it does not sufficiently appear that *Jacinta* was reduced to a necessity of getting away from Mr *Strickland*'s in so extraordinary a manner as from a window, at midnight, by a rope ladder, and in boys cloaths; for we have no hint, nor is it natural to suppose that Mr *Strickland* lock'd her up day and night, as in a prison; nor had he thoughts even of removing her into the country till after her attempt to escape; and yet this is an essential part of the action, and the ground-work of all the adventures which follow.

Jacinta's talking aloud to herself, when in her chamber, before she discovers *Ranger*, is not natural: but this is a fault which has been generally allowed to, and practised by dramatic writers for the information of the audience, and therefore cannot reasonably be denied to *Jacinta* for the information of *Ranger*.

The whole piece is admirably adapted to shew the folly of *suspicion*, which seems to be the author's chief design. We are taught by the affair of the hat, that even where suspicion is *well-grounded* it is useless; for the art of a silly girl obliged Mr *Strickland* to ask pardon when he was not in fault: and that, where it is *ill-grounded*, it tends to bring on what it is most solicitous to prevent, by the encouragement *Ranger* received, from hearing that Mr *Strickland* was jealous.

Mrs *Strickland*'s conduct throughout contains an admirable pattern for the imitation of such ladies who have husbands of the same cast with hers.

Lastly, I think, the piece is defective both in conduct and moral with respect to *Ranger*. He is represented as a man of generosity, honour, good sense and humanity, and yet does not relent on hearing what confusion and distress his follies had occasioned in Mr *Strickland*'s family: And, he appears, after all his experience of the extream folly and emptiness of his pursuits, so firmly attached to the same course of life, that in the last speech of his play he expresses his aversion to matrimony, even though

he had such a wife as *Bellamy*'s and *Frankly*'s.

Now, if it is not natural to suppose that the circumstances through which the author conducts him, would produce a reformation in *him*, it is not natural to suppose they will have that effect on any *one else*: since no person equally vicious can be supposed to have more good qualities; so that either *Ranger* should be reform'd in the play, or no moral view can be answer'd by the character.

Besides, every fool, who has vanity enough to think himself possess'd of *Ranger*'s good qualities, will indulge himself in the same vices, and expect the same favourable sentiments from others, which he feels for *Ranger*. And every rake may ruin an innocent girl, and even a family, for a moment's pleasure, and yet flatter himself with being a *man of honour*. Destructive and brutal as they are, custom and prejudice screen these vices from infamy; if it were not for this, all our *Rangers* would renounce them. It is, therefore, the part of moral, and especially dramatic writers, to exhibit them in such a light as shall render all who are guilty of them objects of contempt and detestation, which is not done by this author, who has represented them as consistent with generosity, honour and humanity.

Office of Ordnance in the Tower,
London, March 10, 1746-7.

S I R,

ELECTRICITY, as appears by all experiments, is a kind of fluid lambent fire, produced by collecting and giving a vibrative motion, and new direction, to the fluids of ether and air, which being the two catholick agents of nature, whereby the generation, growth, and corruption of all bodies are effected, there is no doubt but the said general causes, properly applied, will serve as the only best universal means for preserving the health, and curing the diseases of animals and vegetables; some of the many probable uses of this wonderful power of nature are hereunder suggested, but as the truth thereof must be discover'd by experiments, the following are proposed to the curious, who have a proper apparatus, genius, and leisure to try them; which, as they open a large field for many new discoveries in the animal and vegetable creation, and are of general use to mankind, that I hope will recommend them to a place in your Magazine.

I am, SIR, Your constant Reader, &c.

D. STEPHENSON.

1. If all vegetables that grow in pots, boxes, &c. are daily and frequently electriz'd, will they not have a better circulation, growth, nutrition, &c. and their flower, fruit, seed, &c.

&c. be more perfect than those not electrified? And will not this practice greatly advance all the branches of gardening, as the nursery, green-house, &c.

2. Altho' such vegetables and trees as are rooted in the earth, can't be made to retain or confine the ethereal fire, yet as it may be de-
termin'd so as to produce strong instantaneous
motions and concussions therein, will not the
proper application of such shocks, either to the
trunk or whole tree, or any of its branches,
contribute to its vegetation, &c.

3. Will not the electrifying of malt, hops, gunpowder, &c. at such times as the several
processes relating to their culture and manu-
facture best admit, contribute much to their
perfection and preservation, &c?

4. Will not the electrifying all sorts of bread
corn, seeds, &c. both before sown, and after,
greatly promote their vegetation? and also pre-
serve them in granaries from being musty, &c.

5. Whether the fermentation, depuration, preservation, &c. of all liquors, may not be
greatly improved by a proper application of e-
lectricity, as the several processes will admit?

6. If all food, both solid and liquid, is well
impregnated with the ethereal fire, imme-
diately before used, will it not promote the di-
gestion, circulation, sanguification, secretions,
&c?

7. Will not the frequent electrifying of
bedsteads, bedding, wearing apparel, &c. ren-
der them much wholesomer, and more especi-
ally when persons are sick, or the constitution
of the air bad, either from noxious exhalations,
or a pestilential disposition? And will not the
frequent exciting such currents of ethereal fire
in bed-chambers serve to purify the air therein,
as thunder and lightning do the general at-
mosphere, and prove of more use for that pur-
pose than any ventilators, &c?

8. If a number of foecundated eggs are set
to hatch, and one half of them being mark'd
for distinction, are every day during incubation
often electrified; will they not be sooner hatch-
ed, and the animals produced therefrom en-
dow'd with more life, vigour and activity than
the other half? And if the same, or any other
animals, whilst young, are daily electrified,
will not their growth, &c. be much accelerated
and augmented thereby, more than those not
electrified?

N.B. To prevent making fruitless experi-
ments, it is to be observ'd, that the best meth-
od to electrify the eggs (the marking them
being unnecessary) is to set any number of
fowls and their eggs in warm nests, one half
the usual way, and the other half to be set in
wide-mouth'd open glass vessels, or upon
cakes of rosin, &c. from which there goes a
wire to conduct the electric fire from the ma-
chine, and communicate it to the latter half
of the fowls and their eggs, without disturb-
ing the fowls, or taking the eggs from under
them, which may have a bad effect, and fru-
strate the operation. And thus if a thousand
fowls or more are set to hatch, either all, or
any number of them may be electrified, ei-
ther at the same or different times, and for a
(*Gent. Mag.* MARCH 1747.)

longer or shorter time, and as often as requi-
red, and with as little trouble as electrizing
one only. Which method will serve also to
improve the production, hatching and culture
of bees, silk-worms, &c. and likewise for
electrifying of vegetables in a nursery or green-
house, let their number be ever so great, &c.

9. If the whole external body be well electri-
fied, at proper times, will not the ethereal
fire, by its universal vibrations and stimulating
force upon the cutaneous glands, greatly pro-
mote perspiration, and be of general use in all
fevers, small pox, consumptions, relax'd solids,
plague, &c?

10. As any region of the body, either the
head, thorax, and abdomen, or limbs, either
arms or legs, or any other parts, as the eyes,
ears, mouth, nose, breasts, anus, organs of ge-
neration, &c. of any animal may have the
current of electrical fire so determined as to ex-
ert its force most upon any of the said parts,
which may be done either by applying any e-
lectrified body, as the phial, to the part; or by
electrifying the whole body, and then touching
the part with a non-electric body, whereby the
whole ethereal fire being attracted to, and dis-
charged at that part, must consequently have a
greater effect upon it than the other parts;
will not the instantaneous strong concussions
and sensations thus produced in any of the said
parts, greatly promote the cure of the disorders
incident thereto, by causing a powerful deriva-
tion and revulsion, and operating as a stimula-
ting, warm, dry, universal vapour-bath, &c?

11. Whether by putting a tube into the anus
of any animal, the electric vapour mayn't be
propagated through the whole compound in-
testinal canal to the mouth, and contrarywise
from the mouth to the anus, and be transmit-
ted also through the lacteal vessels to the blood,
and so communicated to the whole animal sy-
stem? And what effects the often repeating this
operation will have on the animal functions of
digestion, circulation, perspiration, secretions,
and in curing the iliac passion, colic, palsy,
convulsions, consumptions, apoplexies, hysteric
and hypochondriac affections, and other diseases
of the head, thorax, and abdomen? And what
effects will this ethereal vapour have, if com-
municated to the womb of animals, either
pregnant or not; and likewise to the urinary
bladder?

12. If the stream of ethereal fire is con-
vey'd by a pipe into the lungs of any animal,
and communicated to the blood (which tho'
always necessarily impregnated both with ether
and air) will not this additional quantity of
fresh ether, thus at once injected into the
blood, produce surprising alterations therein,
and in the whole animal oeconomy?

13. If any animal is inclosed in a large glass
vessel filled with air, what effects will be pro-
duced, first, by injecting and condensing the e-
ther alone in different quantities into the ves-
sel? Secondly, by condensing the air alone in
different quantities? Thirdly, by condensing
both the ether and air in different quantities?
And if another such vessel is fill'd partly with
air and water, and any fish put therein, how
will

will the animal be affected, upon making the like experiments?

14. If the experiments proposed in (No. 11 and 15) were frequently and for some time try'd upon the horned cattle, mayn't they be of great efficacy and use in curing the present distemper among them?

15. If a perforation is made in the thorax of any animal with a trocar, and the ethereal vapour communicated through the canula immediately to the pericardium, heart, the great blood vessels, lungs, pleura, mediastinum, &c. And if a like aperture is made in the abdomen, and the electric vapour convey'd through the canula immediately to the stomach, intestines, diaphragm, mesentery, lacteal vessels, liver, kidneys, &c, may not some extraordinary use be derived from such operations, both for curing the diseases of those parts, and for discovering many capital points yet unknown in the animal œconomy?

16. The surprising great force of this ethereal fire, when collected, is sufficiently manifest, from the effects of thunder and lightning; is it not therefore possible with a proper apparatus to collect, condense and accumulate this elementary fire in such quantities as to acquire a power therefrom capable of surmounting any resistance, and producing any effects of force, such as raising water, &c?

17. What phenomena will be exhibited by the magnetical needle, as well the vertical or dipping, as the horizontal needle, and the loadstone itself, upon being presented and applied in all possible manners to the excited electrical glass globe, which ought to be mounted upon an axis of cast brass, and no iron in the frame of the machine, or near it?

From the Craftsman, March 21.

On the NEW EXCISE.

THE author complains of the great neglect which political writers meet with, and shews how nearly they regard the lawyer, physician, soldier, divine, merchant, tradesman, &c. who must all suffer under the male administration of public affairs; and calls upon men of all degrees to assert their right of enquiry into the conduct of men in power; then goes on thus:

A laudable opposition was made to a late minister's excise scheme; and the projector was defeated by the just complaints of the people; yet in very few years we see that accomplish'd by a dwarf which was too heavy a task for a giant; a giant, I say, in comparison with the present man: all the gentlemen and nobility of England are, by one scheme, to be subjected to excise-laws; what vulgar fellow therefore shall dare to complain of any grievances from excise? Mr James Howell, a member of parliament in the reign of K. Charles I. has these words in a letter to Capt. Bridges then at Amsterdam:—
The news under this clime is, that

‘ they have mutiny'd lately in diverse
‘ places about the excise, a bird that
‘ was first hatch'd amongst you: here
‘ in London the tumult came to that
‘ height that they burnt down to the
‘ ground the excise-house in Smithfield.
A ‘ God grant that our excise here have
‘ not the same fortune as yours there,
‘ to become perpetual!’

An attempt to subject the houses of every gentleman to the visitation of an exciseman, has something in it so surprising, that nothing but a general infatuation or insensibility can prevent universal discontent and exclamations: for this excise, if it should be suffer'd to encrease, will, like Pandora's box, diffuse its evils over land and main: we do not only seem quiet under grievances which have been long upon us, but like true slaves, whose necks are bow'd to the yoke, bear all the weight which our merciless riders think fit to load us with: and if we do not throw them soon, I think that we deserve no pity, if they should continue laying on weight after weight till they break our backs.

From the Old England Journal, March 21.

D Extract of The present conduct of the war, a pamphlet; to which the author adds some remarks in favour of a late enterprising minister.

‘ WHEN the K. of Prussia (says
‘ the pamphlet) was about making an irruption into Saxony in the
E ‘ year 1745, the vigorous measures
‘ which he saw the Czarina ready to enter on, disconcerted his schemes, tied
‘ up his hands, and render'd for some
‘ time the man, who was one of the
‘ principal causes and support of the
‘ disturbances of this part of the world,
‘ as a mere cypher in the affairs of Europe.
F ‘ At this critical time, who of all
‘ people in the world should find the
‘ means to extricate his Pr——n majesty out of these difficulties, and, by a
‘ pressing solicitation at the court of Petersbourg, set him at liberty to pursue
‘ views so fatal to the cause which we
‘ make profession to espouse? No one
G ‘ surely can suspect those very people,
‘ whose schemes to baffle he looks on as
‘ his most essential interest as well as
‘ glory. No one surely can suspect that
‘ those very people should now with
‘ more than christian charity (which
H ‘ only requires to turn the other cheek
‘ also) industriously confirm that power
‘ in his hands with which he was about
‘ to scourge them, should pull down
‘ with one hand what they build up
‘ with

with the other, should undermine the Q. of Hungary with their councils while they support her with their purse. For from such inconsistent conduct what could we expect?

By hindering the Czarina from sending assistance to the elector of Saxony whom we had engaged by the treaty of *Varſaw*, Art. 7. to support, and procure full satisfaction for, (if his states in Germany should be attacked) he was forced into the arms of France, which was a double loss to us, as we were depriv'd of an ally, and the enemy gained one.—

But (with regard to the argument of the Q. of Hungary's obstinacy used at the court of Russia) 'I must not so let pass that tinſel reason, that mockery of common sense, by which it is pretended, that keeping the Russians out of the war was the ready way to shorten it: A most excellent method of shortening the war, by rejecting new allies, and rendering our old ones so weak as not to be able to carry it on! a most notable way of procuring peace!—I believe I need not pursue this point any farther; I hope the nation will agree that the most proper means for Britons to have sought peace, was by endeavouring at a superiority over the enemy; but we have so bilked and baffled the designs of those who were well inclined to our cause, so abus'd those who were engag'd in it, so marred all things, that, if heaven doth not do more for us than we ourselves can do against us, we are irrecoverably lost. The interest of the K. of Pr——a, or, what is more material, the light in which he sees his own interest, tho' so obvious, has been so little understood, or, if understood, has been so little regarded by the directors of our affairs, that I will say a word or two on this head, tho' touch'd upon before. It is undeniably our interest to raise the house of Austria to such a height as to be a balance to the power of France, and that too as independently as possible of the other princes of Germany. But from thence to imagine, that it is the interest too of the princes of Germany to fix such a power in the house of Austria, is to reason for them upon the footing of our own interest, and not of theirs. It is the interest perhaps of all the princes of Germany to depress the house of Austria, and lessen that power which many of them have sensibly felt, and which is capable of being exerted on many other occasions than of France.—Can any man doubt, that the K. of

P——a will place his security any where but in the power and friendship of France, and weakness of the house of Austria? From this appears the folly of our measures. Our sole aim is to gain the superiority of France, and, upon the least prospect of success, the K. of P——a by his interposition is sure to ruin the whole; whereas we can never do any thing effectual without becoming superior both to France and Prussia; of which the Russians and Saxons afforded a glorious opportunity. But it was a pearl before swine.

In this light our late great minister consider'd the conduct of the K. of P——a, and since he was so great an adept in the school of Versailles, and in no wise to be made a friend of to us and our allies, there was no other way to deal with him than to take out his sting; and so render him innoxious. The glorious project he formed for this purpose was worthy of his prodigious mind; but rank pride and burning envy interfer'd, and marr'd the mighty scheme in embryo. Tho' he explain'd it with great perspicuity and exactness, and even demonstrated it beyond contradiction practicable, yet the film of ignorance was so thick upon the eyes of some, and c——n so prevailing on the minds of others, that they could not see or comprehend the traces of his salutary measures. They doubted much, as weak minds are ever in doubt; they started difficulties, as cowards are always timorous:—And as they could not fathom his plan, they clubb'd their heads together, and, like an ignorant jury against the direction of the bench, brought in their verdict manslaughter, as they apprehended many men would be slaughter'd in such an enterprize, and gave out it was calculated to destroy human kind, and to sink our wealth. Thus, at one stroke, they sav'd the faithless Pr——n to distress our ally, and protracted the war and our expences together, so as to render a good and solid peace impracticable.

'Tis to be wish'd we may not hear of some odd piece of the like management on the side of Provence, that may have contributed more to force count Browne to return with his troops over the Var, than either the strength of Belleisle or the want of provision; since it appears to me very strange, that our squadrons in the Mediterranean, as they were masters of the sea, could not find means to supply them with necessaries.

A HUNT-

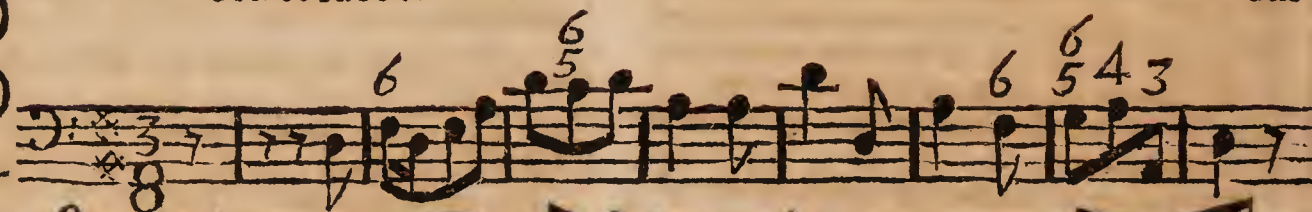
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SYM.

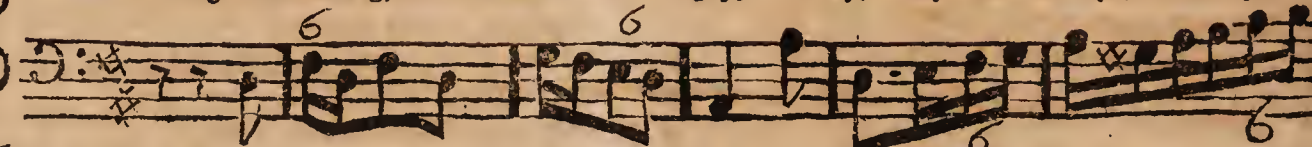


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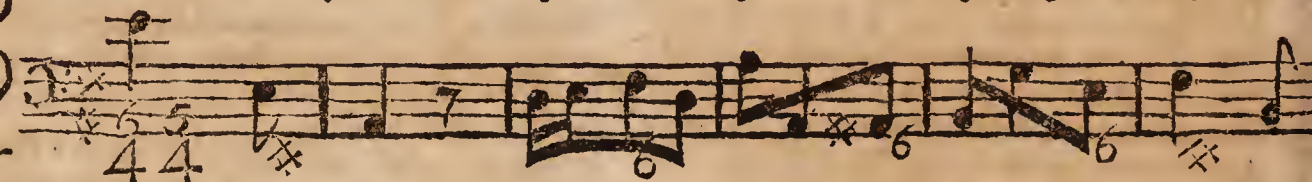
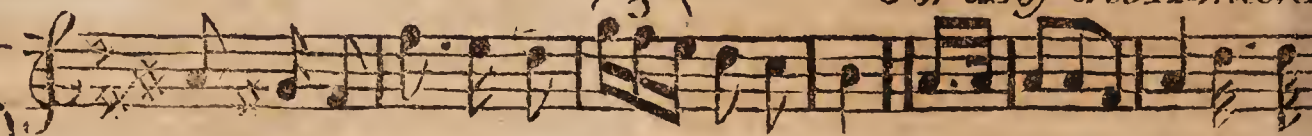
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morning is charming, all nature is gay, Away, my brave boys, to your

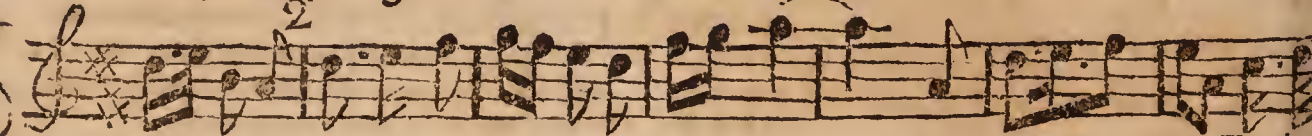
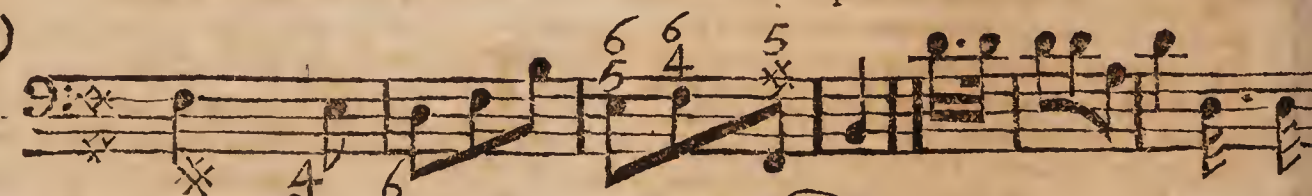


horses away: For the prime of our pleasure and questing the hare, We

*Corrus of the Hunters:*

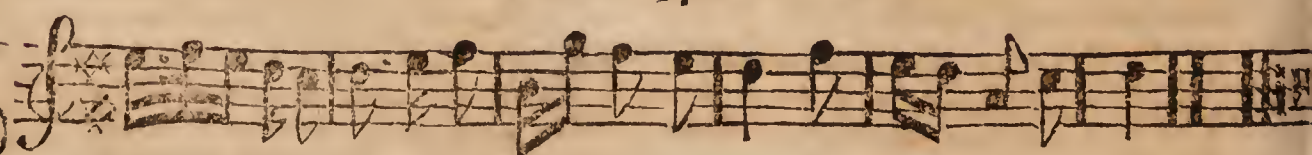
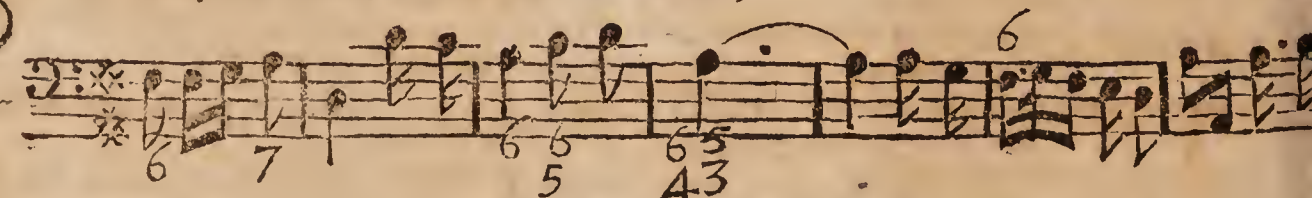
have not so much as a moment to spare.

Hark the

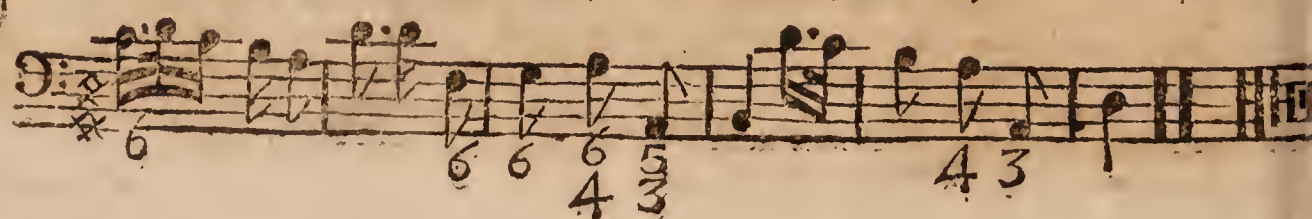


merry ton'd horn, how melodious it sounds,

To the



musical feng of the merry mouth'd hounds, the merry mouth'd hounds.



In yon stubble field we shall find her below :
Soho ! cries the huntsman ! Hark to him ; soho !
See, see where she goes, and the hounds have a
view,

Such harmony *Handel* himself never knew :

Chorus.] Gates, hedges and ditches to us are no
bounds, (hounds.)

But the world is our own while we follow the

Hold, hold 'tis a double; hark hey ! Tanner hye !
Tho' a thousand gainsay it, a thousand shall lye.
His beauty surpassing, his truth has been try'd,
At the head of the pack an infallible guide.

Cbo. To his cry the wide welkin with thunder
resounds,

The darling of hunters, the glory of hounds.

O'er highlands and lowlands and woodlands we
fly, (cry,

Our horses full speed, and our hounds in full
So match'd are their mouths, and so even they run,
Like the tune of the spheres, and their race with
the sun,

Cbo. Health, joy and felicity dance in the rounds,
And bless the gay circle of hunters and hounds.

The old hounds push forward, a very sure sign,
That the hare, tho' a stout one, begins to decline.
A chace of two hours or more she has led,
She's down, look about you they have her *ware*
dead.

Cbo. How glorious a death to be honour'd with
sounds

Of horns, and a shout to the chorus of hounds.

Here's a health to all hunters and long be their
lives (wives ;

May they never be crost by their sweethearts or
May they rule their own passions, and ever at rest,
As the most happy men be they also the best.

Cbo. And free from the care which the many sur-
rounds, (hounds.)

See heav'n at the last—when they see no more

*Note, To oblige the Author, the above is printed
from a correct copy, and with the original notes.*

EPITAPH on an old favourite DOG.

HERE lies a pattern for the human race,
A dog that did his work and knew his place :

A trusty servant, to his master dear ;

A safe companion and a friend sincere.

In spite of bribes and threats severely just ;

He fought no pension, and he broke no trust.

The midnight thief and strolling gypsie found

That faithful *Sancho* watch'd the mansion round :

Strange pigs and foxes, vermin, ev'ry foe,

All felt how far his honest rage could go.

To walk obsequious at his master's side

Was trusty *Sancho's* pleasure, and his pride :

No squire, than he, more zealous for his knight,

By day to serve him, and to watch by night ;

By ways so various he was skill'd to please,

That spleen and vapours soften'd into ease ;

The shame of two-legg'd mortals higher-born,

By worth superior he retorts their scorn :

Truth warm'd his breast, and love without disguise,

His heart was grateful, and his actions wise.

In him, through life, all social virtues shone ;

Blush, foolish man, by brutes to be outdone !

— May no rude hands disturb his peaceful grave,

Who us'd as nature taught, what nature gave ;

For nature's gifts to use in nature's way,

Is all the duty beast or man can pay.

March 12, 1746-7

DUNS SCOTUS.

A whimsical RECEIPT, perfectly in the mo-
dern taste.

TAKE a tory that measures two yards in the
[waist,

That can drink up a gallon of wine at a feast ;

Who stands up for the church, tho' a place he ne'er
enters,

And heartily damns the whole sect of dissenters ;

Who has faith and religion as far as the names,

And believes in the creed that was taught by king
James : [fiance,

In a word, who holds conscience and truth at de-

And is never sincere, but with rogues in alliance.

When you've found out the man, which I think
will be soon ;

For it cannot be long if you know the half moon ;

You must take out his brains (if he's any to spare)
For his guts are enough, if they fill but the chair :
Stuff his head when it empty with pride and conceit
And a thorough dislike to the measures of state ;
With a hate of the whigs, and a passion for gold,
And the hopes to be fam'd for a knave when he's
old :

This observ'd with exactness, let him never be sober
And he'll make a good dish t'wards the end of

October.

C. B.

An ANSWER to PHILO-MUSEUS's critical E-
PIGRAM in the last Magazine upon the fol-
lowing Line of Mr POPE.

“ For fools admire, but men of sense approve.”

*Nil admirari, prope res est una, Numici,
Solaque quæ possit facere et servare beatum.*

HOR. Lib. I. Epist. 6.

TO catch at words and lose the author's
sense,

Becomes the snarling critick, who from thence

May draw constructions gross as his intent,

And find out meanings, that were never meant.

But when a lover of the muses joins,

And with mistaken zeal plain sense refines.

To nonsense we the poet's rules apply,

(Which drawn from nature, but with her can die)

Such lines our pity, not our wonder move,

“ For fools admire, but men of sense approve.”

Litchfield. March 16, 1747.

J. S.

On W. L.'s CHARGE against MILTON.

CRITICS avant—from sacrilege refrain, [phane;
Nor *Milton's* laurels with rude hands pro-

In vain Detraction seeks to wound his fame,

Whose lays divine our adoration claim ;

By no Pierian draught inspir'd to sing,

Raptur'd he drank at sacred Wisdom's spring ;

Not Time's approach his deathless numbers fear,

Bright and more bright thro' each revolving year:

In paths unknown, untry'd, alone he trod,

Of man the teacher, and the bard of God.

March 25.

Philo-Milton Petriburgensis.

HOR. *Lib. IV. Ode VII. Imitated.*

THE fields once more all gay appear,
The trees new verdant honours wear,
Late clad in chilling snow :
Its genial pow'rs the earth regains,
The floods, which late o'erflow'd the plains,
Again their channels know.

Now nymphs and swains in pairs advance,
Trip o'er the green in sprightly dance,
And wanton gambols play :
Yet joy, alas ! is transient here !
Flies with the days that waste the year,
The hours that waste the day.

Mild Spring dissolves cold Winter's frost,
Itself in warmer Summer's lost,
Which in its turn must yield
To Autumn, rich with golden fruits,
Whose reign stern Winter soon disputes,
And soon regains the field.

Her rays, diminish'd in the wane,
The waxing moon recruits again ;
Far diff'rent lot we mourn :
When once we tread the fatal road,
Which our forefathers all have trod,
We ne'er, Oh ! ne'er return.

What mortal, to the past, can say,
The Gods will grant him one more day ?
Then who would riches prize ?
Just what we use is ours. Who'd spare,
T'enrich some graceless greedy heir,
That longs to close his eyes ?

When once your lips have breath'd their
last,
And *Minos* the firm doom has pass'd,
All pleas will come too late :
Altho' you boast the noblest blood,
Are deeply learn'd, or truly good,
There's no reversing fate.

Her lov'd *Hippolytus*, we see,
The chaste *Diana* sets not free
From death's dark cave profound :
And *Ihesus* still shall strive in vain,
'To break the everlasting chain,
In which his friend is bound.

March 10, 1747.

J. R.

To the Author of the COMEDY called, *The SUSPICIOUS HUSBAND.* See p. 133.

IN *Charles's* days, when bards, supine in ease,
Plann'd the soft tale, and studied but to please ;
Their satire hard' on priests and marriage prest,
And the kind cuckold was a standing jest ;
Mirth's poison'd streams, the pleas'd spectator
quaff'd, [laugh'd.
And thoughtless crowds grew vicious as they
Yet then *Roscommon*, durst with manly rage,
Lash the false taste of a degenerate age ;
Prov'd genuine wit to reason close allied,
And nobly took the field on virtue's side.

Form'd by his rules, succeeding times have
The chaster scenes of *Scots* and *Adison* ; [shown

But to thy elegance and gen'rous fire,
'Tis given to raise the comic spirit higher :
'Tis thine judicious the true mean to hit,
Nor lean to dulness, or immoral wit ;
Calm the fierce tumults of domestic life,
And save from jealous rage the guiltless wife.
O ! may'st thou live, thou patron of the fair !
Their gentlest smiles, and honour's palms to
share ;
And, when thy gayer muse has grac'd awhile
The *British* stage, and charm'd thy native isle,
May'st thou, array'd in tragic pomp, appear,
With strains resistless draw the tender tear,
And to pathetic *Otway's* softness join
Great *Shakespeare's* force, and *Rowe's* harmoni-
ous line !

On the Bishop of CLOYNE'S SIRIS, which
after treating of the Virtues of TAR, enters
upon the sublime Mystery of the Trinity.

SINCE *Tar* and *Trinity* one SIRIS joins,
Go, modern *Arians*, drink the juice of pines.
The *Irish* prelate's *Terebinthian* draughts
Dilute all *Antitrinitarian* thoughts.
Swallow the julep of the *Norway* tree,
You'll find the three in one, and one in three.
How orthodox a soup ! how glorious pitch,
That cures coughs, scurvy, heresy, and itch !
Ye heads and rulers of the *physic* tribe,
No more your bills of health for sick prescribe ;
Ye surgeons, arm'd with lancets, cease to bleed ;
Ye readers drop the *Athanasian* creed ;
Plain tar, by bishop blest'd, all art controuls ;
It purifies your blood, your faith, and souls.

On Miss NANNY A—RES.

RIGHT *Chloe's* adorn'd with ev'ry grace,
That nature can bestow ;
Not *Venus's* self can boast a face
So fair as lovely *Chloe*.

Each pointed glance, and native charm,
Of one so gay and young,
Might e'en an Hermit's bosom warm.
But *Chloe* has got a—Tongue.

CONTENT.

HAPPY the man (but, O ! how few we find!)
Who feels the pleasures of a tranquil mind !
Who meets all blessings in Content alone,
Nor knows a station happier than his own !
No anxious cares disturb his peaceful breast,
With life content, and with contentment blest,
No pangs he feels, to break his calm repose ;
No envy fears, for he no envy knows.
To man still faithful, and to god resign'd,
His body subject to its lord the mind.
He must be good ; for surely heav'n ne'er meant,
Without strict virtue, to bestow Content.
'Tis not the glory false ambition brings,
The wealth of misers, or the pow'r of kings,
The melting raptures youthful bosoms prove,
When beauty fires, and Hymen crowns their love,
Nor all the fleeting joys by man possess'd,
Can give this earthly frame that heav'nly guest.
Whate'er the Muse of love or glory sings
Virtue alone the sacred stranger brings.

SHERVINGTON.

A T A L E,

Address'd to the STOCK-JOBBERs.

[This should have been in *November* magazine.]

YE daily crowds of Mammon's sons,
 Who wolve-like prowl at *Jonathan's*;
 Where dupes alike, and sharpers run,
 Undoing, or to be undone ;
 The nation now from fear exempt ;
 No further harvest left to tempt ;
 Your last subscription's profit made ;
 The plans of new ones not yet laid ;
 This Sabbath of your gain I chuse,
 To beg you will a tale peruse.

Two brother thieves, who'd spent
 their day,

And booty mis'd, at *Barnet* lay ;
 (Muse, find me names my verse to suit !)
Tom Turpin one, and one *Bob Blewit* ;
 An hour or two before day broke,
 Quite sick and sober *Tom* awoke ;
 And heard his sleeping comrade say,
 "Here, d-mn ye, drawer ! what's to pay ?
 Unwelcome hint !—for well he knew
 His single crown wou'd never do.

What course to take !—'Twas soon agreed,
 Between his honour and his need,
 To search his comrade's pockets round.—
 There only three half-crowns he found :
 The case was nice, the sum was small,
 So he was forced to borrow all.
 Of twelve and sixpence thus possess'd,
 He lays him down again to rest.—

Next *Robin* wak'd, and reck'ning lay,
 "For fowls and punch, and corn and
 hay--

"I wish we ha'nt out-run the constable,
 "As we did once before at *Dunstable*.
 "But how stands *Turpin's* stock ?—Let's
 see—

"Just five half crowns,—and I have three--
 "Were't but a guinea, t'wou'd have paid
 "The reck'ning clean, and tipp'd the
 maid ;

"Had *Tom* not call'd for t'other pitcher—
 "I thought the rascal had been richer ;
 "But since 'tis clear that he's to blame,
 "'Tis fit he undergo the shame—

Thus said, transferring all he found,
 He slept, and wak'd just worth a pound.
 The bill when called for, their expence
 Appear'd just one pound, one and sixpence.
 Oh ho ! quoth *Robin*, this will do—

"I've twelve and sixpence—what have
 you ?"

"I've twenty shillings."—Here remark
 Th' effect of dealing in the dark :
Tom knew that he had all the store ;
Bob thought himself had all and more :
 But when they came to shew their hoard,
 And tell the *Rino* on the board,
 They found no more to pay the bill,
 Than only twelve and six-pence still.—

Here let us leave 'em in disgrace,
 While aptly we apply their case.
 Attend ye blind stock-jobbing crew ;
 The tale will tell as well of you,
 Who have in computation found
 Five eighths engend'ring ye a pound,
 Merely by transfer—simple motion—
 (So may two drops beget an ocean !—)
 Howe'er to keep your stocks in play,
 Flatter yourselves 'twill ne'er be day ;
 Depending on the circulation,
 Each Bubble's hopes and fears occasion,
 Enjoy your vast ideal wealth,
 The fruits of artifice and stealth ;
 But know, whene'er the reck'ning comes,
 (And come it will) down drop your
 plumbs ;

Whoever now may lose or find most,
 The de'el at last will take the hindmost :
 Away your sweet delusion flies,
 And poor *Sir William* starves and dies ;
 Unless, whilst ——'s eyes are fast,
 He chance to pick his pocket last.

A HYMN for the 9th of October
 1746, being the Thanksgiving day for
 the Victory over the Rebels at Culloden.

Come, Britons, in triumphant songs,
 Your thankful voices raise,
 Come, sound with thrice ten thousand
 Your great deliv'rer's praise. (tongues,

'Twas not our gen'als, or their might,
 Our strength or skill in arms,
 'Twas God that put our foes to flight,
 And hush'd our dread alarms.

Victorious do we sheath the sword,
 And sing beneath our vine ?
 Thine is the gen'rous vintage, Lord,
 The glorious conquest thine.

Tho' *Rome* and *France*, of bloody fame,
 Were ready to devour,
 Thine arm their sanguine hopes o'ercame,
 And bury'd in an hour.

In vain they new rebellions try,
 To fix the slavish chain ;
 The sons of murder faint and die,
 And thirst for blood in vain.

O let our isle now rest secure
 Beneath thy shelt'ring hand,
 Our lov'd tranquillity restore,
 And guard the peaceful land.

Let civil feuds from *British* ground
 Henceforth be banish'd far,
 Nor one rebellious breath be found
 To wake the trump of war.

So vain Pretenders shall repine,
 And still be forc'd to own
 That heav'n itself, with arms divine,
 Protects the *British* throne.

In ALECTRYOMACHIAM. (Cock-fighting).

A Spirate mihi, musæ! jam bella canenti,
Bella inter *Natos*, (verum si fama loquatur)
Progeniem * *Servi*, sed non satis officiosi,
Horrendi *Martis*, nimîa cum bile tumentis.

GALLI bella cano longe celebrata superbi.

GALLUS, rex avium, bene primâ in sede locatur,
Perfarum deus, impavidi terrorque leonis:
Ille cibum mensis lautum, luxumque ministrat;
Ille juvat sonitu tenebrosâ nocte canoro,
Deficit et rarò dare signa volantis eoi,
Et famulos somnis revocare ad pensa diurna.

Aspice jam stantem medio certaminis agro,
Quà cumulus terræ est viridanti cespite tectus,
Et circumcinctus palis, flexisque flagellis,
Sedibus et suprâ atque infrâ circumque paratus,
Cætus quas ingens, et mixta frequentia, compleat,
Ut melius spectent duri tentamina belli.

Aspice, jam quantus decor est in corpore toto!
Quantaque majestas vultûs! erectus in altum
Stat, motuque omni resplendet grata venustas.

Vulnificum rostrum, nasi jovis alitis instar,
Igniferos oculos, rutilos velut ætheris ignes,
Nervosum collum, perlato pectus apertum,
Robore præstantes humeros, corpusque rotundum,
Crura velut fustes, gladiis armata coruscis,
Audenti mortem subitam minitantibus hosti,
Et vestem videas nitidam quoque, forfice tonsam,
Et lævem, et mollem, nativâ luce micantem.

Noscere si velles, quo sit cognomine dictus,
Dictus *VERSICOLOR*, celebre, & memorabile
nomen,

Nomen deductum proavis virtute notatis,
Et sumptum vario vestis fulgore nitentis:
Hac etenim videas niveum, rubrumque colorem,
Et flavo, et nigro mistum, tantoque decore,
Floribus ut vernis pictam, gemmisve, putares.

At nunc *Hostis* adest, *RUBER* est, quasi sanguine tinctus,

Viribus egregius, plenèque paratus ad arma.

Cum pugil adversum conspexerat unus et alter;
Ardet amor belli, sitiuntque incendere flammæ,
Guttur turgescunt, oculisque emittitur ignis.

Viribus et totis nunc irruit hostis in hostem,
Apprendensque caput verber dat terque quaterque,
Cruribus, atque alis, magnâ conflagitur irâ;
Impete percussus strepitusque per æthera volat,
Fervida ferra rubent, et vulnera multiplicantur,
Alterum & alterius madefactum sanguine cernas.
Pugnatum est dubiè, nunc hic, nunc prævalet ille.

Stat *Ruber* erectus, numerosaque verbera fundit.
Versicolor, durè pressus, nunc applicat artem;
Per totum campum cæpit jam flectere cursum,
Alter et insequitur, non autem passibus æquis;
Quod *Prior* observans indignans sæpe revertit,
Ut tardum acceleret gressum, quoque; cuspide pungit
Dorsus tandem *Ruber*, et quasi conscius artis,
Currere desistit, lateat ne gramine serpens.

Versicolor, fortis, vigilans, artifque magister,
Non minus astutè nunc quam pugnaverant ante.
Conservare caput prima est et maxima cura;
Idque igitur, quando graviora pericla minantur,
Hostis nunc alâ, nunc et sub pectore condit,
Tempore dum instabilis faveat fortuna secundo;
Indèque tunc rapiens, gressus circumque reflectens,
Occipit aggreditur, retinensque redintegrat ictus,
Ictus obliquos, haudquaquam non metuentes.
Ore etiam captare caput dum nititur *Alter*,

Hic nutu salvat, nutu quoque decipit hostem.

Jam *Ruber* effectus per plurima vulnera factus,
Et nutans, genibusque tremens, vix sustinet artus.
*Versicolor*que etiam crassum vomit ore cruorem;
Percussusque cadit subito, subitoque resurgit,
Viribus impletis, iterumque reduplicat ictus.
Nunc resonant laudes, etiam par pignus et impar;
Terra tremat sonitu, nubes gravidæque moventur.
Jamque percussus (sic est mutabile fatum)
Fertur, at intrepidus, fugienda ad limina mortis
Effugere at temnens, et vicini nescius, heros
Vim totam revocat, capiti quoque dirigit ensen,
Et doctè seriens penetrat mucrone cerebrum.

Ut cadit in terram sublimi vertice quercus,
Ictibus immodicis validæ percussa securis;
Sic cadit eximius bellator, nomine dignus,
Sed magis ad nomen victricis *Versicoloris*.

Hinc sapias, lector! tu fatum urgere quiescas;
Qui *Martem* stimulat, fas est ut *Marte* periret.

In Memory of THOMAS CHUBB.

THE western wonder, Sarum-prodigy,
The Warburton of Wiltshire here doth lie!
For death by some good Fate—unprepar'd,
Had Thomas Chubb the honour to die hard?
And will no pious friend on Tom confer
The honour of a bust at Westminster?
'Tis no disgrace religion to deride;
No deist, christian burial is deny'd.

In honest trade, to lawful business bred,
To books in evil hour Tom turn'd his head.
Book-making was the only craft he lov'd;
And Tom wrote volumes.—By what spirit mov'd
To numbers of high price his works amount,
Tom was an author of much plain account.
Tom was the boast of that gigantic tribe,
Who laws to their creator dare prescribe.
Perverse, with prejudice, in reading blind,
Tom, tho' to Balaam the magician kind,
Wou'd no excuse for faithful Abraham find.
His God without a reason to obey,
In Tom's opinion, dotage did betray.
Jacob was chosen, Esau reprobate;
Tom Esau lov'd, and Jacob chose to hate.
In judgment weak, in self-conceit too strong,
If Tom was right, no error can be wrong.
Of prophets and apostles a despiser,
Of reason proud, than revelation wiser.
Reason, by gospel light as far outshone,
As make-weight candle by the mid-day sun.
Woe to New Sarum, Tom a trade shou'd slight
* Yielding benighted neighbours useful light!
Woe to the world, Tom Chubb cou'd read
and write!

March 7, 1747.

OLD-SARUM.

* Tom was a Tallow-Chandler.

On a beautiful young LADY being observ'd for
her SILENCE.

MUTE seems the fair, who from her radiant
eyes,
Or in soft smiles—(sweet eloquence!)—replies?
Replete with charms, that each lov'd grace dis-
Resistless language from her beauty flows; [close,
In whom fair nature to convince us seeks,
She wants not words,—whose e'ery feature speaks.

CALOPHIL.

An EXPLANATION of the PLAN of WESTMINSTER-HALL, as prepared for the Tryal of LORD LOVAT.

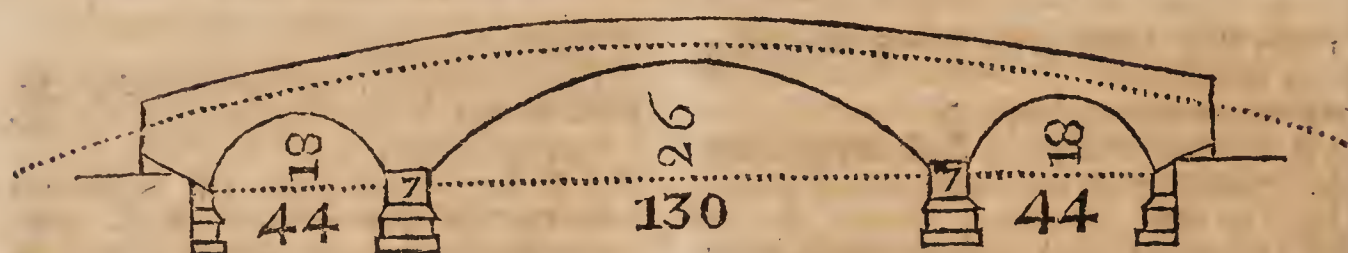
- 1 The King's chair on the throne, ascended to by three steps.
- 2 Prince of *Wales's* seat,
- 3 D. of *Cumberland's* seat, } ascended by 2 steps
- 4 Ld High Steward's chair, }
- 5 5 Two stools.
- 6 Ld Chancellor's seat on the woolpack, before he is appointed Ld High Steward.
- 7 7 Two woolpacks, the judges sit on the inside and the masters of chancery on the outside.
- 8 Ld High Steward's seat for the better hearing of the witnesses.
- 9 Clerks table.
- 10 Clerks seat.
- 11 Black rod, with Ld Steward's staff
- 12 Garter, king at arms.
- 13 His grace the Ld High Steward's purse-bearer.
- 14 Serjeant at arms.
- 15 Arch-Bishops seat.
- 16 Bishops seats.
- 17 Seats for the great officers of state, dukes and marquisses.
- 18 18 18 18 Six rows of seats for the earls and viscounts.
- 19 19 19 19 Three rows of seats, and that behind the dukes for the barons.
- 20 Ld High Steward's gentleman and 4 mace-bearers standing.
- 21 Minor peers and peers eldest sons, with 4 mace-bearers and 2 heralds standing.
- 22 Yeoman-Usher.
- 23 23 Entrances, where the door-keepers of the house of lords stand.
- 24 24 Bars guarded by the yeomen of the guards.
- A The dotted lines shew the King's box under the gallery, in which is a velvet chair and 6 rows of benches.
- B The Pr. of *Wales's* box, with 6 rows of benches. (*See the View.*)
- C 3 benches rail'd in for the D. of *Cumberland*, princesses, and attendants, &c.
- D 3 benches rail'd in for the Ld High Steward's family and use.
- E 1 seat rail'd in for the Ld Chief Justice's use.
- F Foreign ministers box, 4 benches.
- G G G G Four seats rail'd in for the peeresses and their daughters.
- H Ld Chamberlain's box, from whence the perspective view is taken contains 10 benches.
- I I I Six seats on the side and 11 in front, cover'd with green bays for the house of commons, all the rest being cover'd with red.
- K The Speaker's chair.
- L L Two boxes or pews with seats for the managers.
- M A box with a table, and seats round it, for the solicitors and managers clerks that take the particulars of the trial.
- N The prisoner at the bar, the length of which is mark'd by two crosses.
- O Lieut. of the *Tower*.
- P Gentleman Jailor with the ax, behind whom stood a clerk taking minutes of the managers speeches and evidences, &c. for Ld *Lovat*.

(MARCH 1747.)

- Q Prisoner's counsel.
- R His solicitors, their clerks and attendants, &c.
- S S S Three seats on the side and 9 in front for the peers tickets.
- T T Gallery at the South end behind the throne, with 17 rows of seats, ascending one above another for peers tickets, designed to hold 860 people, added since the trial of the 3 Lds by indictment.
- U U Ld High Chamberlain's gallery, the whole extent of the north end with 7 rows of seats, in which also was another addition.
- a a The way under the gallery by which the Ld High Steward and the Peers come in from the H. of Lords; on their left is the High Court of Chancery, on their right the Court of King's Bench.
- b The Commons passage into their seats.
- c c c The prisoner's passage under the Ld Chamberlain's box, fronting the North door of *Westminster-hall*.
- d A room under the gallery for his reception.
- e Room for his witnesses.
- f Stairs down into the managers room g
- b Room for the managers, witnesses all describ'd by dotted lines.
- i i Passages for the Peers tickets.
- k Three steps to a landing place, and the door opens into the King's box, 3 steps higher goes into the foreign ministers box.
- l Three steps to a landing place, and the door opens into the Prince's box, 3 steps higher goes into the Dukes, Lord High Steward and Lord Chief Justice's seats.
- m m The passage up to the Ld High Chamberlain's box.
- n n The passage for the Peers tickets into the Lords passage to the stair case o o into the gallery T F; the like passage being on the other side.
- p p The passage that goes thro' the hall, under the members seats.
- q q The passage to the Court of Common Pleas and High Court of Chancery under the scaffolding to the south end of the hall and the gallery T T
- r r Stair cases into the Ld High Chamberlain's gallery.
- s The width of Ld *Orford's* gallery by dotted lines over the uppermost of the commons seats. (*See the perspective view*) at the second window of which is a seat parted off, in which the princess *Amelia* sat incog. using a spying glass.
- t The width of the board of works, and the Vice Chamberlain's gallery, the same height and width as Ld *Orford's*, into both of which the entrances are by the windows.
- v The way into the peeresses seats.

The upright posts having been placed in the hall for some years to support the roof till it could be key'd up, which being done at the south end, they have been taken away, as may be seen in the view, and are described in the plan by shaded squares.

A SKETCH of the intended BRIDGE at *Walton upon Thames*; with the Dimensions of the PIERS and ARCHES.



N.B. The bill for building this bridge having been petitioned against by the bargemen, it is provided, that, whereas the present water-way is but 202 feet, the intended water-way shall be 218.

Historical Chronicle, March 1747.

MONDAY 2.



Alexander Law, Patrick Cusbine, Duncan Gordon, James Moody, Kenneth Mackenzie, and William Macgum, 6 of the Scotch rebels, were discharged from the New Goal, by order of the D. of Newcastle.

The Lord Lovat's tryal was, on his petition to the house of peers, deferr'd to the 9th instant. See it p. 110, &c.

MONDAY 9.

Began the trial of Lord Lovat, which p. 111, &c.

TUESDAY 17.

John Stafford, Esq; several months confined in Newgate for treasonable practices, was discharged by order of the D. of Newcastle.

THURSDAY 19.

The independent electors of the city and liberty of *Westminster* held their anniversary feast at *Vintner's* hall, the stewards being,

The E. of Litchfield,	Sir Rd Bamfylde, Bart.
Earl of Orrery,	George Heathcote, Esq;
Ld Visct Andover,	Tho. Carew, Esq;

and chose the following for the ensuing year,

Lord Ward,	Sir Cha. Tynte, Bt.
Lord Windsor,	Sir Tho. Clarges, Bt.
Sir Ja. Dashwood, Bt.	Geo. Cooke, Esq;

And the following healths were drank.

From the Lond. Evening Post.

The king * :—The prince :—The duke :—Prosperity to the independent electors of *Westminster* :—Prosperity to the city of *London*, and the trade thereof :—Thanks to the worshipful company of vintners for the use of their hall :—The lord mayor of *London* :—Success to the arms of *Great Britain* by sea and land :—To the annexing *Cape Breton*

to the crown of *Great Britain* :—That the spirit of independency may diffuse itself through the nation :—That the enemies of *Great Britain* may never eat the bread or drink the drink thereof :—That the naturalization bill may be kicked out of the house, and the foreigners out of the kingdom.—That the darkening our windows may enlighten our understanding.—To all those that dare be honest :—The stewards elect :—The late stewards, with thanks for the trouble they have taken :—Our old friend ———.

* Each man having a glass of water on the left hand, and waving the glass of wine over the water.—This is added in another paper.

Amidst this mirth, one Mr *Williams*, master of the *White Horse* in *Piccadilly*, being observ'd to make memorandums with a pencil, gave such offence that he was severely cuff'd and kick'd out of the company. See the 24th.

Ended the tryal of Lord Lovat before his peers at *Westminster Hall*, which had lasted 7 days.—(See a short account of every days proceeding, p. 111-12-13, &c.) The following is an abstract of the articles of the impeachment, and his answer.

D The PREAMBLE to these ARTICLES is to the following Effect.

WHEREAS the imperial crown and government of these kingdoms have been long duly and happily established in the royal family of his present most sacred majesty, upon principles equally conducive to the honour and safety of the crown, and to the protection and liberty of the subject ;—

And whereas the reigns of his present majesty, and his royal father have given the strongest and most illustrious proofs of the happy effects of those principles, in the exercise of this legal mild

mild and equal administration, &c.

Notwithstanding which many wicked and ungrateful persons have contrived the subversion of this happy establishment, in order to introduce popish bigotry and superstition, instead of the protestant religion, and an arbitrary, tyrannical power instead of a free government, &c. and by their instigation a number of *French* troops were ready, and in fact set sail with the eldest son of the pretender in 1743, to invade this kingdom, but were then prevented. But in 1745, the said son of the pretender did actually land in *Scotland* by their encouragement, and with a large body of armed traitors did begin, and carry on a cruel unnatural war against his majesty.

The Articles are in Substance as follows.

I. *Simon* Lord *Lovat*, one of the said *Traitors*, did on *Dec. 31, 1743*, and on *Oct. 28, 1745*, in the shire of *Inverness*, and at other times and places, traitorously compass and imagine the death of his majesty.

II. For which purpose he traitorously corresponded with the pretender in 1743, and did obtain and accept a commission from him to be Lieut. Gen. of his forces, another to be general of the *Highlands*, and a patent to create him Duke of *Frazer*; and did enter into an association with other traitors to obtain troops from *France*.

III. That he raised and assembled armed men for the service of the said pretender and his son, and did levy war, &c. against his majesty.

IV. That in *Nov. 1745*, he caused to be written and sent a treasonable letter to the pretender's eldest son, then at the head of a great number of rebels, expressing the great pleasure he should have in ending his days in his service, &c. that he would send his son and his clan, representing his zeal, and the service he had done, and hoped to do, &c.

V. That at other times he sent other letters and papers to divers false traitors, then in arms against his majesty and other persons, to assure them of his firm attachment to the cause, and to confirm and engage them to carry on the said war and rebellion, and to promise his assistance.

VI. That he accordingly did furnish the said rebels with arms and ammunition, and sent his eldest son at the head of his clan to assist the said pretender's son and other rebels, and gave them advice, directions and instructions in

the prosecution of the said rebellion.

VII. That at the aforesaid times and places, and many others, he maintained a traitorous correspondence and intelligence, both in person and by letters, with the said pretender's son, *J. Murray*, the *Camerons*, *MacLeod*, *Lochiel*, *Roy Stewart*, and others, knowing them to be rebels.

The Answer of Simon, Lord Fraser of Lovat, set forth,

With respect to the Preamble,

THAT being as fully sensible (as any *British* subject) of the many blessings these kingdoms have enjoy'd under his present and late majesty's mild and equal (he omits *LEGAL*) administration, and having in the rebellion, in 1715, given the strongest proofs of his zeal, &c. he cannot but lament his misfortune to have his fidelity questioned, and himself now worn out with infirmities, charged with intending to subvert a government he had, in the vigour of life, exerted his utmost power and address to support; confiding in their lordships justice, that they will regard only plain facts, clearly and manifestly proved, by credible and unexceptionable witnesses. (See p. 111, 112, 113, &c.)

In answer to the first and second articles, he denies that he did traitorously, &c. imagine the death of his majesty, or correspond with or accept any commission or patent from the pretender, or conspire to raise war or rebellion, and solicit troops from *France*, in manner and form as alleged.

To the 3d, the said lord denies that he did assemble with any traitors or rebels, or raise armed men for the service of the pretender's son, or levy war, as charged against him.

IV. The said Lord denies that he did compose, write or send, or cause to be composed and sent, any paper or writing whatsoever to the pretender's eldest son.

V. Or to any other persons, to the purport or effect of the fifth article.

VI. Denies that he did furnish or provide the said rebels with arms, or send his eldest son, friends and dependents to their assistance.

VII. That he did not keep intelligence with the persons mentioned in the said article, knowing them to be employed by the said pretender's eldest son. See the *Commons Replication* p. 44.

TUESDAY 24.

His majesty went to the house of peers, and gave the royal assent to—
An act for continuing the duties upon malt, mum, cyder and perry, in that part of *Great Britain* called *England*; and for granting to his majesty certain duties upon malt, mum, cyder and perry in that part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*; and for applying a certain sum of money therein mention'd towards the supply for the year 1747.—An act for granting to his majesty several rates and duties upon coaches and carriages therein mentioned, and for raising the sum of one million by way of a lottery, to be charged on the said rates and duties.

[See these rates p. 45 C, which are to be paid at the excise offices; viz. for *London* within 30 days, and for other parts within 60 days after the 25th instant. The commissioners of excise have given notice in the *Gazette*, for persons to bring in accounts of what number of such carriages they keep, and to pay for each accordingly, except above 5. Chaises kept by deputy post-masters, with the king's arms, to be free; but to have another mark also.

—An act for punishing mutiny and desertion, and for the better payment of the army and their quarters.—An act for repairing the *Haven* of *Southwold* in the county of *Suffolk*; and to fix acts for repairing the roads in *Northumberland*, *Durham*, *Berks*, *Lancashire*, *Essex* and *Suffolk*.—To three acts for making marriage settlements.—1. On the marriage of *Edward Lord Coke* with lady *Mary Campbell*, one of the daughters of the late duke of *Argyle*.—2. On the marriage of *Lord Byron* and *Elizabeth Shaw*, spinster, an infant.—3. Of *Sir Thomas Parkyns* and *Jane Parkyns*, minors; and to seven other private bills.

Complaint being made to the house [of C.] that *John Williams*, keeper of the white horse inn in *Piccadilly*, was on Thursday last, in a public assembly [of the independent electors of *Westminster*] assaulted and severely treated, upon a public assertion made by some persons in that assembly, That *Frazer*, said by them to be one of the principal witnesses against the *Lord Lovat*, was in his custody.—ORDER'D, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the matter of this complaint, and examine persons in the most solemn manner; that this committee be the managers against *lord Lovat*.—A motion was made that all that come to the committee have voices, but it passed in the negative.—

Votes.

Admiralty Office, March 28. On the 4th inst. his majesty's ship the *Hampton-*

court, in company with several other ships, took the *Comte de Lowendahl* privateer of *Dunkirk*, of 20 guns, and 175 men; and on the 11th they took the *Neptune de Rouen*, one of the *French* *Martinico* fleet, that sailed from that island the 8th of Jan. last, N. S. under convoy of the *Esperance*, of 74 guns, and the *Aquilon*, of 46 guns.

MONDAY 30.

A voluntary subscription for one million at 4 per cent. appointed by the lords of the treasury to be taken on this day, and the 31st, was over filled this day, and each subscriber was to be proportionably abated. (See days of payment in table of Stocks.

The scheme for the lottery for 1,000,000 for the year 1747.

C The blanks and prizes for 50,000 tickets are the same as in the last (See Vol. XVI. p. 162) but the drawing of them is to determine the other 50,000, which together make the million.

TUESDAY 31.

D New commissions are order'd to pass for the receivers of the land tax throughout *England*, as also to the surveyors of windows, whose number is to be augmented from 97 to 157, on account of the late window act.—The officers in *London* and *Westminster* have their salaries augmented from 40 to 50*l*.

E The *E. India* company have received advice that all was safe at *Fort St George*, so that the report of the same being taken by the *French* (See p. 90 G.) was without foundation.

F The *E. of Chesterfield* has given 200*l*. to the incorporated society for promoting protestant schools in *Ireland*.

A proclamation, with a reward of 100*l*. was issued for apprehending one *Wm Leverland* for undertaking to influence the burgesses of *Calne* at the next general election, by promising them 1500*l*. to elect a member, and for not attending the house of commons according to the speaker's order.

G The *Earl of Traquair*, who 'twas said was to be next try'd, has been twice brought from the *Tower* to *Whitehall*, and examined before the secretaries of state.

H Not one of the 28 smugglers who were required by his majesty's order in council, and proclamation in *January* last, to surrender themselves within 40 days, pursuant to the late act for preventing smuggling, having surrender'd himself, whoever shall apprehend any one of them (who are named in the said

said order) after expiration of the 40 days, will have a reward of 500*l.* and whoever conceals or succours them will be liable to transportation for 7 years.

A pardon has passed the great seal for a great number of rebels to be transported to the *American* colonies.

A bill is order'd into parliament for the relief of such of his majesty's subjects in *Scotland*, whose title, deeds and writings were destroy'd or embezzled by the rebels.

Another bill is order'd for the relief of insolvent debtors; another for preventing unnecessary delays and expences in condemning of prizes; and another to permit distillers to sell spirituous liquors by retail.

The pretender has lately publish'd a manifesto in the Highlands of *Scotland*, by his friends lately re-landed there, in which, among many other things, he declares that his last expedition was only on the invitation of a few private friends, but that the next time he should come with a powerful foreign force.

Two journeymen wool-combers were committed to *Norwich* goal for three months (pursuant to a statute 12 *Geo. I.* against unlawful combinations of weavers and combers) for joining with many others in combination to regulate the trade of a wool-comber, and, in particular, agreeing that no journeyman wool-comber should take an apprentice except his eldest son, to the great detriment of trade, by lessening the number of hands, advancing wages, and consequently the price of goods.

His majesty has order'd that the several regiments of marines now in being, or shall hereafter be raised, do for the future obey such orders as they from time to time shall receive from the lords of the admiralty.

Extract of a Memoir concerning the Distemper among Cattle, with an approved remedy for it; by M. DE SAUVAGE, Dr of Physic.

THIS distemper commonly shews itself by little knots or pimples, which appear in the skins of the beasts that are seized with it. These knots must be open'd, by making two or three incisions on the skin where it appears inflated; and in the said incisions must be put a bit of the inner bark of *Cassia* or the wild currant*, which bears black berries; then putting the finger under the skin to squeeze out the corrupt matter. These tents must be renew'd for three or four days; and before you

change them, you must not fail to squeeze out the matter which the tents have attracted round the incisions. After this you must take care to cleanse and purify the stables; for which purpose take of *Assa-fœtida* and camphire, each an ounce, with two heads of garlick well peeled, and mix them all together. Divide this composition into two equal parts, and put them one after another into a warming-pan full of live coals, and add thereto a handful of juniper-berries; then set the warming-pan under the nose of each distemper'd beast. Perfuming the stables with the smoke of juniper-berries, by putting a pinch of the powder thereof, with a glass of vinegar, on a tile or brick heated red-hot, and placed in a brass pan, has been found an effectual preservative against the distemper.

* Called by the botanists *Ribes inerme, floribus oblongis monogynis*; by some, *Ribes nigrum, vulgo dictum, folio plente*; by others, *Grossularia non spinosa fructu nigro*; a shrub not very rare to be found.

A LIST of BIRTHS for the Year 1747.

- MAR. 4. **W**ife of Peter Leigh, Esq; member for *Newton*, delivered of a daughter.
6. Wife of Robert Cracroft of *Louth, Lincolnshire*,—of a son and heir.
14. Lady of *Ld Burleigh*,—of a son.
19. Wife of *Tbo. Tracy* of *Seawen Hampton, Gloucestershire*,—of a son and heir.

A LIST of MARRIAGES for the Year 1747.

- MAR. 2. **M**ajor Johnston, of *Cadogan's* horse-guards, marry'd to lady *Charlot Montagu*, sister to the *E. Halifax*.
Tbo. Rookwood of *Colham Hall, Suffolk, Esq;*—to Miss Knight of *Norfolk*, 10,000 *l.*
7. *Philip Herbert, Esq;* member for *Oxford*,—to Miss Butler.
14. *Mr Peyton* of *Essex-street*, nephew to *Sir Telverton Peyton, Bart.*—to Miss Box of *Hammersmith*, with 20,000 *l.*
17. *Ld Visc. Strange*, eldest son to the *E. of Derby*,—to Miss Smith, youngest daughter to late *Hugh Smith* of *Weald Hall, Essex, Esq;* with 100,000 *l.*
Wm Hayter of *London, Esq;*—to the only daughter and heiress of late *Wm Harris* of *Salisbury, Esq;* 30,000 *l.*
27. *Rev. Mr Robertson*,—to Miss Lovat of *Hampstead*, 10,000 *l.*
28. *Hon. Lord Byron*,—to Miss *Elix. Sbaro*, 70,000 *l.*
26. *Rob. Bird* of *Coventry, Esq;*—to a daughter of *John Henry Martin, Esq;* of *Tbreadneedle-street*, 10,000 *l.*

A LIST of DEATHS for the Year 1747.

- MAR. 1. **W**illiam Chapple of the *Middle Temple, Esq;* eldest son of late judge Chapple.

Lady Viscountess Irwin, great grandmother to the present Visc. Irwin, aged above 80.

Sir James Stanley of Alderley, Cheshire, Bt; dying without issue, he is succeeded in title and estate by his only brother, Edw. Stanley of the Inner Temple, Esq;

11. Rev. Mr Roswell, ordinary of Newgate.

13. Rev. Mr Leigh, chaplain to the E. of Orford, found dead in his bed.

14. Wm Roberts of Harbledown, near Canterbury, Esq;

The Hon. Cutbbert Constable, Esq; at his seat in Holdernefs, remarkable for his hospitality, and encouragement of learning.

15. Mr Ben. Nutt, printer in the Savoy.

17. Charles Nass, Esq; merchant, at Pontac's, where he was taken ill at an entertainment the day before.

John Edwards, jun. of Highgate, Essex, Esq; of a quinsy contracted by taking cold at Ld Lowat's tryal.

18. Wm Walton of Billericay, Essex, Esq;

Mrs Grizel Steevens, at Dublin, in a very advanced age. Her brother Dr Rich. Steevens, who died in 1710, bequeathed 600 l. a year to her, and after her decease vested it in trustees for building an hospital in the city of Dublin for maintaining and curing sick and wounded persons curable: But such was her charitable disposition that she set about the work as soon as she became possess'd of the fortune, erected an hospital at her own expence, and reserving only a small apartment therein for herself, gave yearly not less than 500 l. for the maintenance and cure of such objects.

24. John Savage, D.D. Rector of Clothall, Hertfordshire, and lecturer of St George, Hanover-square; called the Aristippus of the age.

25. Col. Inwood, deputy ranger of Enfield Chase.

James Cottrell, Esq; of Bond-street of an apoplexy returning home from St James's.

Mr Pattinson agent to several regiments.

A LIST of PROMOTIONS for the Year 1747.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, **T**HE king has been pleased to March 24. make the following promotions, viz. Rob. Dalzell, Esq; Gervas Parker, Esq; and the Rt Hon. Wm Earl of Harrington, to be generals of foot, and the Rt Hon. Algernon Lord Percy, commonly called E. of Hertford, Sir Rob. Rich, Bart, his grace John Duke of Montague, and the Rt Hon. Rich. Ld Visc. Molesworth, to be generals of horse.

Whitehall, March 28. His majesty has been pleased to grant unto Charles Lowe Whytall, Esq; the office of surveyor general of his majesty's revenues arising by all, and all manner of fines, forfeitures and sums of money, commonly called green wall monies, in the room of Nathaniel Bostb, Esq; dec.

From the other Papers.

Capt, Robert Hughes, appointed commander of the Kingston.

Henry Read, Esq;—Jaquiere in the port of London.

Rob. Tape, Esq;—one of the chief clerks in the custom-house, in room of

Wilford, Esq;—clerk of the registers and issues in the auditor's office of the Exchequer.

Hutchin Williams of Chichester, Esq; made a Baronet of England.

SHERIFF.

Hertfordshire, Hale Wortham of Royston, Esq;

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS
confer'd on the following Rev. Gentlemen.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, **T**HE king has been pleased to March 3. order letters patent to be passed under the great seal of the kingdom of Ireland, for the translation of the Rt Rev. Dr George Stone, Bp of Derry, to the Archbishoprick of Ardmagh.

Also for the translation of the Rt Rev. Dr Wm Barnard, Bishop of Raphoe, to the See of Derry.

And also for the promotion of the Rev. Dr Philip Twisden, to the See of Raphoe.

From other Papers.

DR Herring of Carleton, appointed prebendary of Southwell, Nottinghamshire.

Mr James Grant,—prebendary of Exeter.

Oliver Naylor, M. A. rector (fine cure) of Milton, Cambridgeshire.

Mr John Matber,—of Biddenden, near Canterbury.

Hon. and Rev. Dr Carmichael, brother to the E. of Hyndford,—rector of Wine, Bucks, 300 l. per Ann.

Mr Wm Smythies, fellow of Sydney Sussex college, Camb.—rector of Alpheton, Suff.

Mr Joseph Cutbbert,—rector of Lachington, Essex, 200 l. per Ann.

Mr Rich. Chase, chaplain to the Earl of Buckingham,—rector of Ellingham, N

Mr Tho. Stua rt Gunning,—vicar w-orfolk. keston cum Newton, Cambridgeshire.

Mr Tho. Jones,—of Meldreth, Camb.

Mr Jacob Omer,—of St John's Tbanet.

Mr Sleet, archdeacon of Cornwall,—canon residentiary of Exeter.

ALTERATIONS in the List of Parliament

Place	Elected	in room of
Wigan,	Counf. Clayton,	Sir R. Bradshaigh, d
Orkneys, &c.	Col. Halyburton,	Col. Douglas, d

In the London Gazette.

Rob. Bell of Braintree, Essex, clothier.
Sam. Bishop of Cirencester, Gloucestersh. mercer.
John Bishop of the same place, woolstapler.
Rich. Bishop of the same place, seedsmen.
Rich. Fleet of Bishopgate street, Baker.
Fra. Hawkesley of Wapping, Midd. distiller.
Wm Purdy of Norwich, dyer.
Stephen Peters of St Bartholomew the Great, Loud. broker.
John Greaves of London, merchant.
Rob. Thexton of Saxlingham, Norf. dealer in coals.
Fra. Holmes of Wapping, Midd. ironmonger.
Tho. Wilson of Lynn, Norf. joiner.
In Stretch of Henrietta-street, linen draper.
Edw. Horsman of Wolverhampton, Staffordsh. maltster.

EACH DAY'S Price of STOCKS in MARCH 1747.

Day	Bank Stock.	E.-India	South Sea	South Sea Annu.	South Sea Ann. new	4per Cent B. 1746.	4per Cent B. 1747.	3per Cent Annu.	India Bon. pram.	B. Cir. pr. l. s. d.
28	128 1/2	174 1/2	101	100 1/4	98a 1/4	96 1/8	95 3/4	86	42sa 38	4 15 0
1	Sunday									
2	128	174 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	98a 7/8	96a 5/8	95 3/4	85 3/4	40sa 39	4 15 0
3	128 1/2	175	101a 1/2	100 1/2	98	96 1/8	95 3/4	85 3/4	38sa 39	4 15 0
4	128	175	101 1/2	100	98	96	95 3/4	85 3/4	38sa 39	4 15 0
5	129 1/2	174 1/2	101 1/2	100	98	96	95 3/4	85 3/4	38sa 39	4 15 0
6	129 1/2	174 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	98a 7/8	96 1/8	95 3/4	85 3/4	38sa 39	4 15 0
7	129 1/2	174 1/2	101 1/2	99 7/8	98 1/8	96a 1/8	95 3/4	85 3/4	39sa 40	4 15 0
8	Sunday									
9	131	174 1/2	101 1/4	99 3/4	98	96 1/8	94 3/4	85 3/4	39sa 40	4 15 0
10	131	174 1/2	101	99 1/2	98a 7/8	96 1/8	95 3/4	85 3/8	39sa 40	4 15 0
11	130 1/2	174 1/2	100 3/4	99 1/2	97 3/8	96 1/8	95 3/4	85 3/8	39sa 40	5 2 6
12	130	174	100 3/4	99 1/2	97 3/8	96a 1/8	95 3/4	85 3/8	38sa 39	5 2 6
13	130	174 1/2	100 3/4	99 1/2	97 3/8	96 1/8	95 3/4	85 3/8	39sa 40	5 2 6
14	130	174 1/2	101	99 1/2	98 1/8	96 1/8	96 1/8	85 3/8	40sa 41	5 2 6
15	Sunday									
16	130 1/2	174 1/2	102	100 1/2	98 3/8	96 3/8	96 3/8	85 3/8	41sa 42	5 2 6
17	130 1/2	175	101 1/2	100 1/2	98 3/8	96 3/8	96 3/8	85 3/8	40sa 41	5 2 6
18	130 1/2	175	101 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/4	97a 1/4	97a 1/4	85 3/8	41sa 42	5 7 6
19	130	175	102	100 3/4	99 1/4	97 1/4	97 1/4	86 1/8	40sa 41	5 7 6
20	129	174 1/2	102	101 1/4	100	98 1/4	97 3/4	86 1/4	41sa 42	5 7 6
21	129	174 1/2	102	100 1/2	99 3/4	98 1/4	97 1/4	86	41sa 42	5 7 6
22	Sunday									
23	129	174 1/2	102	101 1/2	99 1/2	97 3/8	96 2/4	85 3/8	40sa 41	5 15 0
24	128 1/2	174 1/2	101 1/2	no transfer	99 1/2	97 1/2	96 3/4	85 3/8	41sa 40	5 15 0
25	128 1/2	174 1/2	101a 1/4	101a 1/4	99	97 1/2	96 1/4	85 3/8	40sa 39	5 15 0
26	128 1/2	174	101a 1/4	101a 1/4	99 1/4	96 1/4	96a 5/4	85 3/8	39sa 37	5 15 0
27	128 1/2	174	101a 1/4	101a 1/4	98 3/4	96 1/4	96a 1/4	85 3/8	38sa 39	5 15 0
28										
29										

The 11th of April is fixed for the first payment of a fourth part of the million to be raised by lottery 1747, a second the 23d of June, a third the 20th of August, and the remainder on or before the 16th of October next. Interest for the whole sum subscribed, to begin at Midsummer next.
On the 19th was held a general court of the Bank, when a dividend of 2 1 half per cent. on their capital, for the half year ending at Lady-day, was declared, and the warrants to be issued out on or before April 30,

B I L L of Mortality from Feb. 24. to Mar. 24.									
Christ.		{ Males 627 } 1223		{ Femal. 596 }					
Buried		{ Males 962 } 1987		{ Femal. 1025 }					
Died under 2 Years old		650							
Between 2 and 5		170							
5 and 10		63							
10 and 20		70							
20 and 30		158							
30 and 40		224							
40 and 50		192							
50 and 60		169							
60 and 70		141							
70 and 80		113							
80 and 90		31							
90 and 100		6							
100 and 101		0							
		1987							
Buried		{ Within the walls 157		{ Without the walls 462					
		{ In Mid. and Surry 939		{ City & Sub. West. 449					
		1987							
Weekly Mar. 3.		428							
10.		492							
17.		508							
24.		559							
		1987							
Wheaten Peck Loaf 1s. 10d.									
Wheat 28 to 32s. per quarter									
Rye 12s. to 19 s. per quar.									
Barley 8s. to 12s. per quar.									
Oats 7s. to 11s. per quar.									
Hops 3d. 4s. to 4l. 12s. hundred									

Wind at Deal Feb. 27. E. by S.

Bank Transfer books shut March 5, open April 29.

HISTORICAL and MISCELLANEOUS.

THE continuation of *Rapin's* history of *England*. By *N. Tindal*, M. A. No. 125, completing the whole. pr. 1s. *Knapton*.

2. The 13th volume in 8vo of the same, with the heads and other copper plates. pr. 6s.

3. Universal history in 8vo. Vol. 3. pr. 5s. in boards. *Osborne and Millar*.

4. The second part of a natural history of birds. By *G. Edwards*. *Manby*.

5. A journey thro' part of *England* and *Scotland* during the late rebellion. By a volunteer. pr. 2s. *Osborne*.

6. A distinct and impartial history of all the conspiracies, &c. since the revolution to the late rebellion, 8vo. pr. 5s. *Gardner*.

7. A short and faithful account of the life and character of *Mr Tho. Chubb*. 6d. *Noon*.

8. Letters from a young painter abroad to his friends in *England*. No. 1. 6d. *Russel*.

9. A yearly audit; or, seasonable considerations on the year's end. pr. 6d. *Owen*.

10. An essay on modern education, pr. 1s.

11. The pretty gentleman; being an answer to the character of *W. Fribble*, Esq; pr. 6d.

12. The footman's looking-glass. pr. 6d.

13. A letter of compliment to the ingenious author of *A treatise of the passions*. 1s. *Corbet*.

14. The *Roman* and *English* comedy consider'd and compar'd. By *S. Foote*, Esq; pr. 1s.

15. The virtuous orphan. Edit. 2. In two vols 12mo. pr. 6s. *Robinson*.

16. *Dublin* in an uproar; being an account of the late disturbances in that theatre. pr. 6d. *Corbet*. (See p. 123.)

PHYSICK and SCIENCE.

17. The commentaries upon the aphorisms of *Dr Boerhaave*. By *Ger. Van Swieten*, M.D. Vols 5, 6, 7, 8. pr. of each 6s. *Knapton*.

18. *Pharmacopœia collegii regalis Med. Lond.* pr. 2s. 6d. *Longman and Nourse*.

19. The medicinal observations of *Jodocus Lommius* render'd into *English*. pr. 3s. *Owen*.

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PLAYS and POETRY.

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26. *Ode Brumalis; ad amicum Oxoniensem*. *A. G. Thompson*, M. A. pr. 6d. *Waller*.

27. War. An epic satire. pr. 1s. 6d. *Birt*.

28. A poem to the king. pr. 6d. *Cooper*.

29. Fortune's tricks in forty-six. pr. 1s.

POLITICAL.

30. The lord high steward's speech on passing judgment on *Ld Lovat*. 4d. *Billingsley*.

31. The *Lord Lovat's* character. By *Lord Belhaven*. pr. three half-pence.

32. An essay on the nature of oaths and judicial evidence. pr. 6d. *Carpenter*.

33. Three letters in behalf of the *Lord Lovat*. By *Mr Painter*, of *St John's college, Oxon*. pr. 1 guinea. Author.

34. Observations in favour of the not guilty, upon an indictment of high treason. 6d.

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43. The same treatise in *French*. pr. 2s.

44. The opinions of the *Earl of Essex* and *Lord Burleigh*, on an alarm of a *Spanish* invasion. pr. 1s. *Cooper*.

SERMONS.

45. A sermon preach'd at *St Paul's* on *Jan*. 30. By *Edw. Banyer*, D. D. *Straban*.

46. — at *Aysgarth*, *Oct*. 9. By *J. du Pont*, B. A. *Knapton*.

47. — at *Stowmarket*, on the fast. By *B. Sowden*. *Waugh*.

48. The divinity of *Christ* asserted, and the censures of the *Athanasian* creed consider'd: — At a visitation at *Taunton*. By *J. Hurley*, B. A.

DIVINITY and CONTROVERSY.

49. A critical enquiry into the opinions and practice of the ancient philosophers, concerning the nature of the soul and a future state; with a preface by the author of the *divine legation*. pr. 2s. sew'd, *Davis*.

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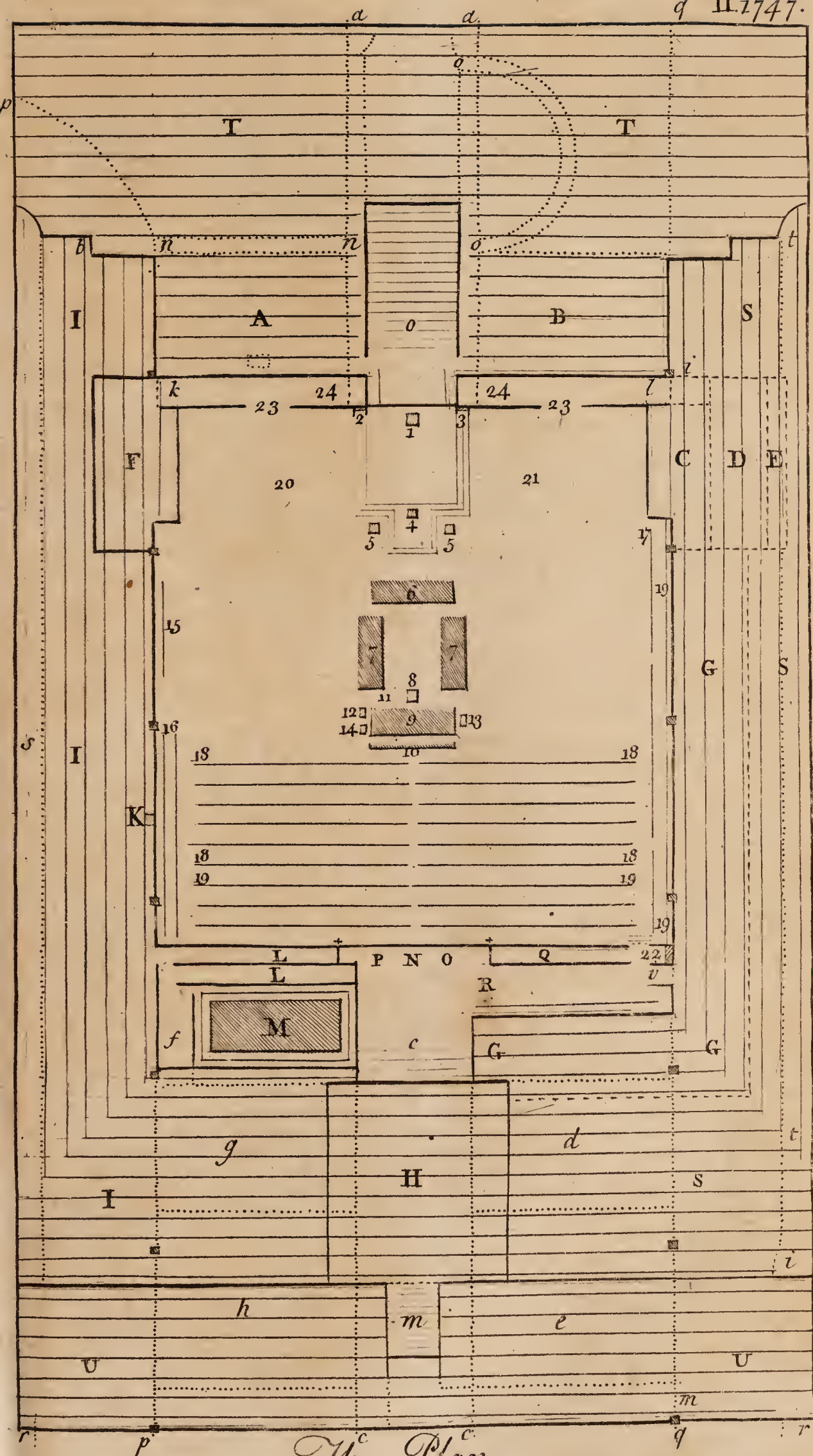
54. A farther account of *God's* dealings with the *Rev. Mr Whitefield*. pr. 6d. *Robinson*.

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56. A serious and compassionate address to the inhabitants of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*. pr. 6d. *Noon and Buckland*.

57. Free thoughts on the doctrine of election, &c. By *W. Cudworth*. pr. 1s. *Cooper*.

* * * Not a transaction for this month under the head of FOREIGN HISTORY. All is preparation only, for armies taking the field in the next; and some amusing reports from *Breda* are without certainty.



The Plan.

The Gentleman's Magazine:

Lond Gazette
 Stad's Jour:
 Craftsmen
 Daily Adver-
 tiser.
 St James's E-
 vening Post
 London Even-
 ing Post:
 Gen. Evening
 Post:
 Daily Gazet-
 teer
 Gen. Adver-
 tiser
 Westminster
 Journal.
 Old England
 Anatomist.
 Ven. Courant
 Whitehall Ch
 Post



York 3 shew
 Union 4
 Camb 1 sh 2
 Bristol 2
 Norwich 2
 Preter 2
 Worcester
 Northampton
 Gloucester 3
 Stamford:
 Nottingham
 Chester 2
 Derby 1 sh 10
 Ipswich 1
 Reading 1 2
 Leeds 1 sh 10
 Newcastle 3
 Canterbury
 Gloucester
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 Manchester
 Bath
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For A P R I L 1747.

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|--|--|

With a PLAN of *GENOA*, shewing its remarkable places by above 100 references, also another curious Plate.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

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The Plate in this Magazine, with the Rhinoceros, and several other natural and artificial curiosities, to be explained in our next.



THE Gentleman's Magazine,

For APRIL 1747.



ACCOUNT of the Behaviour and Execution of the late *Ld Lovat*, and some further particulars of his Life.



WE have already in our volume of last year given a brief account of the most remarkable transactions of the late Lord *Lovat's* life, (See Vol. XVI. p. 325) his character p. 339, the inscription on a monument by him erected, and some circumstances relating to it p. 397. The lord president's letter to him and his answer, in the same volume p. 84, 86. His letter to the duke p. 350. The form of his impeachment p. 624, and in last month his trial and sentence. It remains to carry this extraordinary and remarkable person (*unfortunate* to himself and many others) to his execution, and to bring together such circumstances of his life, as were not before come to our knowledge.

That the private and publick character already given of Lord *Lovat*, is in general true, will appear from a memorable speech of the *Ld Belhaven*, in the last parliament held at *Edinburgh*, in Nov. 1706, against the then projected union of the two kingdoms: His lordship speaking of this nobleman, then capt. *Frazer*, on occasion of the *Scots* plot, commonly called *Frazer's* plot, says, "That he deserved, if practicable, to have been hanged five several times, in five different places, and upon five different accounts at least; as having

been notoriously a traitor to the court of *St James's*, a traitor to the court of *St Germans*, a traitor to the court of *Ver-sailles*, and a traitor to his own country of *Scotland*; in being not only an avowed and restless enemy to the peace and quiet of its established government and constitution, both in church and state, but likewise a vile proteus apostate, backward and forward, and a seducer of others in point of religion, as the tide or wind changed: and moreover, that (abstracted from all those his multiplied acts of treason, abroad and at home) he deserved to be hang'd as a condemned criminal, out-law, and fugitive, for the barbarous, cruel, and most flagitious rape, he had, with the assistance of some of his vile and abominable band of associated ruffians, violently committed on the body of a right honourable and virtuous lady, the widow of the late lord *Lovat*, and sister of his grace the late duke of *Athol*. Nay, so harden'd was capt. *Frazer* become in wickedness, that he audaciously erected a gallows, and threaten'd to hang thereon one of the said lady's brothers, and some other gentlemen of quality, who accompanied him, in going to rescue her out of that criminal's cruel hands."

His lordship married three wives; the first was the lady dowager *Lovat*, the second a daughter of the Laird of *Grant*, sister to the present Sir *Lodovic Grant*, Bart. by whom he had issue two sons and two daughters now living; the third a near relation to the noble family of *Argyle*, by whom he had also a son named *Archibald*; but he used this lady so ill, that her friends interposing,

a separation took place. In 1740 he married his eldest daughter to the Laird of *Cluny*, chief of the clan of the *M'Pherjons*, probably with a view to strengthen his interest, and enable him the more effectually to put his long meditated design in execution; since he might certainly have found a son in law, much superior in every respect, except in numbers of men fit for service,

He was very assiduous to inculcate on all occasions, that an absolute obedience was due from the clans to their lords, and that his resentment of any injury, sufficiently justified them in revenging it, whether right or wrong; that this was their opinion, however derived, will appear from the following instance. At a meeting of the freeholders and collectors of the land-tax, at the court house at *Inverness* in the year 1744, for the choice of the collector of the cess or land-tax, where were present *Ld Lovat*, *Ld President*, *Ld Fortrose*, and the Laird of *M'Leod*; on some dispute between the Lords, *Lovat* and *Fortrose*, the former was so provoked as to give the other the lye; upon which the latter struck the other a blow on his face with his fist; which his lordship, notwithstanding his great age, returned with several strokes of his cane; the other gentlemen interposing, they were parted. One *Frazer* of *Foyer*, afterwards in the rebellion, being in the gallery, and seeing the indignity that was offered to his chief, jumped suddenly into the court, and presented his pistol to *Ld Fortrose's* face: *Lord President* threw himself between them, which so irritated *Foyer* that he would have shot him, or *Ld Fortrose*, or both of them; but was prevented by a gentleman standing by, who nimbly threw his plaid over the pistol, which prevented the threatened mischief. Weapons of all sorts were immediately drawn on both sides, and a bloody skirmish was like to ensue. To prevent which *Ld President* and *Mr M'Leod* prevailed on *Ld Fortrose* to go with them out of the court-house into the street; where another of the *Lovat* clan, having heard how his chief had been affronted, rushed suddenly on *Ld Fortrose*, and as he was walking between *Ld President*, and *Mr M'Leod*, knocked him down with a long stick. Both parties being prodigiously irritated with these reciprocal insults, dangerous consequences, it was feared, would ensue, from resentments carried to extremities between the *Frasers* and *MacKenzies*, two powerful and neighbour-

ing clans; but the *Ld President* and other friends interposing, the parties were at length reconciled.

Not long after the battle of *Preston Pans*, 800 of the *Frasers* being assembled and armed, were sent to join the rebels at *Perth*, but his lordship to conceal their real design gave out, that a large number of his cattle were stolen and carried off by a party of robbers, and that there was certain information brought in that the thieves were driving them Southwards. Whereupon the master of *Lovat* was detached after them at the head of the above-mentioned body of *Frasers*; but using too little caution in their march, they were intercepted by a party of the rebels, and forced to take on with them.

About this time he wrote many letters to the young pretender and others, which not only manifest his zeal in the cause, but the cunning, vanity and self-interestedness which constitute his character.

In these letters his lordship (as hinted in the news papers) displays in an ostentatious manner his zeal for the pretender's cause, magnifies his own services in it, extols the bravery and fidelity of his clan; exhorts his son to behave gallantly, for if he should fail of success, he had committed treasons enough to hang 30 peers and 100 commoners, &c.

In answer to his son (who had invited the young pretender to visit his lordship, and see the agreeable diversion of catching a salmon with a rod and line) he remarks that such interview 'would not be at all convenient; and for his childish whim of fishing, Cumberland, he heard, was upon his march, and would soon drive all such fancies as that out of his head.'

BEHAVIOUR on the Day of his EXECUTION.

On Thursday, April 9, the day fixed for his execution, he waked about 3 in the morning, and was heard to pray with great devotion; at 5 he rose, called for a glass of wine and water as usual, appeared chearful, sat and read till 7, and then drank another glass of wine and water; at 8 he desired his wig might be sent that the barber might have time to comb it out genteely, and provided himself with a purse to hold the money, which he intended for the executioner.

At about half an hour after nine his lord-

lordship eat very heartily of minced veal, ordering coffee and chocolate for his friends, whose healths he drank in wine and water.

About 11 the sheriffs sent to demand his body, upon which he desired the gentlemen would retire for a few moments, while he said a prayer, and this being immediately complied with, he presently called for them again, saying *I am ready*.

At the bottom of the first pair of stairs, General *Williamson* invited him into his rooms to rest himself, which he accepted, and on his entrance paid his respects to the company politely, and talk'd freely: He desired of the general in *French* that he might take leave of his lady, and thank her for her civilities: But the general told his lordship in the same language, that she was too much affected with his lordship's misfortunes to bear the shock of seeing him, and, therefore, hoped his lordship would excuse her. He then took his leave and proceeded; at the door he bow'd to the spectators, and was conveyed from thence to the outward gate, in the governor's coach, where he was deliver'd to the sheriffs, who conducted him in another coach to the house (hired for the two former lords) near the scaffold, in which was a room lined with black cloth, and hung with sconces for his reception.

His friends were at first denied entrance, but upon application made by his lordship to the sheriffs for their admittance, it was granted. Soon after his lordship addressing himself to the sheriffs thanked them for the favour, and taking a paper out of his pocket delivered it to one of them, saying he should make no speech, and that they might give the word of command when they pleased.

A gentleman present beginning to read a prayer to his lordship while he was sitting, he called one of the warders to help him up, that he might kneel: He then pray'd silently a short time, and was afterwards set again in his chair; being asked by one of the sheriffs, if he would refresh himself with a glass of wine, he declined it, because no warm water could be had to mix with it, and took a little burnt brandy and bitters in its stead.

He desired that his cloaths might be delivered to his friends with his corps, and said that for that reason he should give the executioner ten guineas.

He also desired of the sheriffs that his head might be received in a cloth, and

put into the coffin, which the sheriffs, after conferring with some gentlemen present, promised should be done; and that the holding up the head at the corners of the scaffold should be dispensed with, as it had been of late years at the execution of lords, as they had no written order to the contrary, in the warrant (*See p. 197*) and without it might be liable to censure.

When his lordship was going up the steps to the scaffold assisted by two warders he look'd round, and seeing so great a concourse of people, *God save us* (says he) *why should there be such a bustle about taking off an old grey head, that cannot get up three steps without three bodies to support it.*

Turning about and observing one of his friends much dejected, he clapped him on the shoulder, saying *Cheer up thy heart, man, I am not afraid, why should you?*

As soon as he came upon the scaffold, he asked for the executioner, and presented him with 10 guineas in a purse; then desiring to see the ax, he felt the edge, and said *he believed it would do.*

Soon after he rose from the chair, which was placed for him, and looked at his coffin, on which was written

SIMON DOMINUS FRASER de LOVAT, Decollat. April 9, 1747, Ætat. suæ 80.

He then sat down again and repeated from *Horace*.

*Dulce et decorum pro patria mori.**

and afterwards from *Ovid*,

*Nam genus et proavos, et quæ non fecimus ipsi,
Vix ea nostra voco——**

He then desired all the people to stand off, except his two warders, who supported his lordship while he said a prayer; after which he called his solicitor and agent in Scotland, Mr *Wm Fraser*, and presenting his gold-headed cane, said, *I deliver you this cane in token of my sense of your faithful services; and of my committing to you all the power I have upon earth*, and then embraced him. He also called for Mr *James Fraser*, and said, *My dear James, I am going to be—*

* These ejaculations being told to a gentleman, he reply'd instantly,—to the first, *With justice may LOVAT this adage apply: For the good of their country, ALL criminals die.* To the second——

Thine alone is the honour of all thou hast done: Such father no honour transmits to a son.

ven, but you must continue to crawl a little longer in this evil world. And taking leave of both, he deliver'd his hat, wig and cloaths to Mr *Wm Fraser*, and desired him to see that the executioner did not touch them: He order'd his cap to be put on, and unloosing his neck-cloth and the collar of his shirt, he kneeled down at the block, and pulled the cloth which was to receive his head close to him.

But being placed too near the block, the executioner desired him to remove a little further back, which with the warders assistance was immediately done, and his neck being properly placed, he told the executioner he would say a short prayer, and then give the signal by dropping his handkerchief. In this posture he remained about half a minute, and then, throwing his handkerchief on the floor, the executioner at one blow severed his head from his body, which was received in the cloth, and together with his body put into the coffin, and carried in a hearse back to the *Tower*, where it remain'd till 4 o'clock, and was then taken away by an undertaker, in order to be sent to *Scotland*, and deposited in his own tomb in the church of *Kirkill*;* but leave not being given as was expected, it was again brought back to the *Tower*, and interred near the bodies of the other lords.

His lordship professed himself a papist, and at his request was attended by Mr *Baker*, belonging to the *Sardinian* ambassador and though he insisted much on the services he had done the present royal family, in 1715, yet he declared, but a few days before his death, that he had been concerned in all the schemes formed for restoring the house of *Stuart*, since he was fifteen years old.

His intellectual powers seem to have been considerable, and his learning extensive: He spoke the *Latin*, *French* and *English* fluently, and other modern languages intelligibly. He studied at *Aberdeen*, and disputed his philosophy in *Greek*, and though he was educated a protestant, yet after 3 years study of divinity and controversy turn'd papist.

* He had made a codicil to his will, where all the pipers, from *Jonie Graot's* house to *Edinburgh*, were invited to play before his corpse, for which they were to have an handsome allowance, and though he did not expect this to be complied with, yet he said he was sure that the good old women of his country would sing a *Coronach* before him.

He maintained an appearance of that facetious disposition for which he was remarkable, to the last; and seems to have taken great pains to quit the stage, not only with decency, but with that dignity, which is thought to distinguish the good conscience, and the noble mind.

But it may be remarked, on this occasion, that as dying is an event of infinite moment, and its issue at best uncertain, nothing can be more incongruous and absurd than to treat it with levity, negligence, or presumption.

As the review of a life in which virtue has been an active, growing and governing principle, can alone enable human nature to meet its dissolution with a rational fortitude, and render a serene and chearful deportment in the last awful moments, beautiful and becoming; so an air of intrepidity, and a forced pleasantness, at the hour of death, in a person whose life has been remarkable for the most daring and flagitious enormities, instead of reflecting any new honour upon him, renders him yet more odious and contemptible, as such a conduct can proceed only from insolence, ignorance, or insensibility.

Let us not, therefore, be deceived by specious appearances, or dazzled with a false lustre: Let us not judge of the man or the cause in which he dies by the manner of his dying; but rather censure, or approve, his dying behaviour, by comparing it with the general tenor of his life, and then only yield our approbation to the appearances of fortitude, serenity and chearfulness, when his moral conduct seems to afford him such a prospect of eternity, as may fill his heart with correspondent sentiments, and inspire him with such an hope of heaven, as is consistent with knowledge, reason, and humility.

The following poem may not be unacceptable to our learned readers, and will probably procure an *English* translation for others.

Simonides —————

*Exigua quum frænaret materia impetum,
Usus poetæ, ut moris est, licentiâ;
Atque interposuit gemina Lædæ sidera.* PHÆD.

DOMINI LOVATIÆ jam læsæ majestatis
rei, multoque vino mortem sibi affectantis,
Transformatio allegorica.

Nuper ut hanc terram placidam spectabat
Erinnys,
Ingemuit, siquidem tota beata fuit;

Nec

Nec patiens visus petiit jam devia montes,
 Et populo minitans ventilat indè faces :
 Utque animos iris acuit, pubemque citatam
 Fudit hyperboreis *Scotia* quassa plagis,
 Gaudebat quantum furiis gaudere licebat ;
 Hactenus & licuit ; nil quia fata vetant,
 Quo facerent, *Gulielme*, tuum ter amabile no-
 Qui populos iterum pace coire dabas. [men,
 Patria nunc reducem, pro tantis mota periclis,
 Te gratatur ovans, incolumemque sibi ;
 Dum captiva manus, nobis modo vincla minata
 Subdit colla, iugo nobilitata tuo :
 Hic **Gregoriades*, hic † *Donaldique* nepotes
Cameronesque leves, † *Caiadesque* feri :
 Gens habilis clypeo, gravidæque tremenda ma-
 chærâ ;
 Tecta humeros vario tegmine, cassâ nates.
 Nomina musa pati refugit tot dira, nec unquam
 Horrifonos titulos coget inire modos ;
 Attamen unus erat vetuit quem fama perire ;
 Hei misero, quem non fama perire finit !
Fraferidum generis *Princeps* audivit, & idem
Lovatiae dominus, dum stetit illa domus :
 Nunc etiam steterat, si mens non læva fuisset ;
 Improbus at felix quis queat esse diu ?
 Et supra quid memorem, cædesque trucesque
 rapinas ?
 Quidvè malas artes, compositosve dolos ?
 Talia enim genito *Majæ* debebat amico ;
 (Hoc saltem numen vel sceleratus habet)
 Omnes mentiri et facies, simulareque partes,
 Sivè manûs promptæ, seu fuit oris opus.
 Nunc graditur solenne aliquid, spiratq; sacerdos,
 Nunc vetitum veneris tentat adire torum :
 Sic facile vertit, species sic ivit in omnes,
 Hoc ut *Vertumnus* non prior ipse fuit.
 Dotibus his fretus vel *Cæsaris* arma laceffit ;
 Hæc, demens, vinci siccinè posse putas ?
 Possent—in facinus sed quî durare valebas,
 Et dulci patriæ tanta vovere mala ?—
 Non impunè tamen, quanquam versatile numen
 Spem dabat officii, præsidique sui :
Majugenam quid enim contra contendere refert,
 Dum pro rege stetit rexque paterque deum ?
 Nota quid expediam ?—captum vindicta pre-
 mebat ;
 Nullum numen adest ; deseruere doli.
 Attamen affectans meritam fraudare securim,
 Atque parentari fraudibus ipse suis, (aram,
 Aggreditur *Bacchum* donis : stetit hircus ad
 Atque hederâ circum cornua torta plicat ;
 Accumulatque mero ; dat mellitasque placentas ;
 Quæque juvant *Bacchum*, munera *Bacchus*
 habet : (umbret
 Et tandem alloquitur : “ Semper sic pampinus
 “ Tempora ; sic parcat vitibus acris hyems,
 “ Ut misero sistas pœnas, quas irrogat æqua
 “ Lex sceleri, & pandas à nece, *Bacche*, viam.
 † “ Quum *Pentheus* olim morti damnavit
 Acœtim
 “ Vincla tuo manibus numine jussâ cadunt :
 “ Et votis adverte meis, mitisque faveto ;
 “ Et mea vincla leves, sic quia, *Bacche*,
 potes.”

* *Macgregors* ; *Mac* enim apud montanos
 patronymicum est.

† *M'Donalds* ; ut *Romuli* nepotes, pro *Ro-*
manis. † *M'Kays*.

† Vid. *Ovid. Metam. lib. 3. v. 696. &c.*

Audit (at satiùs non sic audisse fuisset)
 Votaque sancivit non benè facta deus.
 Nec mora, sed magnis ululatibus omnia complet ;
 Dumque cadunt manicæ (nam cecidère) suæ,
 Evohe *Bacche* fremit : sonitum capitolia reddunt
 Et penitus turres Evohe *Bacche* vocant.
 A Ocyùs hæc geminat, necnon geminare parabat,
 Quum fuit arbitrio lingua negata suo ; (tans
 Dumque palato hæsit, stupuit, pergitque volu-
 Multoties ; necdum fundit ob ore sonos :
 Indomitæque ut erat rabie, divinitus actus,
 Se torquet miris exagitatque modis.
 Labitur at tandem pronus ; nec deindè futurum
 Ut superum spectet, quem solet antè, polum :
 B Vultus enim subito cæpit mutarier illi,
 Inque pedem gracilem jam tenuata manus :
 De digitis fiunt unguis ; mutatque lacertos
 Cruribus ; & infra bestia totus erat.
 Os in rictum abiit, naresque à fronte remittit
 Longiùs ; aurículas majus acumen habet :
 Plura cani similis ; sed dispar laude fideque ;
 Atque comans villis cauda pependit olens.
 Cernere erat nusquam generis vestigia primi ;
 C Et tantum fraudes ingeniumque manet.
 Nunc etiam caulis gravis & pastoribus errat ;
 Et vulpem metuunt quem timuere virum.
Berwick, Jan. 31. PONEROMASTIÆ.

As the author declares his poem is
 founded only on a report, that this lord
 endeavoured to defraud the ax, by
 D much drinking of wine, we think it but
 just to add that the impartial account
 of his behaviour, in answer to such
 report says, that his lordship never
 drank, while in custody, above two
 pints in a day, and declared “ he never
 was drunk,” but that the report might
 arise from a considerable quantity of
 brandy and rum, which was used at
 night and morning to bathe his legs.

*Proposal to augment the FOUNDLING
 HOSPITAL FUND, in order to admit
 all Children that are offer'd, and ly-
 ing in women.*

S I R,

W Hile the genius of this nation was
 depressed by a religion, which
 enslaves mankind, dishonours God, and
 destroys virtue, all our acts of publick
 liberality were vain, selfish and superstiti-
 ous ; to expiate our sins, we contribut-
 ed to support in idleness and luxury
 great numbers, who having renounced
 society and all relative duties, were a
 growing burthen upon the community.

But since the reformation has banish-
 ed ignorance, and restored christianity,
 we have nobly distinguished ourselves
 by donations of another kind, such as
 are truly stiled *charities* ; for it is sure-
 ly an exercise of that most christian
 virtue, to heal the sick, feed the hungry,
 cloath

cloath the naked, and inform the ignorant.

Among these, the raising a fund for maintaining and educating exposed and deserted young children, appears to be the most excellent, with respect to its objects, its motives, and its use.

The objects of this charity are those alone who suffer by the faults, follies or indigence of others, and who consequently have the strongest claim to the benevolence of mankind.

The motives must be disinterested, because those who receive the munificence cannot so much as acknowledge the obligation.

Its use is most important and extensive, as the number of useful hands are not only immediately increased by the number of children thus preserved, but their descendants will be free from the diseases which are propagated by almost all the lowest class of mankind, who are brought up in want, nastiness, and iniquity.

But these truly desirable ends can be answered but in part, till the present fund is encreased by the accession of new and liberal benefactions; for as the unhappy mother who murders her infant at its birth, is not moved by the fear of expence, but of shame, nothing but an hospital, which shall be always open to receive the infant as soon as it is born, can remove her motive to destroy it; for her character will be effectually ruined by keeping it till there happens to be a vacancy. And but a few of those who might be good seamen, or useful mechanics, are now preserved from starving with a parish nurse, or becoming the pests of society, by being early abandoned to the pressing necessities of life, without having been taught any honest method to supply them.

It is therefore hoped, that a proposal to render this charity more extensive, and equal to its original intention, will be favourably received by those worthy trustees and governors, who have already generously contributed to it, and that their interest with the members of the legislature will not be wanting to promote an act not below its notice.

The proposal is, that an additional payment, double at least, may be made at all the turnpikes throughout the kingdom by those who pass on *Sundays*.

A very short clause, inserted in an act, will serve for this purpose, obliging the collectors or commissioners for each turnpike to account with the trea-

surer of the hospital for one moiety of the toll received every *Sunday*.

It is computed that the money received on *Sundays*, only at the several turnpikes round *London*, * amounts to near 800*l. per Ann.* And it is hoped that if the fund for this charity should receive an annual increase, of which this sum is but part, and the voluntary contributions should continue, the plan may be extended to the reception of lying in women, which would not only preserve many valuable lives among the poor, but by being a proper school for midwives, also preserve great numbers both of mothers and children in the middling and higher stations of life, who now perish thro' their ignorance. An hospital of this purpose has already been founded with great success in *Dublin*.—The benefit of this scheme is, that the collectors are already appointed, and the accounts will be no trouble; a small allowance for remitting the money will be the only deductions, and sure no person will grudge so small a trifle, as it will be to every one that shall pay to it.

If any good effect shall result from laying these considerations before your numerous readers, and particularly the trustees and governors of the foundling hospital, I am sure you will share the pleasure of, Sir, Yours &c.

* *Mile-end, Stratford, Hackney, Kingsland, Islington, Pancrass, Tottenham-court, Tyburn, Hyde-Park, Kensington, Chelsea.* And on the *Surry* side, *St Thomas a Watering, New Cross, Vauxhall, Lambeth and Newington.*

April 29. We have received ten translations of *Grotius's Adamus Exul*—besides what may come to-morrow.

** In answer to *A. B.*'s assertion that a point of pure revelation is a *fundamental maxim in physics*, viz. that there has been no new species of beings created since the close of the great creating week (*see p. 128*)—we have receiv'd a letter from *E. B.* with this motto,

A new generation of fools. *Wisd. 19. 2.*

The Weekly Journals this month are mostly upon trite topics, and not preferable to what we have selected. The *Westminster Journal* of the 25th, indeed, makes some queries, why *French* fleets go and return *invisible* to ours? and why certain commanders are terrified by *French* merchant ships, and take them for a royal fleet from *Brest*?

A particular ACCOUNT of the Insurrection at GENOA; from a paper printed at Ratibon in Germany, Dec. 27, 1746, by the Emperor's Authority. (See Vol. XVI. p. 669. Jan. last p. 13, and Feb. p. 73.)

ON December 5, a company of imperial cannoneers drew out of the arsenal at Genoa a train of artillery, destin'd for the service of the army in Provence. Chance, curiosity, or, very possibly, some other consideration, had drawn together a great number of porters and chairmen, who look'd on with an eye, that might be said to repeat what had been whispered some days before, *that the liberty of the Republick and her cannon would suddenly depart together.* There happened a mischance to one of the carriages. The cannoneers invited some of the spectators to assist them. The negative answer given by the greatest part, and the manner in which it was given, provoked the officer, who commanded the cannoneers, to employ his cane, in hopes that kind of persuasion might have met with better success. But a shower of stones with which himself and his people were suddenly saluted, obliged them to lay aside the business for that day.

On the 6th, between fifty and sixty grenadiers were sent to the same place, where this scene had passed, in order to cover the cannoneers, who had orders to return to their work. The same sort of spectators that looked on the day before were got together again, but in greater numbers, and all of them provided with fire-arms. They came to blows, no body can tell how. An officer and nineteen grenadiers were killed, and the rest obliged to retire. The following night was very quiet, as indeed the former had been, and as if nothing extraordinary had passed in either of the days before.

On the 7th, the senate ordered fifty men, of the troops of the republick, to take post at the gate of *Bisagno*. (Gent. Mag. APRIL 1747.)

The people, who, at the sound of a certain bell, assembled in an instant, to the number of upwards of 10,000, in the suburbs and in the city, attacked the gate of *Bisagno*, without any ceremony, and made themselves masters of it. At the same time, the post office was secured, and the letters taken away, eight palaces pillaged, and the arsenal broke open. The people, by this time, formed a little sort of an army, as well in respect to numbers, which increased every moment, as by the arms and artillery with which they were furnished, and took post in the great street of *Balbi*, the avenues of which they barricadoed with trunks, chests, tables, and other furniture, which they brought out of the eight houses they had plundered.

These dispositions were interrupted by a sort of truce. Some propositions were made to the revolters. They likewise made propositions on their part; and went so far as to demand hostages. Their other propositions were not at all less ridiculous and unacceptable than this.

The doge and senate, during this suspension of arms, sent an officer of their troops to the Marquis *de Botta*, to assure him, that they had no part at all in this event, and that they were ready to do whatever he should think fit to command them. The marquis gave them instructions to arm the soldiers of the republick, who, to the number of 4 or 5000, were in and about the city, to the end that they the next day might fall upon the revolters, on the signal given for the imperial troops on their side to begin the attack.

The Genoesse officer employed in this negotiation, had been formerly in the service of the house of *Austria*. He was the same person who commanded at *Nissa* under General *Doxat*, and who was discharged, as all the world knows, when the other lost his head at *Belgrade*.

On the 8th, agreeable to the answer given by that officer, the imperial infantry entered into *Genoa*, preceded by about 100 horse, and some companies of grenadiers. The mutineers saluted them with their cannon, charged with cartridge-shot, and made, from the posts which they had occupied, so brisk, so regular, and so continual a fire, that other measures would have certainly been taken, if the diversion concerted with the senate had not hitherto been relied on. However, some posts were forced, and a good many prisoners taken, among whom were found *Genoese* officers in disguise, and abundance of very honest gentlemen from the galleys, who very frankly owned they had their liberty given them, upon condition of bearing arms against the imperialists. But the inhabitants in the suburbs beginning also to rise, and the number of revolvers in the city increasing every moment, instead of diminishing, the imperialists were obliged to retire fighting, without being able to withdraw nine companies of grenadiers and fusiliers, of which two were in the mole, and seven in the *Bisagno*. They were likewise obliged to abandon their magazines, and a great part of their baggage and equipage; among the rest the marquis *de Botta*, and count *Choteck*, commissary-general, lost theirs. But as the only point in question was to secure the communication with *Lombardy*, the single point kept in view was the gaining the pass of the *Bochetta*, and taking such a position as might admit of waiting for the succours necessary for recovering *Genoa*; and this was accordingly executed in the night between the 8th and 9th, before the inhabitants of *Ponçevera* could make themselves masters of the defiles.

Some days before this insurrection there had been very great debates in an assembly of the senate, on the subject of the subsistence of the imperial troops. The minds of the senators were so heated upon this occasion, that

they were very near coming to blows. The doge seeing that the party that opposed the demands of the imperialists were a third stronger than they that were for complying with that demand, adjourned the debate without putting any question. But having been informed soon after, that a senator went to the marquis *de Botta*, and desired him to take the republic under her imperial majesty's protection, and had received for answer, that he had no orders upon that head, his serenity thought fit to send him to prison, as a betrayer of the public liberty. This step, which had a very rigorous appearance, heightened the uneasiness and ill-humour of the people, who were already enough disposed to take fire; and joined to the insinuations of officers up and down the town, who were very desirous of disappointing the expedition into *Provence*, by making a diversion of a new kind, brought about the darling scheme of a general insurrection, by which the populace were drawn in, to hazard all the little they have left, in favour of those for whom they have sacrificed all they have lost; as if the way to get out of present difficulties was obstinately to persist in that road, by which they were brought into them.

If to these reflections we add, that it is impossible 6 or 7000 people should get together as it were in an instant at the ringing of a bell, if they had not previously agreed to rise upon that signal: If we give a due attention to another circumstance, which was, that the first step that the people took after they rose, was to possess themselves of that gate precisely, which proved of the greatest consequence to them in the course of the insurrection: If we remark, that they plundered only a very few palaces, and those belonging to several families, that there were reasons they should plunder: If we take notice of the inaction of the troops of the republick, notwithstanding the measures concerted with the senate on the

the 7th: If we remember, that their officers in disguise were taken among the prisoners, and on what terms the galley-slaves were released: and last of all, if we call to mind, that expedient which has so little of a vulgar notion in it, of securing the letters at the post-office, in order to be apprised of the intelligence given and received, it is not possible for us to avoid perceiving that more than the common people were in the scheme, especially as some letters were received from Genoa, dated Dec. 3, written by some ladies, which intimated that a design of great consequence was in agitation, and that a few days would make it appear, that low as Genoa was fallen, she was not totally abandoned by Heaven, or by her allies.

As it is very surprizing, that the Marquis de Botta and the Germans, who must have known how often this city has changed its government and masters, did not take proper precautions to guard against such an event, it will not be amiss to give our readers a short history of this state.

THE territory of Genoa comprehends the country antiently called *Liguria Maritima*; it was possessed by the Romans, by right of conquest. On the ruin of their empire it fell into the hands of the Lombards or Lombards; and when their kingdom was ruined by Charlemagne, it submitted to him and his successors; till in 1099 the inhabitants threw off the yoke of foreigners, and the city chose consuls to govern their republick. This is the æra from whence they date their liberty, and whence it appears, that this commonwealth is near 650 years old; They have, however, changed their government often, and more frequently their masters. They have been many times subdued; sometimes reduced almost to the condition of slaves; but sooner or later they have shook off the yoke, and recovered their liberty.

In 1257 they rejected their consuls, and chose a president. Five years after they restored their consuls; who continued till 1339, when a popular faction chose a duke; who some time after was banished, but was restored again, and succeeded by 15 or 16 other dukes, who reigned about 33 years. After this they submitted to the French in 1396. About 13 years after they massacred the French, and submitted to the Marquis of Montferrat. In 1413 they revolted from him, and chose elective dukes. One of them, Thomas Fregossa, resigned it in 1421 to the Duke of Milan. In 1435 the Genoese recovered their liberty; and were governed by their dukes till 1458, that they recalled the French; whom they drove out again three years after. For three years more they were governed by seven successive dukes. Then they submitted again to the dukes of Milan. They shook them off again in 1478. After which, they were governed by dukes of their own till 1488, that they submitted again to the Dukes of Milan. Lewis XII. of France took this town in 1499. It revolted in 1506; but was retaken sword in hand by the French king that same year, when the people cried for mercy, which was granted. The French king placed a governor there; but they drove him out in 1512, and chose a duke, whom the French drove out next year. In a month after they were again expelled, but soon restored by means of Octavian Fregosa, who governed them till 1522, when he was drove out by the Marquis de Pescara, general for the emperor Charles V.

While the affairs of Genoa were in this fluctuating situation, there was a native of that city at the head of a small fleet, which he so managed as to cast the scale, in Italy at least, between the two great powers of France and Spain; and though he changed sides often, yet he never changed his principle of love to his country. This

was the great and good *Andrew Doria*. He was in the service of the *Fr. K. Francis I.* at the time this last revolution happened, but he soon recovered the city from out of the hands of the *Imperialists*, and restored it to the *French*, who might have kept it, if they had kept him; but from the natural vanity and violence of that nation, they attributed all things to themselves, treated the *Genoese* ill, and *Andrew Doria* worse. Upon this, he quitted the *French*, and went over to the *Imperialists*. In 1527 he presented himself with his gallies before the port of *Genoa*, with 500 foot soldiers on board, and enter'd without resistance. *Theodore Trivulce*, marshal of *France*, and governor of *Genoa*, soon found himself invested by 40,000 *Genoese*. He made a gallant defence, but was obliged by famine to surrender. The *Genoese* then offered the sovereignty to *Andrew Doria*, and the emperor pressed him to accept it; but he would have his country absolutely free. He established 28 families of the old nobility, and to them joined 24 of the new, and put the republic in a condition of recovering *Savona*, *Ovada*, *Novi*, and *Gavi*, which rendered their territories round and compleat; and afterwards established that form of government that has lasted ever since.

But in the first night of 1547, the young Count of *Lavagna* at once made himself master of the city, killed the nephew of *Doria*, and seized the gallies; but slipping in the dark between two, and being heavily armed, he was drowned. On this *Doria*, issuing from his palace with a few followers, dispersed the conspirators, and restored the republic to its freedom a second time. The emperor advised him to build a citadel, to awe the place, and prevent such accidents for the future; but he declined it, and died, as he had lived, with unblemished reputation.

In 1573, the old and new nobility quarrelled, which occasioned a

sedition, attended with some acts of violence; but an agreement was brought about, which kept all things quiet till 1624; when the King of *France*, and the Duke of *Savoy*, entered into a secret agreement to share the dominions of the republic between them; but a conspiracy, which was to have preceded, being discovered, the D. of *Savoy* was pleased to accept of 60,000 crowns of gold, in lieu of his pretensions. Yet in 1672 these were revived, and a war began, by which both parties lost considerably, which induced them to make a peace.

From hence the *Genoese* being obliged to take some part in the affairs of *Italy*, were constantly attached to the house of *Austria*, who having borrowed from them large sums upon the taxes in the kingdom of *Naples* had wisely bought them with their own money. This so provoked *Lewis XIV.* that in 1684 he sent a squadron to bombard their city, which reduced them to such distress, that they were obliged to submit to the terms prescribed them, and to send their doge and four principal senators, to beg his most christian majesty's pardon, tho' they had never injured him.

In the last general war they endeavoured to maintain a neutrality, in order to avoid giving offence to either party. But this succeeded very indifferently: We took their ships, from a persuasion that their cargoes belonged to *French* merchants; and his most christian majesty *Lewis XIV.* declared their vessels good prize, because the *Imperial* officers and soldiers were transported in them, tho' they could not help it. At the close of that war the *Genoese* purchased the marquissate of *Final*, to which they always pretended a right, from the late emperor *Charles VI.* and the duke of *Savoy* whose troops were then in possession of that country, evacuated it to them, and it was afterwards most solemnly secured to them by the treaty of *Utrecht*.

No doubt this people thought themselves highly injured by the art

trary disposal of their territory to the king of *Sardinia*, by the treaty of *Worms* in 1743, (when there was no cause of complaint against them;) against which all their remonstrances in repeated memorials, at the courts of *Vienna* and *London*, could not obtain redress. To this may be added some other motives, which, when laid together, were, perhaps, of no less efficacy to induce them to take part with the enemies of the house of *Austria*; such as the estates of some of their leading nobility being in the kingdom of *Naples*, the great debt contracted by *Spain* to the bank, but especially the unpromising aspect of the *Austrian* affairs in *Italy*, just before the republick lent her assistance to the house of *Bourbon*.

Remedy for SIZY BLOOD.

MR URBAN,

THE want of bleeding in sufficient quantities in cases of fizy blood, being very fatal to many people, especially in country places, thro' fear and prejudice, has induc'd me to communicate the following observations.

I have remark'd three sorts of fizy blood, but the first only can be properly call'd fizy, having on its surface when cold a kind of size or jelly. The second sort has been justly compar'd to buff leather both for its colour and toughness; when it is very bad, it acquires such a hardness on its surface, as not to be penetrated even with a sharp instrument. In the third sort, the grumous part of the blood collects itself into almost a perfect globe, with a very small surface, and that hard and impenetrable; the under part likewise has near the hardness and solidity of flesh, and cuts like a piece of liver. Most people upon catching cold, or a stoppage of perspiration, contract a fizy blood, which if neglected soon acquires the property of the second sort, becomes hard and tough, and then they are generally attended with a pleurisy, peripneumony, rheumatick pains, or some other inflammatory distemper, in which the necessity of bleeding plentifully is well known; but if it happens, through the remission, or going off of the pain, bleeding has not been continu'd till the fiziness disappear'd, those people generally relapse, or fall into some chronical disorder, or

lingering illness, which, if not timely reliev'd by repeated bleedings, mostly ends in death. But what I would principally remark is this; that I have frequently observ'd that people of a lax fibre are liable to contract a state of fizy blood without any, or very little pain, and these chiefly suffer because bleeding is scarce thought necessary, though full as expedient as in a pleurisy, or any other inflammatory distemper. As to the third sort of blood mention'd, this is seldom seen, because the patient generally dies before it arrives at such a compactness. Whoever considers what must be the necessary consequence of having fizy blood, must needs see it must occasion the most direful obstructions; or if the patient lives long enough, by its long stagnation in the smaller vessels, it at length putrefies, and occasions the worst of fevers, not much unlike the plague-itself; and this seems to be the case of those cattle which die of the present reigning distemper amongst them, it having been observ'd that they stink intolerably, even before they are dead, and then the distemper is highly infectious. This distemper of fizy blood is much commoner to the inhabitants of this island, than is generally imagin'd; and when it arrives at such a degree of hardness on its surface, as not to be penetrated, cannot be reliev'd, by any method or medicine, but frequent bleeding, till it becomes more tender. I am persuaded, many useful lives might be sav'd if this was duly attended to, and in many cases, though unattended with pain, if a small quantity of blood was to be taken away for tryal, and found fizy, those people would stand a much better chance by relying upon bleeding only, than any course of physick. All medicines which occasion any sort of evacuations seem to increase the fiziness of the blood, by lessening the quantity of the serum. Any person that has fizy blood may with great safety lose six or eight ounces once a week, or oftner, if pain or any troublesome symptom make it necessary, even to an hundred ounces and more; but if they leave off bleeding before the blood becomes tender, it is all to no purpose; if they are able to go abroad; riding on horse-back will greatly assist, together with a diluting diet. If any one know a medicine which would take off such fiziness of the blood without such excessive bleeding, he wou'd merit the thanks of many thousands by making it publick; for, besides the prejudice

udice which most people conceive against such frequent bleedings, it is in itself attended with some inconveniences, and not always with success. But if any think themselves in possession of such a medicine, let them make a fair tryal after once bleeding only, where the blood on its surface is hard and impenetrable, and if the patient recovers, and upon taking away a little blood it be found sound and good, then, I think, they may fairly say, they are in possession of the best medicine in the world. Where the blood is only simply fizy, once or twice bleeding with the usual method of practice generally relieves; but in the second and third sort of blood, where it is hard and impenetrable on its surface, all known medicines seem to lose their effect, even blistering how serviceable soever in the beginning here proves useless: The neutral salts whether natural or artificial are much too weak, the volatile salts carry off too much serum by sweat, as do the fixt ones by urine, to be of any service; nor is it safe to use steel, or any other medicine that has a heating property; the rougher preparations of mercury and antimony are equally dangerous. In a word whoever is so unhappy as to contract such a state of hard fizy blood, in my opinion, would do better to trust wholly to bleeding, and a very thin and slender diet, abstaining from all meat and the broth of it, all fermented and spirituous liquors, and keeping as much as possible from bed. Many people labouring under chronical diseases, some (as it is called for want of a name expressive enough) under a complication of distempers, will upon examination find they have fizy blood, which if not had regard to, can expect little benefit from method or medicine. The great encomiums that have been bestow'd upon tar-water, made me hope it might do something in the case of fizy blood; but upon the most diligent observations I have been able to make, could never find it of any service where the blood is impenetrable; so that I have always been forc'd to have recourse to bleeding again, though I must confess it seems to have a considerable effect in the beginning before the blood becomes too hard, and at the latter end when the blood begins a little to relent; so that those people who depend so much upon the use of tar-water would do well to examine the state of their blood, and if found fizy not wholly to rely on it. The following is a much more agreea-

ble medicine, not offensive to the nicest palates, and will answer all the purposes as well, if not better than tar-water, if assisted with bleeding where fizy blood makes it necessary.

A Take the rind of four or five fresh well scented lemons or Seville oranges pared as thin as possible, put them into a silver tankard or some such vessel, and pour upon them a quart of rain or soft river water, made hot, but not to boil, let them stand close cover'd till it is almost cold, or but as warm as milk from the cow, then pour the clear liquor upon four ounces of the finest *Venice* turpentine, stirring it well for an hour, let it stand cover'd for twenty four hours, then strain it through a flannel for use, to be used in the same manner and dose as tar-water.

C A private LETTER sent from one QUAKER to another.

Friend JOHN,

I Desire thee to be so kind to go to one of those *sinful men in the flesh*, called an *attorney*, and let him take out an *instrument with a seal fixed thereunto*, by means whereof we may seize the *outward tabernacle* of *George Green*, and bring him before the *lamb-skin men* at *Westminster*, and teach him to do, as he would be done by: And so I rest thy friend in the light. R. G.

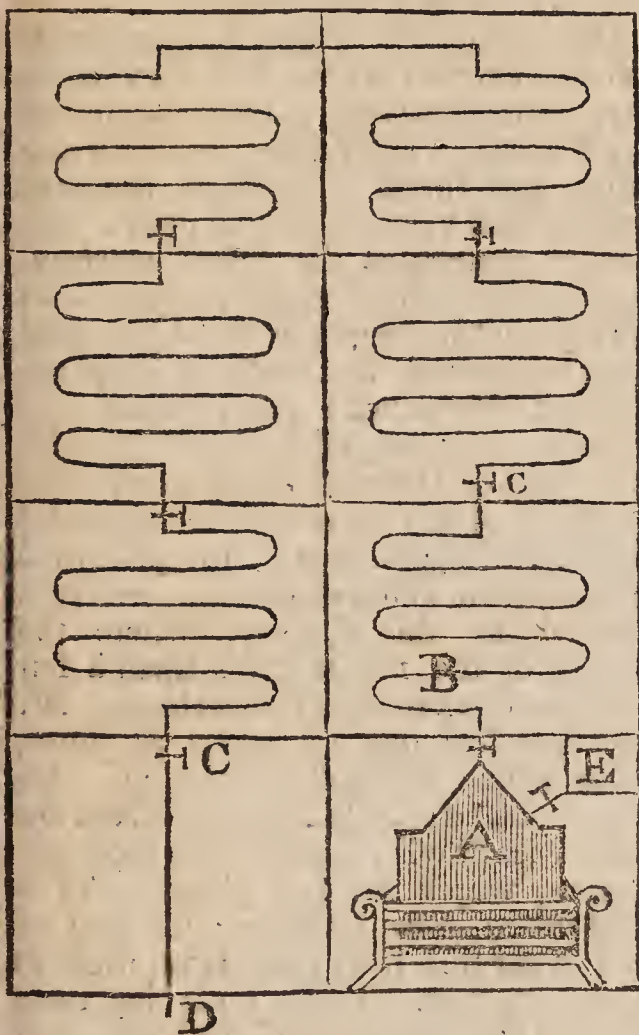
E Method to prevent Ships from leaking, tho' their bottoms are eaten by worms, and no longer fit for service; also to free them from Vermin. By Col. Wm Cook.

F First caulk well the inside planks or lining, then fill the vacant space between the timbers and the out and inside planks, with boiling pitch or rosin so high as the main gun deck. The pitch being put in very hot will run into every the smallest cranny, and make the ship as tight as a bottle, and at the same time ballast her.—There will be no room for vermin, as rats, &c. and the pitch serve many uses when taken out, and, therefore, will not be a great expence.

G Method to warm Rooms by the Steam of boiling Water. By Col. Wm Cook.

A ALL the rooms in an house may be sufficiently warmed from the kitchen fire, by fixing over it A, a copper with a still head, from whence goes B, a leaden or copper pipe heated by the steam

steam from the boiling water, through 8 rooms, traversing that end or side of the wall where the chimney might be. It has stop cocks as at C, C, by which the steam may be suffer'd to pass fast or slow, which at D vents itself; at E is a cistern of water to replenish the boiler.



An ACCOUNT of a DESCRIPTION of Iseland, and Groenland.—By M. JOHN ANDERSON, printed at Hamburgh 1746, 8vo, 328 Pages, and five Plates.

MR ANDERSON was born at Hamburgh, March 14, 1674. His father, a rich merchant, sent him to travel under a learned governor. He was a very curious and knowing person, particularly in the antient Northern languages, and in natural history, and a great collector of rarities, especially from the North. He had no less penetration in politics and civil interests, he became chief burgomaster, and was employ'd by his citizens in several embassies, which gave him opportunities of enriching his collection with new curiosities. He assisted at the congress of Baden in 1713 in behalf of his country, concluded a very advantageous treaty of peace with Lewis XV. in the first year of his reign, and was offer'd an employment at the British court by

King George I. soon after his accession, in consideration of his eminent qualities, but declined it. He dy'd May 3, 1743, aged 70, leaving a numerous family in very good circumstances. A multitude of schemes and sketches of works were found among his papers, but none finish'd except that before us, on which he had labour'd with great ardor and application, having furnish'd himself with instructions from merchants and other voyagers to the North, and filled his cabinet with animals and other rarities from thence.

Iseland (with which his work begins) is one of the largest islands in the world, being near 180 leagues in length, and 80 in breadth where broadest. It is encompassed on all sides with numbers of lesser isles, and abounds with rocks and mountains covered with ice and perpetual snows; these rocks are often torn from their seats by the violence of the waters, and render the roads impracticable.

Earthquakes are not so uncommon here as in other northern countries, since the island has its Volcano, or burning mountain (*Hecla*) which was believ'd the only one in those cold regions, till another was discover'd, Anno 1732, in the isle of *May*. The other mountains of the island seem to have been of the same kind, as almost all of them carry marks of combustions which they had suffer'd in former ages; neither have they yet entirely changed their nature, for not above 25 years ago a new Volcano vomited out flames, and large fragments of rocks towards *Portlands Bay*; the whole island was cover'd with the ashes that proceeded from its mouth, and even the sea was whiten'd with them for above 60 leagues along the shore.

Hecla is every where known, and therefore we shall only relate a curiosity which we learn from none but M. Anderson, who takes notice of a burning lake that sends forth gentle flames pretty regularly for 15 days together, and that this paroxysm returns thrice a year.

Volcanos have a natural relation to hot baths: Thus *Vesuvius* had the *Baiae* of the antients in its neighbourhood, and *Iseland* is full of springs naturally very hot, bubbling up like a boiling pot, so that meat has been dress'd therein. This mixture of hot waters, and eternal snows, is very extraordinary.

The most curious mineral of *Iseland*.

is its crystal, which has employ'd the greatest naturalists of the last age, *Huygens* and *Newton*. There is also jet, which is very hard, and strikes fire with the steel like agate; it seems to be a vitrify'd substance, produced by the subterraneous fire of that island.

They have sulphur, or brimstone, in abundance; and they meet with lumps of virgin sulphur, as big as one's fist, in marshy places. This commodity might be made an article of commerce of the island, since they send away near 300 tons of it every year to *Copenhagen*. But the peasants oppose these works, because they divert them from better employment, and waste that time which should be spent only in their fishery; this is their husbandry, as they draw their subsistence not from the gifts of the earth, but from the bounty of the sea. Besides, they have an odd persuasion that sulphur drives away the fish, and that they fly and avoid the very road that holds a ship laden with sulphur.

The vegetables make no great article; trees are rare, but you see here and there some bad willows, or juniper shrubs. The soil, however, is not quite steril as in *Groenland*, since it produces grass; and there are even very fine and rich pastures by the sides of brooks and torrents, which serve to feed vast numbers of sheep, that make part of the commerce of the island. *Cochlearia* (scurvy-grass) an infallible remedy for the scurvy; the *Lichen Eryngii Folio* (a kind of *Liverwort*, with a leaf like *Eryngo*) and the *Alga marina* (a sort of sea-weed) are the most useful herbs. This last is called *Sol* by the inhabitants; under its leaves there crystallises a kind of sweet salt, which they honour with the name of sugar, and feed their cattle with it when hay is scarce; the people themselves, who cannot be supposed very nice of taste in these climates, eat it also.

The most remarkable animal in *Iseland*, is a kind of little horses peculiar to this island, and pretty much in use among young princes and nobles, when they learn to ride.

The sheep who happen not to be housed in winter, are sometimes surprised with the snow; in this extremity, they know, by a particular instinct, the best way to preserve their lives. They huddle all together into a round close body, the united heat of which melts the snow, and raises a train of vapours, that directs the shepherd to the place

where his flock is bury'd*; he hastens thither, removes the snow, and often comes time enough to save these poor creatures. The *Iseland* sheep have another peculiarity, which is, that many of them have four, and some eight horns, and this is the more observable in that those few oxen and cows which live on the island have none.

The manner in which the inhabitants kill the animals whose flesh they eat is very particular, and a true anatomical experiment. They take a small narrow knife, and thrust it between the head and the first vertebra of the neck; this wound penetrates the spinal marrow, and the beast falls dead on the spot. No corn grows in the whole island, and they keep no poultry, but birds of prey are in great abundance; from hence are brought the finest falcons in the world. The king of *Denmark* sends every year an officer of his game to fetch them, and allows him a good salary; the price of a white falcon is ten crowns.——Owls abound in this country, where the length of the nights gives them a fair occasion of exercising their talents. *M. Anderson* had one as white as snow, from which he took a drawing. All the rocks and insects about the island are full of sea-fowls; hence come the finest downs, which are the plumage of a bird called *Aidur* or *Eider*; the best of it is what this fowl pulls from itself to make its nest. These birds lay their eggs in small crevices of the rocks, and places inaccessible to any but *Iselanders*, whom necessity teaches the art of clambering up the steepest rocks, for the sake of those eggs, and the dam besides when they can surprize her.

But though the land of *Iseland* be sterile and unfruitful, its barrenness is amply recompensed by the fecundity of the seas about it, which are full of innumerable shoals of fish, that make almost the whole of its commerce. *M. Anderson* here enlarges much upon the herring, the merchandize of which, he says, is worth more than the mines of *Peru*.

Cod, or stock-fish more abound in these seas than any other kind, and make the principal article of their fishery

* An old soldier relates that in *Flanders*, which has so often been the seat of war, the inhabitants not only dug holes in the earth to hide their riches, but plowed and sowed the ground—but that these places were discoverable in a morning by the want of dew upon the corn, as these sheep by the vapour from their breath.

ry. They slit the cod in two lengthways, then dry them under coverts of boards, afterwards string them, and carry them to the fish-ports, *where they are sold to foreigners.—Whales are not scarce in these seas, and the *Islanders* master these vast animals by cutting off their communication with the sea, and driving them before them with shouting and hallooing till they are stranded in some bay.

The Northern meteors are no curiosity here; the *Aurora Borealis* shines every night, and, in some measure, supplies the long absence of the sun, which seems to leave the inhabitants of the North with some regret, and may be seen longer than is warranted by the rules of astronomy; and even during the longest winter's night communicates a lustre, which makes a kind of day, that lasts an hour and half in four and twenty.—The northern cold prevents not the rising of exhalations, since thunder and tempests are more common in winter than summer.—Spring and autumn are banish'd from these climates. A long and tedious winter succeeds a summer, which begins not till towards the end of *June*, and hardly lasts till *September*; some of the hardest frosts are in *April*. (*Ses Vol. ix. p. 14.*)

The author endeavours to give us an exact idea of the inhabitants; they nearly resemble the *Groenlanders*, but by their commerce with *Europeans* they seem to have contracted some of our vices, besides some of their own natural defects. Drunkenness is predominant among them; all ages and sexes are much addicted to drinking of brandy, though adulterated with a nauseous mixture of train-oil or bad whey.

The natives are however very robust, hardy, and insensible to all injuries of the air. Distempers are very rare among them, and would be more so, were it not for their bad diet. They are wholly destitute of bread, and live only on fish, or flesh half putrefied. These alkaline aliments are not duly corrected by a sufficient proportion of acid vegetables, whence a great inclination to putrefaction must of consequence

* This name belongs to four ports of the island; the other eight are only for sheep, and some bullocks, which look too poorly to yield a great price; for which reason the *Danish* privileg'd merchants, who have the trade of the island in farm, would never frequent these fish-ports, were it not for a law which obliges them to load once at these ports, for twice loading at the fish-ports.

(*Gent. Mag. APRIL 1747.*)

prevail in their humours. Their slovenliness is insupportable; this, indeed, is the most general fault of the northern people, though excuseable in some measure from the impossibility of keeping themselves clean and neat during the long imprisonment in which they are confined by the snows and ice. Their habitations are very mean and despicable; they make them underground, to avoid the winds; their height is not above 10 or 11 feet, their breadth six, their length twenty, and a cow's allantois † serves instead of glass to cover some small holes, which deserve not the name of windows.

They are meer cowards, like the *Groenlanders* and *Laplanders*, and could never be made soldiers. Their sloth and indolence are almost invincible; none here learns a trade, but is obliged to provide himself with every little necessary, with which we are so readily furnished by our artificers.

Their trade is managed by truck, or bartering one commodity for another. The current money consists in dry'd fish, which must weigh two pounds, valu'd at 6 *Holland* duits, and all sums are estimated on that footing.

The prevailing or rather only religion is what they call the *Lutheran*. *M. Anderson* confesses, with sorrow, that it has wrought no great change in the hearts of the inhabitants; and he is sensible that the *Islanders* are subject to most vices of which the corrupt human nature is capable. Impurity, unknown among the *Groenlanders*, (*Mr Egede* makes an exception at their malquerades *See Vol. XIII. p. 643 D*) prevails here; and formerly it was under the protection of the laws.

The revenues of this island are no more than 28,000 piasters. The king exacts, in lieu of all his rights, 40 fish, or about 34 *Dutch* sous, of every inhabitant worth above 20 rixdollars.

This so poor, miserable, and slovenly race of people cannot live out of their own country. Experiments have been made for this purpose, and some of their youth have been educated abroad, taught trades, and given specimens

† A thin smooth membrane involving the calf. *Mr Egede* relates, that in *Groenland* the houses are built with stone or turf, 2 or 3 yards high, and a flat roof, and the windows on one side made with an intestine membrane of seals, or the maws of holybuts, dressed so as to be transparent; probably like our oil-paper windows.

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mens that they had reason and talents ; yet they could by no means be reconciled to a polite way of living, and it was found necessary to transport them back to their own disagreeable and shocking country. (*ibid* A.)

The *Amianthus*, says he, which M. *Egede* discover'd in *Groenland*, is found in *Siberia*, where it is made into small pieces of incombustible cloth. || They begin with hammering it, and so reducing it to a wool ; then they dip it in cold water, and work it with the hands, repeating this operation till the earth is quite washed from it, and the threads appear free and distinct. After this they dry the separated threads, work them with a pair of cards almost like cotton, then spin it, wetting the fingers with oil instead of water, and the weaver finishes the piece.

Our author has a very long and minute description of 15 species of whales. That of the *Narwhale* he describes from his own observations upon one of them taken in the *Elb*. It had but one horn and that on the left side of the head: But *Jacobæus* and *Tychonius* having observed that this animal has naturally two horns, and that it is meerly by accident that it is found but with one, they having actually seen the skull of the *Narwhale* arm'd with two horns, this is drawn in the same manner; and a foreign writer remarks, that it was very right to do so, it being not at all likely that there should be animals so irregular, as to have their right side so † different from the left.

|| We have already inserted (*See Vol. XIII. p. 596 and 641. also Vol. xv. p. 376.*) many curious passages from M. *Egede*'s description of *Groenland*, which Mr *Anderson* has translated from the *Danish*, and inserted in his work, but has added several things worthy notice.

† If this objection be admitted against fact, why should not there be two hearts, one on the right as well as one on the left side ? In the accurate description of the *Rhinoceros*, by the ingenious Dr *Parsons*, F.R.S. in *Philos. Transact.* Numb. 470, p. 534, we find that some have but one horn, others two, and also that the tail of a *Rhinoceros*, now in the R.S. Museum, has on the left side a brush of hair continued a great way higher up than on the right. In like manner the quills of birds, and the feet of badgers, are irregular. * Mr *Egede* says the *Narwhale* has a horn on the left side of his snout, the greatest length 14 feet, the use to penetrate the ice to get breath, and to raise sea weed for food, and he has a short one on the right snout, which does not come out of the flesh. He supposes, as the animals in the sea resemble land animals, that this is the sea-

uni-

The history of the cachelot (the *Sperma ceti* whale) is very remarkable. M. *Anderson* has given an anatomical detail of that fish, taken from the injudicious relations of seamen. The author says positively that the branches of the vessels containing that medicinal liquor call'd *sperma ceti*, extend themselves from the cavity of the cranium to all the extremities of the body, and that it is found between the muscles of cavities, and little vesicles which are full of it. This answers to the small tubes of the *membrana cellulosa*, which are extended on all sides between the muscles, and are no way related to the brain. So that the *sperma ceti* is not the produce of the brain of this animal, according to the common opinion, but of its fat. † The figure which M. *Anderson* gives us of the cachelot is very remarkable, and has the air of a monster. Its upper jaw is of an enormous size, and its lower very thin and very small, and furnished with a number of teeth, which enter the callous cavities of the upper jaw to which they are fitted.

Speaking of sea-calves, the author tells us, upon very credible evidence, that these animals are found in the great lake of *Baikal* in *Dauria*, at a vast distance from the sea.

The reflexions which he makes on the sociable life of the *Groenlanders* are very curious, as there may be observed among them, what was never expected to be seen, the state of pure nature,

unicorn, but is doubtful whether that of the land be not the *African Rhinoceros*, which has also a horn on his snout, rather than what is described by *Pliny* and others, with the body of a horse, a stag's head, and a horn in front, an animal not any where now to be found. [The horn of this whale and the *Rhinoceros* (being so rare) we shall represent on a plate.]

† Mr *Egede* says, that the *Sperma ceti* is prepared from the skull of the *Cachelot*, one yielding 20 or 24 tons of it. This seems a mistake, both as to place and quantity, for according to him this fish is but from 50 to 70 feet long, it is difficult to believe so much *Sperma ceti*, even unclarify'd, should be contained in the skull. He adds, indeed, that the upper part of his head is much longer than that of other whales.—He mentions also his unusual form: His spouts are in his forehead, and not on the hinder part of his head, as in other whales, his tongue thin and pointed, his under jaw armed with teeth, and he has but one eye, which is in on one * side of his head;—so that the *Groenlanders* come on the blind side of him. (*See the foregoing note, and the remark above at E Col. 1.*)

ture, a people self-govern'd, without king or chiefs, in perfect liberty, and yet with all the good faith, and all the honour and humanity of the most polite nations. (See Egede's relation, Vol. XIII. p. 643 B). It is very affecting to observe, by the manners of these simple people, that the essential difference between good and evil is more deeply engrav'd in the heart of man than certain writers are willing to allow, and that it may subsist without the force of laws. It is true, these disciples of nature have their failings, they are somewhat lazy and indolent: But then these defects are compensated by an extraordinary measure of equity, goodness, chastity, innocence, and even industry. When we read the history of the *Negroes*, and of almost all the *Africans*, we are apt to be disgusted with human nature, and nothing is so capable of reconciling us to ourselves, as the relations we read of a virtuous people.

N. B. Since our extract in 1743 of Mr Egede's Work, it has been translated into English, and published by Mess. Hitch and Austen (in 1745) with several cuts representing the Groenland dress, houses, manner of fishing, hunting, sports, exercise, &c. and one shewing how they swing on the slack rope (like our tumblers) which we mentioned Vol. XIII. p. 644 F. but by some accident that particular is omitted in the translation.

The SPEECH of Miss POLLY BAKER, before a Court of Judicature, at Connecticut near Boston in New-England; where she was prosecuted the fifth Time, for having a bastard child: Which influenced the Court to dispense with her Punishment, and induced one of her Judges to marry her the next Day.

MAY it please the honourable bench to indulge me in a few words: I am a poor unhappy woman, who have no money to fee lawyers to plead for me, being hard put to it to get a tolerable living. I shall not trouble your honours with long speeches; for I have not the presumption to expect, that you may, by any means, be prevailed on to deviate in your sentence from the law, in my favour. All I humbly hope is, that your honours would charitably move the governor's goodness on my behalf, that my fine may be remitted. This is the fifth

time, gentlemen, that I have been dragg'd before your court on the same account; twice I have paid heavy fines, and twice have been brought to publick punishment, for want of money to pay those fines. This may have been agreeable to the laws, and I don't dispute it; but since laws are sometimes unreasonable in themselves, and therefore repealed, and others bear too hard on the subject in particular circumstances; and therefore there is left a power somewhat to dispense with the execution of them; I take the liberty to say, that I think this law, by which I am punished, is both unreasonable in itself, and particularly severe with regard to me, who have always lived an inoffensive life in the neighbourhood where I was born, and defy my enemies (if I have any) to say I ever wrong'd man, woman or child. Abstracted from the law, I cannot conceive (may it please your honours) what the nature of my offence is. I have brought five fine children into the world, at the risque of my life; I have maintain'd them well by my own industry, without burthening the township, and would have done it better, if it had not been for the heavy charges and fines I have paid. Can it be a crime (in the nature of things I mean) to add to the number of the king's subjects, in a new country that really wants people? I own it, I should think it a praise-worthy, rather than a punishable action. I have debauched no other woman's husband, nor enticed any youth; these things I never was charg'd with, nor has any one the least cause of complaint against me, unless, perhaps, the minister, or justice, because I have had children without being married, by which they have misfed a wedding fee. But, can this be a fault of mine? I appeal to your honours. You are pleased to allow I don't want sense; but I must be stupefied to the last degree, not to prefer the honourable state of * wedlock, to the condition I have lived in. I always was, and still am willing to enter into it; and doubt not my behaving well in it, having all the industry, frugality, fertility, and skill in œconomy, appertaining to a good wife's character. I defy any person to say, I ever refused an offer of that sort: On the contrary, I readily consented to the only proposal of marriage that ever was made me, which was when I was a virgin; but too easily confiding in the person's sincerity

* See Maid's Soliloquy, Jan. Mag. p. 42.

Cerity that made it, I unhappily lost my own honour, by trusting to his; for he got me with child, and then forsook me: That very person you all know; he is now become a magistrate of this county; and I had hopes he would have appeared this day on the bench, and have endeavoured to moderate the court in my favour; then I should have scorn'd to have mentioned it; but I must now complain of it, as unjust and unequal, that my betrayer and undoer, the first cause of all my faults and miscarriages (if they must be deemed such) should be advanc'd to honour and power in the government, that punishes my misfortunes with stripes and infamy. I should be told, 'tis like, that were there no act of assembly in the case, the precepts of religion are violated by my transgressions. If mine is a religious offence, leave it to religious punishments. You have already excluded me from the comforts of your church communion. Is not that sufficient? You believe I have offended heaven, and must suffer eternal fire: Will not that be sufficient? What need is there, then, of your additional fines and whipping? I own, I do not think as you do; for, if I thought what you call a sin, was really such, I could not presumptuously commit it. But, how can it be believed, that heaven is angry at my having children, when to the little done by me towards it, God has been pleased to add his divine skill and admirable workmanship in the formation of their bodies, and crown'd it, by furnishing them with rational and immortal souls? Forgive me, gentlemen, if I talk a little extravagantly on these matters; I am no divine, but if you, gentlemen, must be making laws, do not turn natural and useful actions into crimes, by your prohibitions. But take into your wise consideration the great and growing number of batchelors in the country, many of whom, from the mean fear of the expences of a family, have never sincerely and honourably courted a woman in their lives; and by their manner of living, leave unproduced (which is little better than murder) hundreds of their posterity to the thousandth generation. Is not this a greater offence against the publick good, than mine? Compel them, then, by law, either to marriage, or to pay double the fine of fornication every year. What must poor young women do, whom custom hath forbid to solicit the men, and who cannot force themselves

upon husbands, when the laws take no care to provide them any; and yet severely punish them if they do their duty without them; the duty of the first and great command of nature, and of nature's God, *encrease and multiply*: A duty, from the steady performance of which, nothing has been able to deter me; but for its sake, I have hazarded the loss of the publick esteem, and have frequently endured publick disgrace and punishment; and therefore ought, in my humble opinion, instead of a whipping, to have a statue erected to my memory.

MR URBAN,

THE experiments of a very ingenious gentleman on glass tubes, communicated in your Magazine for February last, p. 65, gave me great pleasure. He calls them *surprising*, and I own at first glance they were so to me. However on second thoughts, I believe, all the phenomena may be accounted for from an obvious, and familiarly known principle in physics, which is no other than this, that *bodies are expanded by heat*.

Boerhaave tells us, that one effect of fire is *dilatation* of all solid bodies, and particularly, that an iron bar heated, *increases* in all its dimensions.

This being so, suppose a rod of metal, or a glass tube laid before a fire; the parts turn'd towards the fire being more heated, and consequently more expanded than the opposite ones, will oblige the rod, or tube to put on the figure of a *curve*, convex towards the fire.

Such of your ingenious readers, as will give themselves the trouble to compute the effect of this curvature in every case of the experiments, will, I believe, be surprized to find, how exactly every circumstance is this way accounted for. I could with pleasure enter into the detail, but am afraid of taking up too much room. I shall only add, that it seems probable, these experiments may afford hints capable of being improv'd to very amusing, and even advantageous purposes in *mechanicks*.

March 23, I am, Yours, &c.
1747. O. S.

[The Rev. and ingenious Mr Granville Wheeler, F. R. S. assigns the same reason, in two letters to the Royal Society, printed in the *Transact.* Numb. 476, when he says, that he thought he could discern the curve or swelling of the tube.]

S. U.

M^e

Memorial of the Abbe DE LA VILLE, presented to their High Mightinesses the States General, by the Secretary of France, April 17, 1747.

High and Mighty Lords,

THE king has commanded me to communicate to your High Mightinesses the declaration, of which I have the honour to send you the annexed copy.

At the same time that you will there see the just motives, which have determin'd the military operations, the plan of which his majesty has at length been obliged to approve, you will there discover also what the king's intentions are with regard to the re-establishment of peace, and the true interest of the *United Provinces*.

The king finds himself at this time under so much the more regret absolutely necessitated to continue the war, as the territory of the republick is perhaps ready to be the theatre of it; and his majesty desires nothing more sincerely than to inspire your High Mightinesses, before it is too late, with resolutions worthy your vigilance, and the wisdom of your government.

It belongs only to your High Mightinesses to prevent the dangers with which your territories are threatned; you may even yet, by taking proper precautions for the security and repose of your people, open the way to a general peace.

'Tis your confidence, and not your possessions, which the king seeks to obtain; and his majesty will earnestly lay hold of every occasion, in a juncture so critical, to demonstrate to your High Mightinesses the most real effects of his esteem and affection.

I have nothing to add, after executing this order of the king, but to repeat to your High Mightinesses a tender of my profound respect, and my acknowledgement for the marks of benevolence with which you have been pleased to honour me to this present, and of which I entreat you will vouchsafe the continuance.

Sign'd, L'Abbe DE LA VILLE.

Done at Versailles, April 13.

Presented April 17.

DECLARATION communicated, by order of the King of France, to the States General of the United Provinces.

ALTHOUGH the king has hitherto had most just cause to complain of the unbounded succours with which the *United Provinces* have assisted the Queen of *Hungary*, yet his majesty was not willing to consider the States General as his direct enemies.

The regard which he has constantly had for them, and the propositions which, on different occasions, have been made to them by his ministers, are demonstrations of the sincere disposition his majesty has always had, not only to keep the theatre of war at a distance from the territory and neighbourhood of the *United Provinces*, but also to procure them the glory

of contributing effectually to re-establish peace between the powers at war.

With this salutary view it was, that the king, in the month of *July*, 1742, entrusted with the ministers of the republick his pacifick intentions, and the just and reasonable conditions, upon which his majesty then consented to terminate the troubles with which *Europe* was unhappily disturbed.

The king, not to leave any doubt concerning the purity of his intentions, and the entire confidence which he is ready to place in their High Mightinesses, offer'd even to yield up *Dunkirk* to be garrison'd by their troops.

His majesty has constantly from that period professed the same moderation, and the same desire of peace, without having the consolation to inspire the *United Provinces* with sentiments so agreeable to the particular interest of their republick, and the general advantage.

Not content by private advances to excite the zeal of the states general, the king proposed to them, by a public memorial, which his minister presented to them in *September* 1745, the assembling of a congress to treat without delay on the great work of peace.

In short, it was not possible for his majesty to shew any further testimony of his affection and confidence for the States General, and the respect he had for them.

The same respect would have been still observed, did not reasons of war, and the security of the conquests which his majesty has made from the Queen of *Hungary*, absolutely require on his part the most speedy and effectual precautions to guard them from the designs of his enemies. If the republic had not afforded them an azylum in its territory, and furnish'd them with succours of all kinds without limitation, the king would not have found himself under an indispensable necessity to interrupt the multitude of resources, for perpetuating, mangre all his efforts, a war which has already continu'd but too long.

Compelled, therefore, only by these circumstances, and the conduct of the *United Provinces*, his majesty has permitted the general of his forces to take indifferently all the measures, which his military skill and experience shall suggest, to prevent the enemy's army from molesting the lawful possession of his conquests, and to secure the repose of his new subjects.

The king had been justify'd if he had, at the beginning of the last campaign, entered with his whole army on the territory of the States General, because they had afforded a retreat to the troops at enmity with *France*; but his majesty believing the sincerity of the overtures made to him to re-establish peace, suspended the execution of an enterprize, which not only the laws of war, but the bad condition of the allied army would equally have warranted.

The king preferr'd the advantageous sentiment which he had of the candour and good faith of the republick, to the general opinion entertain'd throughout *Europe*, that, under the specious veil of negotiation, its real intention was

was to procure the necessary delays for warding off the approaching danger, and to prepare still greater efforts for continuing the war.

These suspicions were confirmed by the difficulties which were affectingly raised to the opening of the conferences at *Breda*; difficulties not only unforeseen, but contrary to the express engagements made with the king; difficulties, which could have no other motive but to embarrass more and more the negotiations for peace, and prevent their success.

And that this was the motive, events have render'd but too manifest. The troops of *Holland* having in 1744 enter'd on the territories of *France*, in the plains of *Lisse* and *Cisoing*, without the States General pretending by this invasion to make direct war on the king, his majesty declares, that in this step, to which he is compelled, of entering the territory of the republick, his design is not to come to a rupture with her, but only to stop or prevent the dangerous effects of the protection which she gives to the troops of the *Queen of Hungary*, and the *King of England*.

It will not be reasonable to expect that the king should, to his own prejudice, shew a scrupulous forbearance in regard to the pretended neutrality of powers acting as auxiliaries to his enemies, while they themselves exercise the greatest oppression against his majesty's allies, even such as never once exceeded the bounds of the strictest neutrality.

Nevertheless the king, to demonstrate as much as possible what he owes to himself, together with those benevolent sentiments which he still entertains for the States General, has expressly enjoined the commandant of his army to take care that the *French* troops, entering on the territories of the *United Provinces*, shall observe the strictest discipline, and regulate their operations only from necessity. His majesty, far from inclining to give any disturbance to the religion, the government, or to the commerce of the republic, is, on the contrary, disposed to grant all protection to the subjects of the States General, his majesty being persuaded that their conduct will be answerable to his so favourable intentions.

Lastly, to give a more convincing testimony of the sincerity of his majesty's design, which is only directed to frustrate the evil disposition of his enemies, and to overcome their inflexibility to all proposals for accommodation, his majesty declares, that he will consider the places and countries, he shall be obliged to take possession of for his own security, no otherwise than a pledge, which he promises to restore, as soon as the *United Provinces* shall give convincing proofs that they will no longer furnish to the enemies of his crown succours of any kind, which are one of the principal causes of the continuance of the war.

The king desires only the establishment of the publick tranquillity, upon just and solid foundations; and the interest which his majesty takes in the safety and happiness of the States General causes him to behold, with regret, that they persist in sacrificing to certain fo-

reign considerations, and unjust prejudices, their treasures, their troops, their possessions, their tranquillity, and perhaps the form of their government.

ON FEMALE EDUCATION.

S I R,

MANY, very many, and very good essays, have been wrote on the subject of education; and if they had met with the wish'd for success, it would have been needless to have said a word more; however, my mite is at the service of the ladies, the fashion of whose dress I shall not meddle with, but confine my pen entirely to the topic of education.

By education then I mean a teaching young minds those things, which, by nature, they have no idea of, and without which they would be wholly unbiassed. Education naturally has a tendency to some particular end, and reason tells us that end should be the good of the person taught, which must be determined by the same reason, wherever there is no better light to guide us.

Consider we then the present method of educating of our daughters abstractedly from our duties as Christians; and let us with all gentleness see, whether the pretty creatures are not unhappily biassed, to theirs, and their future families misfortunes, through the mistakes of their parents, by that very education, which reason tells us should be the greatest preservative against their making a wrong judgment of things.

Gay as our present race of females are, they would be shock'd should we pretend to doubt they hoped to see their daughters lead the lives of virtuous wives; no less would it shock them (as indeed it ought) should we suppose them capable of seeing with unconcern the ruin of their children; but greater still would be their trouble, should we prove them the authors of their childrens future misfortunes.

Whilst we are in this world, there must be different ranks of men, and some by birth, and others by fortune, will have a superiority over the rest of mankind; but let us be great, or let us be little, decency requires we should play the part allotted; and 'tis as ridiculous in real life, for inferiors to ape their superiors, as it is in the footman on the stage to mimick the fine gentleman, his master. But is not the same done in real life? Are not our daughters

ters undistinguishably educated? Is not the first thing taught, pleasure and expence? And do we not seem so much afraid of wronging our taste for politeness, that little miss can scarcely lisp out pappapa and mamma, before she has a relish for public Diversions; and Gaming is as soon taught (I had almost said sooner) than their letters; nay, in publick places, they are seen to game at an age their grandmothers never thought of being present in; and expensive finery helps to make the happiness of their little souls. Thus is the poor child led into extravagance, before 'tis possible for her to conceive she does wrong; and no wonder she should not know the value of money, who never heard the words of a good father, *I can't afford it*; words too significant to be heedlessly past over, but which seldom have a due regard paid to them, when the truth is really so.

Though I would not be thought to insinuate that nothing is right but what our grandmothers did, yet I would have it considered, that the first and most necessary principle to be observed in the education of young females, is the instilling into their minds a due regard for themselves, and (let me borrow a line from the catechism) *to teach them to do their duty in the station it shall please God to call them to*. If this is right, sure they who seem to act purposely the reverse of this, must be greatly mistaken to bring up their daughters without any view to the station providence may place them in, teaching them expences they too well know their own fortunes never can support; and that, unless they marry greatly beyond their rank, or what they have reason to expect, they must with terror remember the unkind indulgencies of their parents, and, if single, feel it themselves; if married, make their husbands bear the punishment by their frowardness and ill-nature; attributing those denials to want of affection, which the dread of future want only makes him give to every expensive diversion his wife has a mind to take.

Too many parents can witness to the uneasiness and fear with which they hear their daughters demanded in marriage. And whence does this proceed? They will tell who too well know the reason, if they look at their daughters' expensive dress, if they remember the education they have given them, they join to tell them. Thousands may be asked as a portion; but if they look

into their iron chests, alas, how little can they give! Whilst the father lives the family makes a figure; when he dies, how soon do they fall to decay! and she who lived like the daughter of a rich man, finds herself too soon reduced to the kindness of friends, not to say alms of relations, for a support.

Women were not, I believe, designed for the rule and government of nations, but the custom of our country did formerly, for *good reasons*, leave them that of our families; and I wish the same reasons, as well as the custom, did continue; but unless we stop soon, the good-natured *English* husband must take the management on himself; and if we mean to be honoured in our generations, let us return to the old method of female education, and bring up our daughters in frugality, teaching them their duties as children and wives, convincing them by reason, that the prudent woman is the best woman, and that decency of behaviour will sooner get them husbands than pleasure and idleness; for whatever the beau may say in soft whispers at the ball, men of sense expect to find the friend in the wife.

I am, Sir, Yours, &c.

T. SINGLE.

S I R,

AS I am always pleased with whatever tends to illustrate the writings of that wonderful and astonishing man *Shakespeare*, I was particularly delighted with the Rev. Mr *Upton's* ingenious observations.——But in page 203, at this passage of our great poet, in his *Anthony and Cleopatra*, Act 4,

The hearts

*That pannell'd me at heels, to whom I gave
Their wishes,*

PANNELL'D, no doubt, is a corruption, and Mr *Upton* supposes it ought to be read PAGED. In Mr *Theobald's* edition it is PANTLER'D.

Give me leave to offer an emendation, only by adding a letter:

The hearts

*That spannell'd me at heels, to whom I gave
Their wishes.*

This seems to me to have been the original reading; since 'tis very usual in our language to form verbs of substantives, and is said by Mr *Upton* to be one of the rules observed by *Shakespeare*, Rule 4. Thus if we say of one, who follows another at some distance, that he *dogs* him; why may it not be said, especially in the poetic stile, of a fawning flatterer, that he *spannels* one at the heels? And after the like manner Mr *Upton's* *paged* is form'd.

March 11, I am, S I R, Yours, &c.

1746-7.

RURICOLA.

Mr

Mr URBAN,

IF none of your correspondents furnish you with a more elaborate performance on the Roman Inscription, publish'd in your Magazine of the last month, the following hasty explanation of it is at your service.

Resolving the ligatures, I would give the letters thus:

D. M.

GEMELLI. C. A.

FL. HILLARIO. S. H. F. C.

All the difficulty in reading it, lies in the word *Hillario*, where the second letter, or note, is a mixture of I and LL, and the last but one is a like jumble of R and I.——You will please to observe that the stone-cutter, by mistake, has spelt this word with LL instead of L.

As to the interpretation, you have the name *Gemellus* in *Cassiodorus*, and the corresponding Feminine *Gemella* in the *Marimor. Oxon.* No. LXII. But for all that, I do not take *Gemelli* to be a proper name here, but the nominative case plural of the adjective *gemellus*. Again, you have both *Hilario* and *Hilarius*, Roman names, See *Fabric. Bibl. Lat. Tom. III. p. 418, 539*; but I believe *Hilario* on the stone to be the dative case of the latter. The inscription I would therefore fill up in this manner.

Dis Manibus.

GEMELLI Caius Aulus

FLAVIO HILLARIO Sepulchrum Hoc Fieri Curaverunt.

The sense whereof will be, The twin brothers, *Caius Hilarius*, *Aulus Hilarius* have caused this monument to be erected for *Flavius Hilarius*.——'Tis presumed, there were three, brothers, of the name and family of *Hilarius*, in this legion, whereof two that were twins surviv'd the other brother, and put this marble over him.

This is all I think necessary, Mr Urban, for your present purpose; however, I shall be ready to give my reasons for this exposition, if properly call'd upon. In the mean time,

March 12, I am, S I R, Yours, &c.

1746-7.

PAUL GEMSAGE.

Mr URBAN,

Oxon, March 17, 1746.

TH O' I do not rank myself in the class which you address (See p. 60.) I shall presume to offer you my sentiments on the inscription, as I have a relish for, and have spent some time in those studies.——I take it to have been design'd to perpetuate the memory of some military man, and is to be read as follows:

Dijs Manibus

GEMELLI CAIUS, AURELIUS

FLAVIO HEARO Sepulchrum Hoc Faciundum Curavere.

I am induced to think thus, as well from several parallel instances in *Gruterus*, particularly a remarkable one, page DXXVI, No. I. to

which I refer the curious, as from several others of the like kind now in my hands, belonging formerly to that learned antiquarian Mr Tho. H——ne, my much honoured friend, and fellow labourer in these studies.

I am, S I R, Yours, &c.

G. SHIVY.

A short Historical Account of the principal Towns in Dutch Brabant, where the Army of the Allies is now assembling.

BOISLEDUC, *Bolduc*, or *Bosleduc*, (in Dutch, *Hertogenbosch*, and frequently the *Bosch*.) the capital of Dutch Brabant, is situated on the river *Domel*, which there receives the *Aade*, and afterward the *Diese*, and discharges itself about two leagues from thence into the *Maes* at *Crevecœur*, the place where it formeth the isle of *Bommel*. It is built upon a hill in the midst of a plain, is naturally strong, being environed with rivers, and meadows covered with water; so that the avenues to the town, at least for great part of the year, are only upon artificial causeways, made turning and winding, and commanded by one or other of the six forts, built some distance without the town. Its ditches are filled with the waters of the abovementioned rivers, which enter into the city by divers channels very commodious to the inhabitants. They are almost all soldiers, though they do not neglect trade; which occasioneth this saying, that the inhabitants of *Boisleduc* are warlike merchants. The linen and woollen manufactures flourish here, and the place is likewise famous for cutlery-ware, and needles. The city is large, fair, well built, and very populous. It is about four miles in compass, and fortified in the modern way. The cathedral church of St *John* is one of the most sumptuous of the *Netherlands*, with a very fine clock. The market-place is environed with fine buildings, where ten of the greatest streets all terminate. The *Stadt-house* is built after the model of that at *Amsterdam*. Over the several navigable canals, that run thro' this town, there are no less than 50 stone-bridges. It is, in brief, one of the completest and strongest towns in the possession of the Dutch, who became masters of it in 1629, by the valour and conduct of *Frederick Henry*, Prince of *Orange*. *Boisleduc* stands 43 miles N.E. of *Antwerp*, 20 almost E. of *Breda*, and 50 almost S. of *Amsterdam*.

B R E-

B R E D A is pleasantly seated on the river *Merck*, where it re-unites with the *Byloop*. It is the head of a Barony, which comprehends now about 17 villages: But it had more formerly, and *Bergen op Zoom* did then depend upon it. *Breda* had antiently particular lords of its own, and was sometime in possession of the Dukes of *Brabant*; but *John III. Duke of Brabant*, sold it again in 1350, to *John Polon*, Lord of *Lieck*, who left an only daughter, *Johanna*, married in 1404 to *Engelbert of Nassau*. *Henry of Nassau* begun the castle of *Breda*, where the tomb of *Renatus of Nassau* is to be seen in the collegiate church of *St Peter*, founded about 1303. This city suffered very much during the war between the states and the *Spaniards*. The Prince of *Parma* took it from the United Provinces, July 18, 1581. *Maurice of Nassau* became master of it again in 1590, by a boat laden with turf, under which he hid 60 soldiers, who render'd themselves masters of the castle; and he afterwards took the city by capitulation. They tell a very remarkable story of one of these soldiers, that was hidden under the turf, viz. That not being able to abstain from coughing, he desired his companions to kill him, for fear his cough should discover the enterprize. Ever since this surprize, it is the custom here to search all laden boats by stabbing them with a spit. The *Hollanders* kept *Breda* till 1625. That year the Marquis of *Spinola*, General of the troops of *Spain*, besieged it April 27, and took it the 5th of June. This loss afflicted the *Hollanders* extremely; but they retook it in 1637, and have kept it ever since. *Breda* is of a triangular figure: At each angle there is a gate built with brick, and the curtines are flanked with thirteen bastions, besides several cavaliers all mounted with cannon. There is one street in the town more remarkably fair than the rest. The town house and some other places are indifferent. It is in a marshy ground, and often overflowed. Its fields are plentiful in pastures, watered by the rivers *Byloop*, *Aade* and *Merck*, which, being conjoined, enter the city, and form divers channels. The palace of the castle was lately embellished, the fortifications repaired, and new ones made, by the Prince of *Orange*, afterwards King *William III. of Great Britain*, to whom the city and barony belong: So that now it is not only large, but regular; and both by nature and art was thought

(*Gent. Mag.* APRIL 1747.)

impenetrable, till it has of late appeared nothing can be so against a numerous train of artillery. Besides the ramparts, which are all supported by very strong brick arches, and raised above the houses, there are a great many out-works, surrounded with double broad ditches full of water. Here is usually a good garrison of the States troops. Besides the great church, which is magnificent, there are no public buildings to be admired. 'Twas the place where King *Charles II.* resided, when he was invited to take possession of his kingdoms. *Breda* is 27 miles N. E. of *Antwerp*, 20 W. of *Boisleduc*, 24 S. E. of *Rotterdam*, and 52 S. of *Amsterdam*.

The village and castle of **T I L B U R G H**, where the Duke of *Cumberland* fix'd his head quarters upon his taking the field, stands about 10 or 11 miles E. by S. of *Breda*, and about as much S. W. from *Boisleduc*; so that it forms a kind of obtuse angle between those two cities; and as several roads here meet, from all the parts round about, it seems most convenient for the purpose of his royal highness, as general in chief.

A short Description of DUTCH FLANDERS, in a private Letter from Rotterdam.

DEAR SIR,

IT is impossible to describe the consternation in which the principal persons of this city are at present, for as yet the populace are not so fully apprized of their danger. The *French* forces to the number of 27,000, under the command of the enterprizing Count *Lowendahl*, whom we call the right arm of *Marshall Saxe*, which were encamped in the neighbourhood of *Bruges*, are actually advanced into our territory, and we have all the reason in the world to believe *Sas van Ghent* is attacked by this time. The train of heavy artillery, which we apprehended to have been sent to *Ghent*, in order to its being transported somewhere else, was designed for this enterprize.

As you might, during your stay in *Holland*, take little notice of this small country, which its situation only renders of such very great importance, I give me leave to present you with a short description of it. **DUTCH FLANDERS** (so we are wont to call it) lies between the *French* new conquests and the sea. It extends from West to East, that is, from *Sluys* to *Lillo*, about 35 miles.

Aa

miles, and from the limits of the territory of *Ghent* to the sea, that is, from South to North, 15 miles, but in many places is much narrower, in some not three. The *SAS VAN GHENT*, i. e. the sluice of *Ghent*, is a very strong place, considered in every light; by its situation amongst marshes; its fortifications, which are regular, and a league in circumference; and its having a very strong garrison, good magazines, and whatever else is requisite, for enabling a place of its importance to make an obstinate defence. The small forts and places in the immediate vicinity of the *Sas van Ghent*, and calculated for its security, need not be mentioned, because they must depend on and run the same fate with it. The Western extremity of this country is covered by the famous town, fortress, and port of *Sluys*, which makes so great a figure in antient history, and is still looked upon as the capital of *Dutch Flanders*. But it is much fallen, the town is but indifferent, the castle in bad order, and the port, which was formerly capable of receiving 500 large ships, will not now hold 50 barks, being so choaked up that no vessel of bulk can enter. In point of situation, as the whole country may be laid under water, it is on the land side absolutely inaccessible. The little arm of the sea, which runs up between it and the island of *Cadland*, is called the *Zwin*, for the securing the navigation of which several forts have been erected.— You will see, therefore, that we are not alarmed without cause. The conquest of this small tract will cover *Ghent* and *Bruges* very effectually, give a roundness to the *French* acquisitions, and open them a communication between *Antwerp* and *Ostend*. We lose by this means, not the territory only, but our frontier; *Flushing* is exposed, the island of *Cadland* lost, and all *Zealand* at their mercy. Can you believe we shall ever bear this? The terrible effects of the *French* artillery, during the present war, will not suffer us to confide in the strength of any place exposed to them, otherwise we might entertain hopes that there would be some interval between seeing and conquering places that in all their long wars the *Spaniards* could never take from us, and which even proved an impenetrable rampart against the *French* themselves in 1672. But terms are to be no longer kept. The sword is at last drawn, and undoubtedly must be either soon sheathed again, or both parties must throw away their

scabbards. I firmly believe this; and so do most people, and consequently expect an immediate end of the war, or a war without end.

A. Copy of a Letter from the Master of LOVAT to a Friend.

DEAR SIR,

YOUR letter was safely convey'd to me some time ago, but my confinement is so close, that I had no opportunity of telling you how much I reckon myself oblig'd for your friendship. I want words to express my obligation, and my present melancholy situation affords no other way of doing it. I thank you, dear Sir, for all your kind offers; the only one I have occasion for at present, I willingly accept of, which is your endeavour to do me service in my unhappy circumstances; and as I am ignorant whether I shall be brought to a tryal, or when, the only way, I know you can contribute to this, is either by your own interest, or that of your friends, with some of the gentlemen at court. It is certain that my present condition has a very gloomy aspect, though in one view I think it a happy one, as it introduces me into a train of thinking, which I might otherwise, perhaps, have been long unacquainted with: misfortunes are never messengers without an errand, they either come to correct past errors, reform the present, or prevent the future, and, I hope, I shall be directed to look upon them in that light, and find the proper use of them. I have, in a short life, seen so much of its vanity and folly, that death, though terrible to my nature, is hardly more so to my reason, than launching again into the stormy sea of life. My small knowledge of this world affords me but a very disagreeable prospect; and though I am ignorant of the next, reason and religion encourage me to hope for happiness. My misfortunes I look upon as a blessing, because they warn me to prepare for death, and should a short life be my lot, convince me how vain it would be to employ it otherwise than as a nursery for another and a better state. I short, I hope to live, but do not fear to die. Whatever be my fate, I am convinc'd "WHATEVER IS, IS RIGHT," but I wander insensibly without thinking this is a letter. Adieu, my dear friend, be assur'd while I am myself, I will be yours,

Edinburgh Castle. SIMON FRAZER.

*Office of Ordnance in the Tower,
S I R, London, April 1, 1747.*

A S you gave a place in the Magazine for last month to some electrical experiments, from which if properly conducted and executed with judgment, we may reasonably expect some important discoveries, as the power of electricity, or ethereal fire, is one of the most general causes and instruments of action in matter, all bodies being subject continually and necessarily, more or less, to its influence: I hope, from the same view of promoting the invention of useful general truths, you will insert the following experiments also; which as they have a relation to some of those before publish'd, to avoid repetition, I shall number those where the others ended, and refer to the former numbers. (*See p. 141.*)

I am, SIR, your constant Reader, &c.

D. STEPHENSON.

18. As the signs of death are uncertain, so long as none of the vital organs are destroy'd, nor any indications of a beginning general putrefaction, and as there are instances of persons reputed irrecoverably dead, who have been restored to life; among other proper methods for that purpose, will not the operation of bronchotomy, and injecting the ethereal vapour, together with air into the lungs, and trying the experiments also proposed in No 9, 11, 12, 15, (*See Mag. for March p. 141-2,*) be of real use for restoring to life persons newly dead of synopes, apoplexies, cold, hunger, damps, hard-drinking, over-doses of opium, &c. and likewise persons, or other animals newly drowned or hanged, whose death is produced by an apoplexy of the sanguineous kind? And also children or other animals as are born dead, or happen to be over-laid? And such children, &c. as are utter'd dead into the world, by the Cesarean operation, and that a considerable time after the death of the mother, provided they are near their time, and none of the forsaide infallible signs of death found upon them?

19. As those who work in mines, and subterraneous places, often experience the fatal effects of mineral exhalations and damps, especially those of the fulminating kind; if all the branches or passages in a mine are furnish'd each with an iron chain or wire properly suspended, and all those wires communicate with another insulated chain, descending from the upper entrance of the main adit or shaft, to the bottom of the mine: Things being thus dispos'd, if there are any signs (which may be probably known by a barometer and thermometer, &c. placed in the mine) indicating a collection, or accumulation of such nitro-sulphureous fulminating vapours, they may be safely and readily fired, exploded, and dispersed by the electrical fire communicated thereto by the chains. And moreover, if at proper times, some loose gun-powder is laid in the branches of the mines, and fired by those electrified chains, such explosions and concussions of the air will disperse and precipitate such destructive damps, and by

keeping the air thus duly ventilated, agitated, and purified, both the health and lives of many persons will be preserved. Moreover if rocks, &c. obstruct the carrying on of deep mines, the work may be much expedited, by blowing up the rock with powder, which may be fired in the safest and most expeditious manner by such electrified chains. And the same method may be of use in such mines as are used for the defence or attack of fortified places, &c.

20. Will not the electrical fire serve to cure smoking chimnies, by giving a new current and direction to the smoke, which may be done by wires or chains properly disposed and suspended within the chimney, and having another insulated chain or wire to conduct the electrified vapour from the machine, to the wires in the chimney, which wires when electrified, will repel the smoke, and give it a new current and determination. And the electrical machine may be work'd either by the force of water, wind, a man, or horse, or by a weight, like a jack.

And one machine with conductors properly disposed, will serve the purposes not only of one but several houses, &c.

Mr URBAN,

IN your Mag. for Jan. last p. 16, are two questions propos'd in electricity, which are term'd PROBLEMS, which some persons have express'd a desire of seeing answer'd, because they esteem them curious. An ingenious friend in March last sent me a letter, wherein are some new and pretty experiments of his own, and, particularly, a method of solving those questions, which I find to be the same in the effect, as the author (who has made several other curious experiments) performs them himself; though in fact there is nothing material in either; for we learn but little more from the experiments, than if they had never been made: And as to the particular point which some have supposed they proved, it will appear upon a further enquiry very defective. However, for the satisfaction of those gentlemen, who are desirous of seeing a solution of the above mentioned Problems, I send you underneath that part of my friend's letter, which relates to those questions proposed. *I am, &c.*

April 20, 1747.

B. W.

ELECTRICAL PROBLEMS p. 16 *answer'd.*

IF a person standing upon an electric body, rub the electrifying glass with the palm of his hand, at the same time that the glass is excited to electricity, by means of a cushion on the hand of another person (standing on the floor) applied to the opposite side thereof, there will be little or no appearance of electricity in the first mention'd person: But if that person apply his hand to the glass very lightly, or the nails of his fingers, he will without any other change of circumstances be strongly electrified.

Does it not from this appear, that the surface of a non-electric rubber applied to the glass, and agitated by its motion, throws out its original electric matter upon the glass, and is receiv'd by the first non-electric near the glass which

(which is turning round) that it meets with, whose parts are not in such a vibrative or agitated state: But that if the surface of both the non-electrics contiguous to the glass be equally agitated, they both equally resist the electric matter in passing from the glass into those bodies; or else that each body parts with its electricity as fast as it receives it from the other?

Upon the foundation of the above experiment, may not the two electrical Problems, mention'd in the *Gent. Mag.* for Jan. last p. 16, receive a solution in the following manner.

Let three persons place their hands at equal distances round the electrifying glass (which three hands I will denote by A, B and C) and let the person whose hand is C be placed upon an electric body; the other two persons standing on the ground: If they all three rub the glass, the person C will not be electrified; but if he only holds his hand lightly against it, he will be electrified.—If A rubs alone, and B and C hold their hands lightly against the glass, the glass turning from A to B, the person C will not be electrified; by reason that B takes away the electricity, that A gives the glass, before it arrives at C: Whereas if the glass be turn'd round the contrary way, then C will be electrified for the contrary reason; but (supposing the glass still to revolve the same way round) if B rub alone, and A hold his hand lightly against the glass, C will then not be electrified: The contrary of which happens, if the glass be made to turn the same way as at first.

J. SMEATON.

Three very extraordinary Letters have lately been published, Price one Guinea, in Favour of Lord LOVAT. One to the KING, another to the Earl of CHESTERFIELD, and a third to the Hon. HENRY PELHAM, Esq; by Mr PAINTER, of St John's College, Oxford.

THAT [to his majesty concludes with the following petition, 'In a word, bid *Lovat* live: Punish the vile traitor with life, but let me die; let me bow down my head to the block, and receive without fear that friendly blow, which, I verily believe, will only separate the soul from its body and miseries together.'

In that to Lord *Chesterfield* he says,

THE honour I have to ask of his majesty and your lordship, being a contradiction to no man's preferment, may be enjoyed, I believe, without a rival, and is no more than this: To wit, that *Lovat* and his family may be freely pardon'd the high crime of rebellion, of which his lordship stands at length convicted, and for which the traitor is most justly sentenced to

'die; and that my head may be struck off, as a full satisfaction for his lordship's guilt. This I will be bold to say, I will not disgrace your patronage by a want of intrepidity in the hour of death, and that all the devils in *Milton*, with all the ghastly ghosts of *Scotsmen* that fell at *Culloden*, if they could be conjured there, should never move me to say, coming upon the scaffold, Sir, *This is terrible.*'

That to Henry Pelham, Esq; is as follows.
S I R,

Believing you to be one of the most generous men alive, and ever ready to do acts of the tenderest greatness, as you are truly great: I am therefore encouraged to apply to you to do me a small service, because the post I want is not of the same nature with other court preferments, for which there is generally a multitude of competitors, but may be enjoyed without a rival. Will you then refuse to make me truly happy? Is it such a mighty favour to give me, what you cannot give to any other man? For no other man in the nation will, I believe, accept it from your hands. Do then be persuaded, let me persuade you, Sir, to intercede with the king in my behalf, that *Lovat* may be pardoned, and that I may have the honour of being beheaded on the scaffold in his lordship's stead: My pretensions to ask this favour, you may see in my letter to the king.

I am, with my hat under my arm, and a very low bow,

Your most devoted, most obedient,

And most humble servant,

JOHN PAINTER.

The above letters being shewn, or cited to Lord *Lovat* in the *Tower*, two days before his execution, his lordship expressed his surprize, and said "This is an extraordinary man indeed! I should be glad to know what countryman he is, and whether the thing is fact. Perhaps it may be only a finesse in politicks, to cast an odium on some particular place or person: But if there be such a person, he is a miracle in the present age, and will be in the future, for he even exceeds that text of scripture, which says, *Greater love than this hath no man, than that a man lay down his life for his friend.* However, this man offers to suffer for a stranger, nay, for one

one that he stigmatizes with the name of a *vile traitor*. In short, Sir, I'm afraid the poor gentleman is *weary of living in this wicked world*, and, if that be the case, *the obligation is alter'd*, because *a part of the benefit is intended for himself*.

Of the OFFICE of STADTHOLDER, on Account of the late Revolution in the UNITED PROVINCES.

Nothing, perhaps, does so much honour to monarchy, as the reasonableness in subjects of republics to have recourse to something like it, whenever their affairs are in a distress'd condition. This happen'd frequently in *Greece* and *Rome*, where, indeed, they had a legal provision for $\frac{1}{2}$ purpose, by which, when in the very constitution of the state was in danger, they invested a certain person with absolute power, as in *Rome*, under the title of Dictator, who was to take care *ne quid respublica capiat detrimenti*, "that the commonwealth suffer no damage." This shews that they perceived the necessity of yielding to that government for certain seasons, though they provided for the abolition of it as soon as that necessity was over. As the republic of the United Provinces was never in such danger, since the famous *French* invasion in 1672, which swept away 3 entire provinces, as from the present attacks of the *French* on a most sensible part of their dominions, unmolested for above 100 years past, they seem to think themselves under the same necessity, of entrusting the supreme administration of their military affairs in the hands of a single person, whom they call a *Stadtholder*.

All know that the states of the United Provinces became a potent republick, by confirming the treaty of union concluded amongst themselves in 1583. In the first treaty were only five Provinces included, *viz. Guelders, Holland, Zealand, Friezland* and *Utrecht*; afterwards those of *Over Yssel* and *Groeningen* were added. Each province is to all intents and purposes a separate republick, and acts as such with regard to its domestic concerns, but in reference to those of a more publick and general nature, it is connected with the other six by the treaty of union before mentioned, and has no more than a single voice in the assembly of the States General, in which resides the majesty of that commonwealth, constituted by the treaty

of union, and which has been known to the world ever since by the title of the High and Mighty States of the United Provinces.

But as all beginnings are weak, they found it absolutely necessary for their own security and preservation, to confide a great share of power in the Prince of *Orange*, to whose wisdom, valour, and integrity they owed their freedom. He might, if he had pleased, have taken to himself the sovereignty with what title he had thought fit; but he declined it for many reasons, and exercised that authority which was given him by the voice of the people, and by which their freedom was preserved, under the known title of stadtholder, which signifies governor, or the supreme civil magistrate for the time being; I say for the time being, because the stadtholders were originally deputies or lieutenant-governors to the counts or hereditary princes of these countries, before they became annexed to the crown of *Spain*. In 1584, the Prince of *Orange* was murdered, and the states immediately conferred all his honours and employments on his son Prince *Maurice*, his eldest son the prince of *Orange* being in the hands of the *Spaniards*. Prince *Maurice*, who by the death of that brother afterwards succeeded to the title of *Orange*, held his authority, and exercised it with applause to the time of his decease in 1626, when he was succeeded by his brother *Frederick Henry*, under whose administration the states became more and more powerful. He died in 1647, when his son *William*, who married the daughter of King *Charles I.* succeeded him by the title of *William II.* Prince of *Orange*. It was with him the states, or rather some ambitious members of the republick, began their quarrels, which they were the better able to manage, since, by the military virtues of the princes of *Orange*, they had triumphed over all their enemies, and were owned and fear'd as a free state. Before these broils were totally composed, he died of the small pox, and seven days after, the Princess his widow was brought to bed of *William III.* prince of *Orange*. In 1654 the government of *Holland* made a treaty with the protector *Cromwell*, by which they engaged to exclude the young Prince from all employments; and soon after they made a law in *Holland* to abolish the office of Stadtholder, and the posts of Captain General and Admiral, which was called the act of exclusion. In the peace conclu-

cluded between *Charles II.* and the States General in 1668, it was agreed, that when the Prince of *Orange* was of age, he should enjoy the posts of Captain-General and Admiral; but whether this was really intended or not, is uncertain; but when the *French* king invaded *Holland* in 1672, the people forced the States to declare the Prince of *Orange* stadtholder, and to send deputies to release him from the oath he had taken, never to accept of that employment. After the death of this glorious Prince, so well known to the world by the title of king of these realms, the form of government, which had subsisted before he was made stadtholder, was resumed, and the present surviving branch of the house of *Nassau* preserved only its hereditary Stadtholdership of *Friezland*, which was enjoyed by the late Prince of *Orange*, and devolved by his death on his serene highness, who now enjoys that title.

It is not easy to say, for few authors have treated the point particularly, wherein the office of a Stadtholder consists. We must in that respect rely upon judgment and experience, which plainly shews us, that as the sovereignty rested in the States General (on the throwing off the yoke of *Spain*) so the administration of the government was in a great measure left to the Prince of *Orange*, partly as Stadtholder, and partly as Captain General and Admiral. The States alone had the power of making peace or war, and of entering into all foreign alliances, raising of taxes, and coining of money. The prince disposed of all military commands both by land and sea, in time of war by his own commission, in time of peace by that of the States. As Stadtholder he pardoned offenders, and nominated magistrates; the towns presenting him the names of three, out of which he chose one. In him resided the dignity of the state, he had a palace and a court, his guards, and all the other marks of grandeur incident to princes; to him foreign ministers paid their court, as did all such as were inclined to serve their country in the fleet or army. In the council of State he had a seat, and a decisive voice, but not in the assembly of the States General, though nothing was done there without his knowledge, or against his consent. It is very certain, from the exercise of this office in *Holland*, that the power of the republick was never at a stand, till the

office of Stadtholder was laid aside, and in the judgment of judicious and impartial people has been declining ever since.

A *Further Particulars (see p. 165-6) of the Revolution in GENOA: From the Marquis DE BOTTA's Account, sent to the Court of Vienna.*

THE whole artillery of *Genoa* being ceded to the Queen of *Hungary*, by the capitulation of September 6, some of it was sending to General *Brown*; 12 cannon were actually convey'd to the suburb of *St. Lazaro*, whence they were to be transported; but on Dec. 5 the wheel of a mortar slipping into a channel near *St. Thomas's* gate, which we had in possession from the beginning, the populace gathered about it, and hinder'd the artillerymen, who were busy in raising the mortar from their work; on which an inferior officer, having in vain desired them to retire, struck one of them with his cane, whence a shower of stones, &c. as before p. 165 E.

D *The Marquis proceeds to relate how he sent for the regiments cantoned at Sestri and the neighbouring villages, who after having dispersed some mutineers in the street of Balbi and St. Thomas, were posted in the bastion of St. George, and the hill of the Holy Ghost, which command those streets, to prevent their reassembling there. After which all was quiet till the 7th, when hostilities began again. A battalion and a company of Keill's regiment, who had orders to come to Pierre d'Arena from their quarters in the Bisagno, at the other end of the city, were surrounded, and no more heard of them.*

On the 8th, the revolvers hung out a white flag, and desired a cessation for 24 hours, which was continued for several further periods, but with no other view but to deceive us, and call in the peasants to surround us. Besides, the conditions they demanded were too unreasonable to be granted to the whole republic, much less to mutineers, which their own governors consider'd as a rabble. Next day, therefore, our troops which were posted at the Light house, *S. Benigno* and *S. Angelo*, return'd the fire of the revolvers with great activity, and were preparing to bombard the city from *S. Benigno*. On this the people sent *F. Visetti*, a jesuit, to the Marquis to desire him not to sacrifice the innocent

sent with the guilty, there being great hopes of an accommodation. Hostilities were order'd to be suspended, if the revolvers did the same, and in the afternoon the Marquis de Botta and two other generals rode to the port, where they perceived the number of the seditious to encrease prodigiously, the gally slaves being released for that purpose; they saw also that the troops of the repulick and their officers, with the Spanish and French officers and soldiers, though prisoners of war, had joined them; on which the Marquis was obliged to promise the evacuation of St Thomas's gate, and that of the New-street, and all the places quite to the light house, on promise not to be molested in our quarters at, in or near S. Pierre d'Arena, and the bridge of Cornigliano.

The person who spoke for the people was a Spanish officer, our prisoner, who said the people had forced him, and all the other prisoners, to take arms with them. Our troops had no sooner begun to evacuate the places, but a terrible fire of artillery and musquetry was made upon them from the old Mole, the Arsenal, and Monte Real, and Monte Carrignà, the people having taken away by force the hostages which they had just given. The battalion of Palsi, stationed before Prince Doria's palace near St Thomas's gate, were perfidiously massacred or made prisoners. C. Castiglione, who was returning with the Marquis to S. Pierre d'Arena, had his horse shot by a cannon ball. Finding, therefore, by experience there was no relying on the faith of the Genoese, and that the government was in the revolt, it was thought best to secure the pass of the Bocketta, in order to save what part of the baggage and the military chest we could. The retreat was begun before day on the * 11th, and there being a want of mules to carry the treasure, 500 men were drawn out to advance with each 500 genouines, the baggage followed, and the whole march would have been happily effected, had not the peasants taken at Ponte Decimo 5 mules loaden with money; which occasioned them to harrafs us for 24 hours, till we arrived in the Bocketta, and the next day at Gavi; but three regiments quar-

tered at a distance were not able to get off, the orders to them being intercepted.

Some remarks are added, on the French and Spanish officers breaking their parole, those nations having generally a great regard for their honour in such cases. But for the Genoese to be perfidious, is no wonder. They even glory in the exploit, and to transmit the memory of it to latestt posterity, they immediately set over the gate at which the Austrians retired, the following Inscription in letters of gold on black marble:

D. O. M.

Germanica immanitate pressus,
Jub Duce BOTTA,

POPULUS GENUENSIS,

Nulla nisi D E O Duce,

Virginisque MARIE nomine invocato,

Die x. Decembris,

Deiparæ LAURETANÆ sacratâ

Hostes, ad portas occidentales,

Multiplici propugnaculo stipatos,

Igne, ferro, cæde

Terruit, vicit, disperxit, fugavit,

Anno Domini M, DCC, XLVI.

To God best and greatest,

“ Driven to extremity by the cruelty
“ of the Germans under General Bot-
“ ta, the people of GENOA, having
“ no General but God, after invoking the Virgin Mary, on the 10th
“ day of December, sacred to the Mother of God of Loretta, their enemies, strongly fortify'd in the
“ west port, with fire, sword and
“ slaughter, terrify'd, overcame, dispersed and put to flight, in the
“ year of our Lord 1746.”

N.B. The original from which we have been permitted to copy the view of Genoa, given in this Magazine, having been brought over by a Gentleman belonging to the court, contains so many references to the principal buildings, that it will shew the posts occupied by the Austrian troops, and the places of action between them and the citizens, and also what may relate to the attack and defence of this unhappy town, far better than any view yet publish'd in Britain.

E R R A T A.

Page 126, Line 14, Column 1. For to be, read which is, and dele and.

* What is said p. 166 G. of the disposition in the night between the 8th and 9th, is a mistake, or it is not meant of the general retreat.

In a Letter from Fort St David, dated Oct. 17, 1746, received by the Porto Bello Sloop express, April 20, 1747, the Court of Directors of the East India Company have the following Advices.

JUNE 25, at day-break, his majesty's A squadron in *Negapatam Road* made several ships to the Offing, to which they went out, and found them to be nine French ships. The wind being light, could not get up with each other till half past 4 in the evening, at which time the engagement began, and lasted till about 7, when it grew dark. The two squadrons continued near one another all the next day. At 4 in the afternoon Capt. Peyton summon'd a council of war, where it was agreed not to engage the enemy, but to proceed to *Trincomalay-Bay*; as the French did for *Pondicherry*, and arrived there the 27th. C 14 kill'd, and 46 wounded in the English squadron.—The French squadron consisted of the *Achilles*, a seventy-gun ship, six company's ships, and two country ships. Capt. Peyton kept the squadron at *Trincomalay* till the beginning of *August*, when he came on the coast, and the 6th appear'd off *Negapatam*. The French squadron, consisting of 8 ships (one being gone to *Bengal*, and since lost in that river with 280 Europeans) weighed from *Pondicherry* July 24 for the southward, and stood out to meet the English squadron, which stood to the southward from them, and the French then return'd.—The 7th of August both squadrons did the same, as likewise the 8th and 9th. The 10th the English disappear'd, on which the French return'd, and the 13th anchor'd in *Pondicherry-Road*.

The 17th the eight ships weigh'd for *Madras-Road*, where they arrived the 18th, and fired on the ship *Princess Mary*, which was returned from the ship, and from the fort; each ship gave a broadside as she stood to the northward, and another as she return'd, and then stood to the southward again. We are since inform'd, the French had two motives for this expedition; one was to make a plea with the country government, that the English committed the first hostilities ashore; the other, to see if Capt. Peyton would come to our assistance or not.

The 23d, Capt. Peyton, with the squadron, stood into *Pullicat-Road*, where he sent his lieut. Mr *Wemyss*, on board a vessel in the road, who was there told of all the circumstances of their attack-

ing the ship *Princess Mary*, and of their then being between *Madras* and *Pondicherry*; on which Capt. Peyton disappear'd, and has never since been heard of, or from, by any of the English, tho' there has been no cost or pains spared for that purpose, as may easily be imagined from the since melancholy situation of affairs on the coast.—The last letter received from any one belonging to the squadron, was from Capt. Peyton to Gov. *Morse*, dated *August 4*, when he was just come out refitted.

B This unhappy conduct of his so animated the French, that they determin'd on attacking Fort St George. We call it unhappy, because it has truly proved so in its consequence; tho' what reasons Capt. Peyton may have had for this proceeding, we know not. Accordingly, Sep. 2, in the morning, they weigh'd again from *Pondicherry*: the 4th they landed their men at St Thomas, and thereabouts; and on the 5th began the attack, chiefly depending upon their shells. The 10th the town surrender'd, but on what terms are not perfectly inform'd: as yet no terms are complied with. Monsieur *du Primeney* is gone thither from *Pondicherry* to command the garrison.

October 2, the 7 French ships in the road, having taken what quantity of money, goods, ammunition and stores they thought proper, were to sail the 3d for *Pondicherry*, and from thence immediately hither to attack this place (Fort St David). But it pleased God that night and the next morning it blew so hard, as to founder the *Duke of Orleans*, their second ship in force, and 2 more. The *Achilles* of 70 guns, the commodore's, and only ship of considerable force, either cut away or lost all her masts, as did the 3 others, so that 1200 men have perish'd, and the whole squadron utterly disabled, and their design against this place render'd impracticable for the present. The company's vessels, the *Mermaid* and *Advice* now, were both taken by the French squadron, in *Madras Road*, and both lost in the storm. The *Princess Mary* was scuttled, and run into the surf, but is since got off by the French. The *Sumatra* and *Brillant*, from the west coast, passed by this place the 19th of *August*, and not observing the signal, sailed on into the squadron, which having English colours, they took for ours, and are lost.—The French say, they had the nabob's permission for committing these hostilities ashore, and declare publicly they gave him 100000 pagodas, for the liberty of so

so doing, tho' he now disowns it, saying, that his son was going to the assistance of *Madras*, but that it was given up before he could get thither.—*Aug.* 25 arrived at *Mibie* three *French* ships, one called the *Centurion*, of 70 guns, one of 40, and another of 20 guns, which three ships arrived at *Pondicherry*, *Sept.* 27, and sailed from thence the 24th instant; four that came out of *Europe* in company with them are said to be gone for *China*.—The three ships advised above to be sailed from *Pondicherry* are return'd, with two of the disabled ships, so that now there are in the road and offing 5 ships completely rigg'd and five disabled, besides small vessels.

Further CHARGE against MILTON.
(See p. 82.)

WE have received several extracts from the Rev. Mr *Andrew Ramsay's* POEMATATA SACRA, printed at *Edinburgh*, 1633, and dedicated to king *Charles I.* sent us by Mr *W. L.* who supposes that *Milton*, among other things, has borrow'd, from this author, his encomium on marriage, beginning,
Hail, wedded love, &c.

These extracts being too long for our book, and Mr *L.* intending to give them at large in a separate work, we shall only insert some of the shortest, as a specimen.

MILTON represents *Satan's* malignity against man, and envy at his happiness, as partly arising from the meanness of his origin, calling him a man of clay, son of despatch, &c.—*Ramsay* also expresses the same sentiments.

Nos Genij æterni, coelo quibus ortus ab alto,
Sedibus expulsi ætheriis, loca lucis egena (nas
Incolimus, sine fine damus, proh! vindice poe-
Numine: & hic Adam, qui terræ filius, oras
Telluris tenet, & coeli spe devorat arces.
Siccine nos Genij ruimus? Stat pulvere cretus?

MILTON also represents the Devil as flattering *Eve* with lofty appellations, such as *Sovereign of creatures! Universal dame! Goddess humane, &c.*—RAMSAY had done the same before:

O terræ pelagique potens! Rerumque sub æthra
O Regina! poli quæ sceptrâ capeßiere digna!
Et Jovæ trifidum moliri fulmen olympo!
Quid terras habitas humiles? Aut si Dea ter-
ram

Sub ditione tenes, cur terræ excludere fructu?
Qui victum tenuem, pomumque parabile vobis
Invidet, an superum dabit ille adcumhere mensis?
Non dabit: et si adversa sedet, sententia mente,
Heu! te vana fides, & spes deludit inanïs!
Hæc serpens: non incassum, non irrita vento
Verba volant.

(Gent. Mag. APRIL 1747.)

MILTON, after *Eve's* eating the forbidden fruit, represents Nature as conscious of her fault, and dreading its consequence, in these lines:

Earth felt the wound, and Nature from her
seat,
Sighing thro' all her works, gave signs of woe,
That all was lost.

Again, on *Adam's* repeating the crime:
Earth trembled from her entrails, as again
In pangs, and Nature gave a second groan,
Skie lowr'd, and muttering thunder, some sad
Wept at completing of the mortal sin [drops
Original.

RAMSAY says to the same effect:
Tum coelum inlabi, & circum tremere omnia
vifa: [via luci
Styx, Acheron, Phlegethon, Chaos, & regna in-
Ditis, & horrifono fridentés cardine portæ
Panduntur, flammæque vomunt, subitoq; tu-
multu

Tota coit signis infestis machina mundi.
And again, on a like occasion:
Ecquid ad hoc coelum non sudas? Terra tre-
miscis?
Ora uti Thesalicis Titan contacte venenis
Non palles? mundi non machina tota laboras?

MILTON has also an uncommon and remarkable simile, of a ship's working into port against wind, to illustrate the serpent's method of addressing our first mother.

With tract oblique
At first (as one who sought access, but fear'd
To interrupt) side-long he works his way:
As when a ship, by skilful steersman wrought
Nigh river's mouth, or fore-land, where the
wind
Veers oft, as oft so steers, and shifts her sails:
So vary'd he, and of his tortuous train
Curl'd many a wanton wreath in sight of *Eve*,
To lure her eye. —

The same appears in the following lines of *Ramsay*, with this difference only, that *Ramsay* applies it to *Satan* tempting our Saviour.

Ut sanctum pectus non hoc penetrabile telo
Viderit; ut vento portum qui forte reßante
Non potis est capere, is mælos & lintea vela
Carbæosque sinus obliquat, tendere rectâ
Qua nequit, incurvâ radit vada cærule cursu:
Sic gnarus versare dolis, & imagine falsâ
Ludere Tartareus Coluber, contingere metam
Se non posse videns primo molimine, cursum
Mutat; & ad palmarum converso tramitè tendit.

N. B. The remainder of ADAMUS EXUL (which is extremely scarce) is transmitted in M. S. from *Leiden*, by the learned M. *Abraham Gronovius*; and the work of *Masenius*, mention'd in *January Magazine*, is in a large and curious collection of Latin poets, made by the learned and Rev. *Wm Thompson*, A. M. author of several excellent poems, who has very candidly promised the use of it.

The design of publishing the following specimen of a new translation of Tasso's Jerusalem, together with the correspondent part of that poem, as done by Fairfax, is to shew in the most convincing manner how far this illustrious author, so deservedly ranked with Homer, Virgil and Milton, has been from meeting with justice in the only English version we yet have. As the ingenious translator of this specimen is willing to go through with the six last books, and the three first are admirably done by Mr Brook, author of Gustavus Vasa, it would be a desirable accession to the British poetical treasure, if some other genius could be found to translate the remaining eleven books with equal elegance.

TASSO'S JERUSALEM. Book 16.

Armida having in vain tried every artifice to retain Rinaldo, enraged at her disappointment, dissolves the enchanted palace, and abandons herself to resentment and grief.

From the Rev. Mr LAYNG's Translation.

Homeward she ran, and call'd with hideous cries
From hell three hundred gloomy deities.
Black gath'ring clouds deforms the face of day,
And heav'n's great planet sick'ning fains away;
From neighb'ring hills the rising whirlwinds sound,
And groans from hell up-heav'd the lab'ring ground;
The palace rock'd, wild restless dæmons glare,
Some grov'ling hiss, some bark, some scream in air.

When lo! a murky shade, devoid of light,
Cast o'er the dome a melancholy night;
Faint, sulph'rous gleams, & frequent flash within,
Display'd the horrors of the deep'ning scene;
When now the Sun, a bald and beamless fire,
Glow'd red'ning as the parting clouds retire:
Down sunk at once (no stone to mark its site)
The spacious palace, plunging deep in night.

As when in cloud-form'd castles of the skies
Piles heap'd on piles, a baseless fabric, rise,
But by the Sun dissolv'd, or scatt'ring wind,
The fleeting shapes leave not a rack behind:
So like a sick man's dream, the vanish'd dome
Left barren rocks and desarts in its room.
Boldly th' enchantress mounts her ready carr,
And more than mortal cleaves the yielding air.

Unseen, the region of the clouds she past,
Where the raw climate brews the stormy blast,
And moulds the hail beneath the wintry zone,
O'er barb'rous tracts, and nations yet unknown.
Swift thro' the Streights, Herculean toil! she rides,

Where Spain the sea from Africk's coast divides,
Nor stopp'd her course, 'till to the Syrian strand
She turn'd her carr, and hail'd her native land.

From proud Damascus, whose imperial height
Aspires to heav'n—averse she turns her sight,
And to a lonely castle flew, that stood
In black Asphaltus' lake, infernal flood!
Deep in a cave, no female she admits
Of all her train, alone she pensive sits
All night; but rage at length her silence broke,
And the dank vault re-echo'd as she spoke.

Here will I rest, 'till Egypt's sultan draws
His eastern armies to support our cause,
'Then, rushing to the field, will act my part
'In ev'ry shape of force, or fraud, or art;
'Experienc'd chiefs from me shall learn to throw
'Th' unerring dart, or twang the fatal bow;
'And whilst by dire revenge I purchase fame,
'Honour, farewell, thou sounding empty name!

And

By Mr FAIRFAX.

LXVII.

WHEN she came home, she call'd, with
outcries shrill,
A thousand devils in limbo deep that wone,
Black clouds the skies with horrid darkness fill,
And pale for dread became th' eclipsed sun,
The whirlwind blustred big on every hill,
And hell to roar under her feet begun,
You might have heard how thro' the palace wide,
Some spirits howl'd, some bark'd, some hiss,
some cry'd.

LXVIII.

A shadow blacker than the mirkest night
Environ'd all the plains with darkness sad,
Wherein a firebrand gave a dreadful light,
Kindled in hell by Tisiphone the mad;
Vanish'd the shade, the sun appear'd in sight,
Pale was his beams, the air was nothing glad,
And all the palace vanish'd was and gone,
Nor of so great a work was left one stone.

LXIX.

As oft the clouds frame shapes of castles great
Amid the air, that little time do last,
But are dissolv'd by wind or Titan's heat,
The palace vanish'd so, nor in his seat plac'd
Left ought, but rocks and crags, by kind there
She in her coach which two old serpents drew,
Sate down, and as she us'd, away she flew.

LXX.

She broke the clouds, and cleft the yielding sky,
And 'bout her gather'd tempest, storm and wind.
The lands that view the South pole flew she by,
And left those unknown countries far behind,
'The straits of Hercules she pass'd, which lie
'Twixt Spain and Africk, nor her flight inclin'd
To North or South, but still did forward ride
O'er seas and streams, till Syria's coasts she spy'd.

LXXI.

Nor went she forward to Damascus fair,
But of her country dear she fled the sight,
And guided to Asphaltus lake her chair,
Where stood her castle, there she ends her flight,
And from her damsels far, she made repair
To a deep vault far from resort and light,
Where in sad thoughts a thousand doubts she
cast,

Till grief and shame to wrath gave place at

LXXII.

I will not hence (quoth she) till Egypt's lord,
In aid of Sion's king, his host shall move;
Then will I use all helps that charms afford:
Well can I handle bow, or lance, or sword,
The worthies all will aid me for my love:
I seek revenge, and to obtain the same,
Farewel regard of honour, farewell shame.

Mr LAYNG's.

' And thou, stern guardian of my earliest years,
' When some amazing act shall reach thy ears,
' Blame not your niece, by her instructor's fault,
' In the foul arts of hellish cunning taught,
' And train'd to hardy deeds, that ill became
' Our softer sex, my ruin and my shame.
' Let others flow in cold indiff'rence move,
' The brave exceed in anger and in love.'

She said, and summon'd up in gay attire,
Fair dames, and pages, knights, and many a squire
A glitt'ring train! in gaudy harness dress'd,
Which well her skill and regal pride express'd.
With these the furious queen her way pursues,
Untir'd thro' scorching rays, and midnight dews;
Nor stopp'd they, 'till she join'd the num'rous
bands
Of eastern kings, on Gaza's crowded sands.

Mr FAIRFAX's.

LXXIII.

Nor let my uncle and protector me
Reprove for this, he most deserves the blame
My heart and sex (that weak and tender be)
He bent to deeds, that maidens ill became;
His niece a wand'ring damsel first made he,
He spurr'd my youth, and I cast off the shame.
His be the fault, if ought 'gainst mine estate
I did for love, or shall commit for hate.

LXXIV.

This said, her knights, her ladies, pages, squires,
She all assembleth, and for journey fit
In such fair arms and vestures them attires,
As shew'd her wealth, and well declar'd her wit;
And forward marched, full of strange desires,
Nor rested she by day or night one whit,
Till she came there, where all the Eastern bands,
Their kings and princes, lay on Gaza's sands.

The FATHER. A TALE.

AVARO liv'd a private life,
And starv'd in bondage wth his wife.
Did she too starve? To him, at least,
So matters seem'd; but she knew best:
For she was plump, historians say,
And look'd as blithsome as the day:
But that, *Avaro* understood,
Was from her temper, not her food.

One son they had, but never more,
Children, thought he, make people poor;
And virtue dwells in self-denial,
So I'll abstain from farther trial.—
Whether the lady thought the same,
Or not, is nothing to my theme.

The marriage articles, which said
Madam should always have her maid,
Were kept from *Susan* down to *Nan*,
Till *Dick* begun to grow a man.
Dick was the son we just now mention'd;
Who, grown a man, inform'd the wench
on't; [er,

The wench grew fond, as *Dick* grew bold—
And was convinc'd of what he told her.

A lucky girl may grant a favour,
Yet keep her character for-ever;
But luck was little of *Nan*'s side:
Her failing grew too big to hide.
She wept, she sobb'd, was almost wild:—

' What shall we do about the child?

' Poor youth! thy ruin it will be:

' And I—what must become of me!

Caught in this sad dilemma, *Dick*
(Whose faculties were sharp and quick)
Concluded thus to save their bacon:

' In father's net it must be taken:

' *Nan*, you can swear a lye for once;

' You know the 'squire is but a dunce:

' At worst, his worship may be wrought
on: [thought on.]

' Leave that to me (quoth *Nan*) well
Dick whispers it about the parish:

' God knows the cause! but *Nan* looks
quearish:

' I wish my father don't grow young.'
This was enough, the story rung.
A country servant big with bearn,
Is thought a popular concern;
So *Nan* was quickly apprehended;
Son, father, mother, all attended.

Before the justice now we find her,
Dick prompting all the while behind her.
His worship (influenc'd before)
Cries, 'Hussy, who made you a whore?
'My master,' says the quean, and took
The usual oath upon the book.

'What swore the slut?' *Avaro* cries,
(And lifted up his hands and eyes)
'My wife can prove my long unfitness!—
'Villain (quoth she) call me to witness!
'Yes, lecher, I can witness this:
'I've now and then a flabb'ring kiss:
'That's all, these twenty years and more:
'The rest, it seems, was for your whore.'

Condemn'd on evidence so plain,
Avaro urg'd his age in vain:
A child not his, a jealous wife,
Were now the comforts of his life:
And may such comforts ever be
The fruit of such frugality.

Another Translation of the Monkish Verses.

(See Vol. XVI. p. 466.)

Richard the merchant here remains confin'd,
Subdu'd by death the stepdame of mankind,
Snatch'd in his youth; 'tis rare such victims
trust [but;
Monks with their wealth, or churches with their
For this returns in grateful pray'rs are giv'n,
To raise his credit in the marts of heav'n. J. S.

An EPIGRAM by the late ingenious Dr BROOME,
occasion'd by some ridiculous Verses made by a
Physician in praise of a deceased Patient.

Quick at y^e sick man's summons *Killman* flies
Prescribes a dose of which the patient
dies;

Then writes his praise in verse. O! most absurd
To stay, and then embalm him—in a t—d.

A son Altesse roiale Monseigneur le Duc de CUMBERLAND.

Illustre *Cumberland*, l'honneur de l'*Angleterre*
 En défendant les droits de ton auguste pere,
 De l'ennemi commun tu détruis les projets,
 Et remplis l'univers du bruit de tes succès.
 Si dans toi de *César* tu montres le courage,
 Tu n'imites jamais sa fureur et sa rage.
 Ce chef ambitieux fit la guerre aux *Romains* ;
 Mais toi tu ne combats que pour sauver les tiens.
 Quoiqu'un chagrin mortel s'emparât de ton
 âme,
 Quand dans les païs bas l'on t'apprit qu'un infame
 Tâchoit de renverser le trône de ses rois,
 Et marquoit chaque jour par de nouveaux exploits,
 Tu nous laissas pleurer les maux de ta patrie ;
 Et vins des revoltés réprimer la furie.
Sterling te vit bientôt au pié de ses ramparts :
Stuart, et tous ses clans fuïant tes étendarts,
 Courrent sans s'arreter où la peur les emporte :
 Tu les poursuis de près, et les joins à *Cullode*.
 C'est là que la Discorde, allumant son flambeau,
 Repandit dans leurs cœurs un courage nouveau.
 Ils croïoient des *Anglois* la perte inévitable ;
 Mais tu les fis tomber sous ta main redoutable.
 Que ce jour, *Cumberland*, fut pour toi glorieux !
 Pouvant exterminer ces monstres furieux,
 Tu ne voulus point ouïr la voix de la vengeance,
 Et les obligeas, tous d'admirer ta clémence.
 Ainsi de l'Eternel fidele imitateur,
 Ton pouvoir éclata par des traits de douceur.
Bourbon notre ennemi te reste encore à vaincre :
 A recevoir son joug il voudroit nous contraindre :
 Va de ce prince altier abaisser la fierté :
 Va sur lui des *Brétons* venger la liberté.
 Fais cesser au plutôt les effects de sa rage,
 Et nous délivre tous d'un honteux esclavage.
A Chelmsford le 15eme Mars.

ENGLISH.

William! the pride of *Britain*, while
 arms

Defend thy father's throne from rude alarms,
 Dead-born the common foe's vast projects fall,
 And fame proclaims thy triumphs round the ball.
 Bright in thy breast tho' *Cæsar's* courage shine,
 Nor lust of conquest, nor of blood is thine ;
 His dire ambition *Rome's* free sons inflav'd,
 By thee, thy *Britain* is from bondage sav'd.

Tho' touch'd with gen'rous grief, in foreign
 lands,

You heard the desp'rate feats of ruffian bands,
 Led by a vagrant chief, to fame unknown,
 Thro' scenes of rapine to o'erturn the throne,
 To us you left the weak relief of tears,
 And flew to save your country from her fears ;
 At *Stirling* swift as thought thy standards rise,
 And *Charles* with terror from thy standards flies,
 Flies with his clans where *fear* directs the way,
 Persu'd to *Culloden*, a destin'd prey ;
 There raving *Discord's* horrid torch inspires
 Their breasts with rage, and lights up all her fires ;
 They dream that *Britain* treads the verge of fate,
 Thy thunder wakes them, but they wake too
 late.

Great prince ! what glory hence thy virtues gain !
 Thy pow'r conspicuous in the hydra slain,
 Thy mercy shines while o'er the conquer'd foe
 Stern *vengeance* striding you forbid the blow :
 Thus heav'n you copy with sublime delight,
 To mend you punish, and for peace you fight ;
 Now *Bourbon* asks alone thy humbling stroke,
 Who dares insult us with the threaten'd yoke ;
 Go, teach proud *France* to stoop to reason's laws !
 Go, *Britain's* wrongs avenge and *Freedom's*
 cause ;

Let vanquish'd tyrants impotently rage,
 And give the world a new *Saturnian* age.

The READING and WINCHESTER Newsmen's
New Year's VERSES, Jan. 1747.

To their loving MASTERS and MISTRESSES.

Since the * storm's over-blown, and the skies
 are all clear,
 We wish all our *masters* and *mistresses* cheer ;
 And hope we shall still your encouragement claim,
 Tho' call'd *Newsmen* on earth,—we're the be-
 ralds of fame !

Some may think that, like *Swiss*, we mind only
 your pay,

While we trudge it to serve you by night and by
 Yct, trust us, we wish you contented and glad,
 And had rather by far bring good tidings than bad,

Our calling, however the *vulgar* may deem,
 Was of old both on high and below in esteem ;
 E'en the gods were to much *curiosity* given,
 For *Hermes* was only the *newsmen* of heav'n.

Hence with wings to his cap, and his staff, and
 his heels,

He depictur'd appears, which our *mystry* reveals:
 That *news* flies like the wind—to raise sorrow or
 laughter,

While truth on time leaning comes heavily after,

* *The Rebellion.*

But *Hermes* himself, tho' both witty and wise,
 The inventor of *news*,—was a devil for lies !
 Whence perhaps is the cause, all the *Journals*
 we view,

Consist of the *fabulous* mix'd with the true.

Yet we bring you good news, which in part will
 atone [known ;

For alarms, which we hope will again ne'er be
 You may feast now in safety, or merrily dance,
 In spite of the projects and armies of *France*.

Young *William* victorious, who *faction* subdu'd,
 And crush'd the fell *Hydra*, that thirsted for
 blood,

Shall shine forth abroad this succeeding campaign.
 And humble the pride both of *France* and of
 Spain.

Then when justice once more shall new-ballance
 her scale,

And liberty over ambition prevail ;
 When *Flanders* is rescu'd, and *Europe* is freed ;
 How glad shall we bring you the tidings to read.

Till then, may you taste life's untroubled delight
 Rejoice all the day, and repose all the night :

Possess'd of fair freedom, enliven'd by health,
 And bless'd with contentment,—the essence of

salut

In Memory of Mr CHUBB.

IF e'er rememb'rance of the good was dear,
If injur'd Virtue claims a grateful tear,
Let my pale ivy on thy urn be laid,
Accept this slender wreath, O blameless shade!
Untainted manners, and a heart sincere,
The saint's strict life, without his ghostly fear,
Were thine, O CHUBB! From hearts so pure
arise

Incense, and thanks, the sweetest to the skies.
Nor blame, O injur'd shade! a hapless fate;
Thou shar'st the portion of the learn'd and great.
What tho' no pilgrims mutter o'er thy grave,
Nor long long obsequies are sigh'd at eve;
Of thee no priest, before th'empurpled shrine,
Extends his venal palms, and cries divine!
Yet deep in time, the muse foresees thy fame
Triumphant blaze, and worlds revere thy name.
When envy with thy foes, ungen'rous fry!
In LETHÉ's bosom unmolested lie,
Men, yet unborn, the fair reversion pay,
And blush for follies of their fathers day.

Ev'n thus, of old, the CHUBB of Athens rose,
And dar'd the bigots of his age oppose:
Nor cou'd ev'n virtue's self protect the sage,
A victim doom'd to sacerdotal rage.
The crowd then trembling ey'd th'Olympic roads,
Scar'd with a multiplicity of Gods:
Pow'r's stern, vindictive, petulant, obscene,
Bellow'd in air, or panted on the green.
Alone, the tyrant shar'd celestial care,
Some god begot him, on a mortal fair,
And when he dy'd (for gods themselves cou'd die,)
Succeeding priests advanc'd him to the sky.
So noxious vapours, from their nether sphere,
Mount glaring meteors in the realms of air.
'Twas then immortal Socrates arose;
Like thine, his love of truth; like thine, his
num'rous foes.

Say, now thou know'st, is bliss reserv'd above,
For weeping virtue, or for guileless love?
Or are the brave and good but eas'd of woes,
And only sleep in infinite repose?
O tell what wonders in the world on high,
What pow'r eternal rules thy native sky;
What mighty hand directs the orb of day,
What awful word ten thousand worlds obey?
And can that being, whose pervading eye
Scans the immense profound, illumines the sky,
All fair perfection, knowledge, light—can he
Be sooth'd, persuaded, or inform'd, by me?
Or tho' whole hecatombs his altars fill,
Blots he the fair prescription of his will?
But chief inspire thy fix'd serene of soul,
Which modes, nor times, nor fortune cou'd
controul,

And with a pattern blest, so bright, so near,
Thro' life's fantastic maze, I'll safely steer.
Birmingham, April 21, 1747.

On CHLOE.

CHLOE forbids each am'rous youth to moan:
She grants the favour, but then tells the
town.
Let bashful Drury-nymphs be touch'd w' shame;
Ambitious CHLOE prostitutes for fame.
Westminster, R. LONG.

S I R,

THE following Lines, being the dictates of a
grateful heart for a signal deliverance on
April 9, 1747, may not be unacceptable to those
persons who happily experienced the same.—
The author was buried in the Ruins of a Scaffold
on Tower-hill for several minutes, during which
time he entirely despair'd of life.

D Eign, gracious God, to hear my feeble lays!
A mortal sings, immortal be the praise,
Thy tribute, due from all whom breath inspires,
From reptile man to seraph's rapt'rous fires.
But can thy goodness reach the loathsome grave?—
E'en there thou art not impotent to save.
Rescu'd by thee, from death's eternal gloom,
I live—blest emblem of the life to come!
Free was I counted with the silent dead,
O'erwhelm'd with horror and amazing dread,
The pit had shut its mouth with dreadful sound,
And Death, grim tyrant! aim'd the fatal
wound.—

Thy tender mercies, with the dawning light,
Illum'd my eyes just clos'd in endless night,
Gave me to life, and living to display
Thy providential care from day to day.—
O thou supremely wise, supremely good!
Whose ways are like th' unfathomable flood,
Grant me to celebrate thy glorious name,
Till death dissolves this late-preserved frame:
And when this earth shall hasten to decay,
When seas shall burn, and mountains melt away,
When suns and stars in wild confusion hurl'd
Now crush each other, now destroy a world,
May I resume the sacred theme above;
For ever praise thee, and forever love. R.W.

To the Author of the VERSES to the Memory of
THOMAS CHUBB. (See p. 148.)

P Oet! your lines are true and good,
You've serv'd poor Tom just—as you
shou'd.

Tom was a reas'ner strong and blind;
But say can Tom a reason find,
To plead repeal of his exemption
From what he ne'er approv'd—redemption?
Oh cruel grave! let Tom be freed;
He gladly now wou'd learn his creed.
I'd wish poor Tom this happy fate,
But, ah! I fear it's too too late,
For Tom beneath relentless dust
Unheeded lies, and lie he must,
Till the great audit in the skies
Shew who's the fool and who the wise.

On the ATTACK of DUTCH FLANDERS.

A T length the foe (what friends essay'd in
vain)
Will make the states their sentiments explain.
Stair, Granville, Chesterfield, and CUMBRIA's
prince,

Fruitless, in turns, have labour'd to convince:
But, now, see LOWENDAH! behind them comes,
With weightier argument of guns and bombs.
Grown wise by blows they feel conviction strong;
What pity beating was deter'd so long!

The Ingredients of CONTENTMENT.

SEEK you to know what keeps the mind,
 In ev'ry scene of life resign'd?
 These are the things.—A little wealth,
 A little business just for health,
 A little house, and fire nose high,
 One spare bed where a friend may lie,
 A friend to whom one may impart
 The inmost secrets of the heart;
 At morning store of cream, and tea,
 Either imperial, or bohea;
 At noon one dish, well dress'd but plain,
 With fresh small beer, and linen clean;
 At leisure hours a book, or song,
 To cheer the grave, or please the young;
 At night good wine, the growth of France,
 Or nice sherbet, improv'd by Nantz;
 With choice companions two or three,
 Of conversation pleasant, free.
 These banish cares, to spleen give vent,
 These make the balm we call Content:
 These ev'ry anxious thought beguile,
 But what crowns all is *Cloe's* smile.

Ad Authorem Voti Senilis.

*P*roteget baud calvum tua te prudentia sola;
 Adjiciat conjux cornua, tutus eris.
 CORNUTUS CANTIANUS.

An EPIGRAM.

THE vainly anxious *Myra* leaves *
 To passive judges her complaints:
 Her cause wou'd awe them, were they knaves;
 Her eyes wou'd bribe them, were they faints.
 * This may suit the beautiful *Polly Baker*.

An EPIGRAM.

TO seize the broad sword, and proscribe the
 plad,
 Avails but little while the heart is bad.
 But use the * hand, and cultivate the mind,
 And *Highland Jacks* true Britons we may find.
 * See Vol. XVI. p. 261.

On Lord LOVAT's Execution.

Pity'd by gentle minds *KILMARNOCK* dy'd;
 The brave, *BALMERINO*, were on thy side;
RADCLIFFE, unhappy in his crimes of youth,
 Steady in what he still mistook for truth,
 Beheld his death so decently unmov'd,
 The soft lamented, and the brave approv'd.
 But *LOVAT's* end indiff'rently we view,
 True to no king, to no religion true:
 No fair forgets the ruin he has done;
 No child laments the tyrant of his son;
 No tory pities, thinking what he was;
 No whig compassions, for he left the cause;
 The brave regret not, for he was not brave;
 The honest mourn not, knowing him a knave.

AD UXOREM.

Æ Dibus in nostris apīs esto sedula, conjux;
 Et stimulum fucis exere, parce viro.

J, SACKETTE.

REPLY to J. S. on his ANSWER to PHILO
 MUSEUS. (See p. 145.)

THE hapless wretch, whose zeal, tho' bold
 is blind,
 Is still most mischievous, when most he's kind;
 Officious, busy, with an honest heart,
 Your cause he ruins when he takes your part.
 Thus you, of *Pope*, great bard! unlucky friend
 Impeach his fame by striving to defend.
 You don't admire, 'tis this confutes his rule,
 For well your rhimes have prov'd that you're
 a fool.

Ad MARCUM de *Mumia* CANTABRIGIENSIS
 descriptione.

*D*um narras Grantæ ut condita est mumia
 disco
 Nec piper esse illi, nec tibi, Marce, salem. L.M.

In ENGLISH.

WHilst, *Marcus*, you give us your learned con-
 jecture [and seas'ning
 Of the mummy's strange pickling, and fowling
 The mummy, I learn, (and that's all) from you
 lecture, [your reas'ning
 Has no more pepper in't—than there's salt in

To the Learned AUTHOR of the SELLA
 ESTONIANA.

LEarn'd author of th' important page,
 That vindicates the Sella's age,
 Who with quotations, *Greek* and *Latin*,
 Hast prov'd 'twas what the antients sat in
 For thy learn'd labours be thou blest
 With such a chair to loll and rest;
 And ease each over-weary'd bone
 Repos'd upon a chair of stone. J. D.

An EPITAPH made by a Gentleman that court-
 ed a young LADY, which LADY dy'd for love
 of another.

HERE lies a virgin, sacrific'd to death,
 In beauty's softest bloom depriv'd of breath
 For such a loss uncommon tears are due,
 Her charms were many, and her fate was new.
 She fell (hard destiny) in this our age,
 By what few die except upon the stage.
 Duty, and love contended for the sway,
 Both could not govern, neither would obey.
 The lovely sufferer in this fatal strife,
 Preserv'd her honour, tho' she lost her life.
 She rather chose to die, than rebel prove,
 And could not bear to live, and change her love.
 Thus good she was, behold where now she lies,
 Weep reader, and shew virtue in your eyes.

Inscription under the Portrait of Marshal SAXE
 just finished at the Louvre.

Rome eut en Fabius un guerrier politique,
 Dans Hannibal Cartage eut un chef heroique
 La France plus heureuse, a dans ce fier Saxon,
 La tete du premier et le bras du second.

ENGLISH'D.

IN Fabius, Rome a warrior statesman found;
 In Carthage in Hannibal a chief renown'd.
 France in her Saxon sees with proud delight,
 The Roman head and Punic arm unite.

SHIPS taken by the English, March 1747.

THE Industry, Birt, (taken in our last, where for *Bust* read *Birt*.) retaken.

The St Jaques, and the Port Louis, both from Rochelle for San Domingo.

The Tyger priv. of St Maloes, 26 guns, nine poundsers, and 220 men. *Gaz.*

The Le Monarque, Domain, from Bourdeaux.

A Fr. Guiney ship, with 300 negroes.

A Fr. ship, taken by a Brig. capt. Bromwell.

A Spanish vessel, with 93 officers and soldiers.

The Uffrow Elizabeth, Smit, from Hamburgh for St Maloes, and another vessel from Hamburgh for Bourdeaux.

A French brigantine with wheat.

The L'Esperance, with cloth, sugar and coffee, from Marseilles for Constantinople.

The Loup (formerly his maj. sloop the Wolf).

A Fr. dogger priv. of Dieppe, 7 guns, 65 men.

The St George, 800 tons, 30 guns, and 180 men, from Cadiz for La Vera Cruz.

A Fr. ship of 14 guns, from Martinico; another of 20 guns taken, but blew up; and a large Dutch ship of 24 guns, with coffee, sugar, &c.

The Benjamin, Counon, from Martinico, with 400 casks of sugar, coffee, and cotton.

The Maria Sophia, Van Sundersburgh, from Rochelle for Hamburgh.

The Neptune, Maximin, from Martinico.

Several vessels run ashore off Carthage, others destroy'd, and some prizes taken.

A ship of near 400 tons, from Martinico.

Three vessels laden with wine, brandy and salt, taken in Dunkirk Road.

The Sultana priv. of St Maloes, 24 guns, and 170 men, springing a leak, threw all her guns overboard except two, and was obliged to put into Baltimore in Ireland, where she was seized.

Several Fr. privateers taken by capt. Dennis in a Rhode Island privateer. 'One of those privateers of 14 guns and 140 men, was fitted out in an extraordinary manner at Martinico, to take capt. Dennis, but after a smart fight of 4 hours, was taken by him, and carry'd to St Kitts, where the captain was highly caressed by the general, and presented with a golden oar, and 500 pistoles, for his good services.'

A Chebusto storeship drove on shore at Hispaniola, and plunder'd; and four ships from Marseilles for Martinico taken.

The Mary bilander of Pool, from Newfoundland, tak. by the La Gloria priv. of St Maloes, who put 10 Frenchmen on board her, run on shore at Barra, one of the western islands of Scotland, where the French were seized.

A large Fr. ship, of 16 nine poundsers.

The Johannes, Hevea, from Croisic.

The Uffrow, Gertruda, from Rochelle; the Young Leonora, from Bourdeaux; and the Uffrow, Christianne, from Cette, all for Dunkirk.

The Emanuel, Pieters, from Morlaix.

Two Spanish galleons outward bound, one of them the Nympha, above 700 tons, 36 guns, and 350 men, valued at 180000 l.

The Neptune, a Martinico ship, 30 carriage and swivel guns, richly laden; 'resolutely boarded and taken and car. into Mounts Bay by a Guernsey privateer (which the day before had

' been chased by a Fr. priv. of 36 guns, and obliged to throw her guns overboard) retaken afterwards near Guernsey by two Fr. privateers.'

The Dorade, the Pomona, the Atalanta, the Deux Guillaume, and another ship, all bound to St Domingo. (*See p. 92.*)

The Count de Lowendahl privateer of Dunkirk, and the Neptune de Rouen from Martinico, with sugar, &c. sunk after taking out the goods. *Gaz.* (*See p. 152.*)

The Anne and Katherine, Shorne, from Bourdeaux to Stockholm

A French prize (formerly the Endeavour, Skipping, of Bristol).

A ship of 300 tons, struck upon a bank near Woodbridge in Suffolk, and seized by the tide-waiters.

A Spanish ship, with guns and stores, from Ferrol to the Havanna.

A Fr. ship, with a quantity of pieces of eight.

The Formidable, Mortier, and the Felicite, Collison, both from Martinico. 'One of them had on board the crew of the Jolly Batchelor, Kemp, London for Jamaica, which foundered in her passage.'

The Charming Sophia, —, from Martinico.

The Bath galley, Nicholson, from Bristol, retak.

The Heureuse Famille, St Croix, from Martinico for Bourdeaux.

SHIPS taken by the French and Spaniards, March 1747.

THE three coasters mention'd in our last, are the Lively sloop, from Falmouth for London, with tin, another laden with corn, and the third with timber.

The Jamaica Packet, Collis; and

The Wm and Eliz. Donaldson, from Jamaica.

The Charming Molly, Robinson, from Virginia.

A collier from Sunderland to Rotterdam, and a ship laden with bottles for Scotland.

The Humility, Jack, from Leith.

The Atlas, Wheeler, from St Kitts.

The Success, Watts, from Pool for Carolina.

The Three Friends, Dugier, from Jersey.

The Maryland Merchant, Humphreys, from Virginia for Penryn.

The Bonetta, Fox, from Newfoundland.

The Royal Exchange, M'Intosh, from Jamaica.

The Young Green, Cheesman, from Lisbon.

The Mary, Twogood, from Newfoundland.

The Sarah, Benson, from Cork.

The Royal Wm. Bowman, a transport ship.

The Lisbon Gally, Hornby.

The Penelope, Clarkson.

The Grande Conte, (taken in our last) retak.

The Hannah brigantine, from New England.

The James, Crook, from Lisbon

The Diligence, Strong, from Liverpool.

The Nancy, Magrath, with the Finder, Ansell, both from Jamaica for London; and the Dursly, Pitman, from Jamaica for Bristol.

The Prudence, Walker, from Barbadoes.

The Jenny, Jenkins, from Hull for Carolina.

—She is reckon'd the 1200th ship taken since the war with France.

The Willet, Griffith, from Jamaica.

The Ruxley, Turner, from London to Turkey.

The St Joseph, Woolf, from London.

The

The Nancy, Talman, from Bristol.
 The Barbadoes Packet, Gaddes, from London.
 The Three Brothers, Rennick, from N. Engl.
 The Eagle. Mitchell, from New England.
 The Nath. and Wm, from Lond. to Madeira,
 The Alliance, Egglestone, foundering at sea,
 6 of the crew were taken up swimming (two of
 whom dy'd soon after) by a Martinico ship.

The Expedition brigantine, Miller; a flag of
 truce, ' with 57 prisoners on board, from Jamaica
 ' for the Havanna, was seized by them, and af-
 ' terwards lost near Cape Cruise. The captain,
 ' 6 more Englishmen, 2 Spaniards, and 3 negroes,
 ' saved themselves in the boats, the rest perish'd.
 The Ship of capt. Othniel Tarr, from St Kitts.
 The Success, Kilby, from London to N. Engl.
 The Victory sloop, Bostock, of Charles Town.
 The Loyal Catherine, White, from London.

The Charming Nelly, Cox; and the Industry
 sloop, Williams, from Carolina for New York.

The Sarah and Anne, Hobbart, from London.

The Ursula, Maitland, from London for An-
 tigua; the Batchelor, Godwin, from New York
 for ditto; the James, Matthews, from Liverpool
 to Barbadoes; the Mark and Lucy, Byrne, from
 Bristol to ditto; the Delawarr, Hasseter, from
 Newfoundland to ditto; the Biddy, Martin, from
 Cork to St Kitts: and the —, Edgar, from
 Philadelphia, all car. to Martinico.

The Vine, Atkins, from Guiney.

The Katherine, White, from Ireland.

The Joseph, Mason, from Holland.

The Placet, Tavernor, from Mountsbay.

The Mary, Grant, from Lisbon to Madeira.

The ship of capt. Tomlinson, from England.

The Shirley, Sherborn, forced ashore at Anti-
 gua by French privateers, and lost.

The Patfy, Fleet; and the Sarah, Baker.

The Louisa, Cannon, from Bristol to Barbadoes.

The True Briton, Allen, from Cork.

The Hero, Balliane, from Fowey to North Ca-
 rolina, taken, and afterwards lost.

The Happy Jennet, Crumpton, from Ireland.

The Antelope, Townshend, from Jamaica.

The —, Allen, from Lynn to London.

The Nancy, Tovey, from Bristol for Africa.

SHIPS taken by the English, April 1747.

THE Esperance, Desparailles; and the Pearle,
 Desbordes, both from Bayonne for Mar-
 tinico; one of them sunk.

A Fr. priv. dogger of Bologne, of 54 men.

The Elizabeth and Katherine, Cornelius, from
 Certe for Havre de Grace.

The Paix de Manille, Tarbellier, from Bour-
 deaux for Cayenne, car. to Lisbon.

The Union, Strange, from Biddiford for Mary-
 land; the Success of Sunderland; the Mary,
 Hall; a ship from Cowes for Hamburgh; the
 Elk, —, from Dublin for Antigua; the Evri-
 na, Dickson, from Ireland; all retaken.

The Marie of Bourdeaux.

A Swedish ship with 5000 sacks of corn.

The Endeavour, —, from Oporto, taken by
 a Fr. priv. who put 7 men on board her; the
 English who were left overpower'd the French,
 and brought her into Falmouth.

The Katherine and Elizabeth, —, from
 Dunkirk for Bourdeaux.

The Judy and Jacob, Seaton, for Rochelle, and
 another Dutch ship.

A Fr. ship taken by the Cholmondeley cutter.

A French vessel from Tunis for Turkey.

A large French ship, with some hundred hogf-
 heads of sugar, &c. tak. out of a fleet of 30 sail.

A French ship from St Maloes for Nantz.

The —, Groots, from Genoa for Amsterd.

The —, Roelof Douvens, from Nantz.

Six Poluccas destroy'd near theStreights mouth.

A Fr. ship, from Mauritius, worth 15000 l.

The Superbe, De la Maison Mallet, 36 guns,
 and 136 men, from St Maloes for Cadiz and the
 S. Sea, valued at 70,000 l. taken by his maj. ships
 the Surprise of 20 guns, and Jamaica sloop, after
 a desperate engagement of 7 hours, in which the
 Superbe had 28 kill'd, and 37 wounded; the
 Surprise had 5 kill'd, and 7 wounded; and the
 Jamaica one wounded.

A Fr. ship from Granville for Newfoundland.

The St Jean, a French ship from Marseilles.

A French prize of considerable value.

A Fr. priv. of 16 guns, and 130 men.

The St Mary Magdalen priv. of St Maloes, 36
 guns, and above 300 men. *She had taken above
 40 ships since the war.*

*SHIPS taken by the French and Spaniards,
 April 1747.*

THE Harrington, James, from Jamaica.

The Charming Molly, Rowles, from Brist.

The Anne, Lyons, from Philadelphia.

The Polly, Best, from Gibraltar.

The Barbara and Hanna, Gosling, from Ireland.

The Fortune, Drew, from Newfoundland.

The ship of Capt. Newman, from Barbadoes.

The Port Factor, Gearing, from London.

The Eagle Packet, Boone, from Jamaica, with
 a great sum of money; the mail was thrown over.

The Barbadoes Merchant, Cooper, from Lisbon.

The St Philip, Blackstone, from Lisbon.

A brigantine from Oporto for London.

The Thomas and Wm of Shields, from Lond.

The John, Le Crouney, from Lisbon.

The Princess Mary, Osborne, tak. at Madras.

The Ferret privateer, of Bristol.

The Granville, Daubuz, from N. Carolina.

The Adventure privateer, of Guernsey.

The Dartmouth, Eames, from Lisbon.

The Success, Gatterell, from Oporto.

The Blackbourn, Robinson, from Liverpool.

The Agnes and Betty, Hewin; the Bonny Bet-
 ty, Wilkinson, from Berwick to Hamburg; and
 the Christian, Younger, from Scotland.

The Success, Suggit, from Hull.

The Margaret, Simpson, from Rotterdam.

The Neptune, Dennis, from Virginia.

The Olive Branch, Page, from Stockton; and
 the Elizabeth, Gibson, from Blythe, both for
 Hamburg: the Prosperous, Mitchell, from Do-
 ver for Sunderland; the Samuel and John, Lea-
 vens, from Hull for Boston; the —, Codd,
 from Yarmouth for Dublin; the Success, Cleg-
 horn, from Scotland for Stockholm; the Mor-
 peth Packet, Hewson, from London for Blythe;
 the Margaret and Mary, Gregory, from Dundee
 for Norway; the Margaret, Smith, from Bur-
 rowstounnefs for Christianland; all taken and
 ransom'd from 55 to 1050 l. each.

Historical Chronicle, April 1747.

WEDNESDAY, April 1.



THE whole subscription towards the million lottery (*See p. 152 C*) was found to amount to 2,971,000*l.* —Subscribers for 100 tickets are to have 35; those for 50 to have 17; those for 20 to have 7; for 10 to have 3; for 5, and under, have 2; and subscribers for a single ticket, to be allow'd it.

THURSDAY 2.

The sheriffs of *London* receiv'd a warrant, in a letter, from the D. of *Newcastle*, for the execution of *Ld Lovat* on the 9th, intimating that it was expected they would expose the head at the four corners of the scaffold, as usual. The sheriffs immediately return'd an answer to his grace, that, as it had not been practised lately, they desired it might be inserted in the body of the warrant.

SUNDAY 5.

The court went into mourning for the late queen of *Poland* and dutchess of *Lorrain*.

TUESDAY 7.

The coffee room, and part of the sutling house at the *Tilt Yard, Whitehall*, were blown up by the accidental firing some gunpowder in an under room; 4 or 5 soldiers were miserably burnt, and sent to the hospital; others drinking in the coffee room leap'd out of the window, who with several passing by were much hurt, but the fire was prevented from spreading.

Sailed from *Spithead* admiral *Anson* in the *St George*, and admiral *Warren* in the *Devonshire*, with the *Defiance, Lyon, Princess Louisa, Kent, Pembroke, Dover, Chester, Bristol, Shoreham, and Terror* bomb.

Benjamin Longuet, Esq; was choïen governor, and *Wm Hunt, Esq;* deputy governor of the Bank of *England*; and

WEDNESDAY 8.

The following were chosen directors:

Sir Edw. Bellamy, Kt and Ald.	James Spilman, Esq;
Bryan Benson, Esq;	James Theobald, Esq;
Sta. Brooksbank, Esq;	Sir John Thompson, Kt and Ald.
John Bance, Esq;	Mat. Beachcroft, Esq;
Barth. Burton, Esq;	Rob. Nettleton, Esq;
Thomas Cooke, Esq;	Matthews Rapee, Esq;
John Eat. Dodsworth, Esq.	Charles Savage Esq;
Wm Fawkener Esq;	Rob. Salisbury, Esq;
James Gaultier, Esq;	Alex. Sheaf, Esq;
Henry Herring, Esq;	Rob. Thornton, Esq;
Robert Marsh, Esq;	Peter Thomas, Esq;
Charles Palmer, Esq;	Tho. Whatley. Esq;

(*Gent. Mag. APRIL 1747.*)

The same day were elected governors of the *E. India* company.

Wm Baker, Esq; Ald.	Michael Impey, Esq;
Wm Braund, Esq;	Stephen Law, Esq;
Richard Benyon, Esq;	Wm Mabbott, Esq;
Robert Bootle, Esq;	John Payne, Esq;
Christ. Burrow, Esq;	Henry Plant, Esq;
* Rich. Chauncy, Esq;	* Tho. Phipps, Esq;
Harry Gough, Esq;	Jones Raymond, Esq;
Peter Godfrey, Esq;	Thomas Rous, Esq;
Samuel Hyde, Esq;	* Wm Steele, Esq;
John Hope, Esq;	* Wichcott Turner, Es.
Robert Hudson, Esq;	William Willy, Esq;
* Alex. Hume, Esq;	* Capt. Ja. Winter.

Those mark'd with * are new ones.

THURSDAY 9.

Lord Lovat was beheaded on *Tower-hill* (*see p. 162.*) Just before he came from the *Tower*, a scaffolding by the ship alehouse near *Barking Alley*, built from that house in many stories, with near 1000 persons on it, fell down all at once, by which 8 or 10 persons were killed on the spot, and many had their arms and legs broke. Among the kill'd were Mr *Hindman*, of the inspector's office; M, *Goldney*, woollen draper in *Black-Fryers*; a servant to the king's locksmith; Mr *James Johnson*, just come from the *W. Indies*, and three other men; 10 persons died the next day of their bruises, in the *London* infirmary and *St Thomas's* hospital, as did the master carpenter of the scaffold, and his wife, who was felling beer underneath when it fell.

Came an account of an engagement in the *E. Indies*, between Capt. *Peyton* in the *Medway*, 60 guns, the *Preston*, 50 guns, lord *Northesk*; the *Harwich*, 50 guns, Capt. *Carteret*; the *Winchelsea*, 50 guns, lord *Bertie*; the *Medway's Prize*, 40 guns, Capt. *Griffith*; and the *Lively*, 20 guns, Capt. *Stevens*, and the *French* squadron under M. *Labourdinees*, in the *Achilles*, 70 guns and 700 men, with 8 merchant ships fitted out as men of war, six of them from 40 to 60 guns, and two of 20 guns. The *French* put back to *Pondicherry*, having suffer'd much in men and rigging. The *English* men of war also were much damaged, and the *Medway* got into *Crankanella* to re-fit, being very leaky. (*See p. 188.*)

Admirals *Anson* and *Warren* were joined by some men of war at *Phymouth*, and proceeded wellward.

SUNDAY 12.

The men of war, sloops and transports, with forces from *England*, arriv'd at *Flushing* in *Holland*.

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TUESDAY 14.

The most eminent merchants in *London*, in a body, waited on the lords of the admiralty, with a petition pressing for a further protection of their trade. Their lordships received them in a most obliging manner, and assured them that nothing should be wanting on their part.

Mr *Bowden*, late constable of *Manchester*, and Mr *Ogden*, jun. were try'd at the assizes at *Lancaster*, for high treason, and honourably acquitted; it appearing that they were compelled by the rebels.

Being the birth-day of his royal highness the duke, was observed with great demonstrations of joy.—One *Rotboard*, famous for making skie-rockets, was blown up at his house in *Castle-yard, Holbourn*, by some powder taking fire, which consumed him and all his utensils.

THURSDAY 16.

Being the anniversary of the victory at *Callosten*, was a numerous and splendid appearance of nobility, foreign ministers, gentry, &c. to pay their compliments to his majesty on the occasion, and the evening concluded with illuminations, bonfires, &c.

Count *Tabernega* (see Vol. XVI. p. 381, 499:) arrived from *Portugal*, where he had been for some time to bring about an accommodation between *England* and *Spain*, and waited on the D. of *Newcastle*.

Mr *Painter* at *Oxford* (see p. 184.) particularly distinguished his loyalty, by his munificence in doles of bread, wine, tea, and *Banbury* cheeses, to poor families at *Oxford*, on the happy occasion.

An order of council was published, which, after observing that, tho' the distemper amongst horned cattle is entirely ceased in *Middlesex*, yet it continues to rage in other counties, and has lately spread into *Derbyshire* and *Nottinghamshire* north of *Trent*, authorises any four justices or commissioners of the land-tax, to prevent the selling of horned beasts in fairs, till the 24th of *June* next, where they shall apprehend danger of spreading the distemper.—It also permits ox-teams (on certificate of freedom from the distemper for two months) to be driven within three miles of any place where the distemper is; it having been represented that there would be no driving them at all, if restrained to 20 miles distance, according to the order of *March* 12.—And whereas the order of *March* 12 forbids the carrying of skins and hides westward over the river *Severn*, leave is given by his order to remove skins from the city

of *Worcester* to the tanners in the parish of *St John's* near that city, and separated only by a bridge; the said tanners having represented that they were in actual contract with the butchers of *Worcester* to tan the hides, &c. of cattle slaughter'd by them.

FRIDAY 17.

A fire broke out at the house of Mr *Ford*, at *Bow* near *Stratford*, which consumed it with three others. Mr *Ford's* mother, with two of his children, perished in the flames, and a servant maid was found dead in an adjacent field.

MONDAY 20.

The *E. India* company received account of the loss of *Fort St George*. (see p. 188.)

TUESDAY 21.

Two smugglers, *George Kingsman*, and *Barnet Wollit*, both outlaws (see p. 152) the first of which formerly kill'd a man on *Hurst Green*, were kill'd in a skirmish with the townsmen of *Goodhurst* in *Kent*, who found it necessary to arm against these desperadoes, who rob and plunder, and live upon the spoil, wherever they come.

John Harvey, a noted smuggler, was committed to *Newgate* for not surrendering himself according to notice given in the *Gazette*. (see p. 152.)

WEDNESDAY 22.

The *Chester* mail for *London* was robb'd between *St Albans* and *Barnet* by 3 highwaymen, who carry'd off all the letters out of 41 bags. For each of these robbers there is a reward promis'd of 200*l.* upon conviction, besides the reward by act of parliament.

FRIDAY 24.

On the arrival of a messenger at *St James's*, with the confirmation of the news of the prince of *Orange* being proclaimed stadtholder of all the seven provinces, a grand council was held, at which were present the lord high chancellor, and other great officers of state, after which was a numerous and splendid court to congratulate his majesty on the good news.

THURSDAY 30.

A battalion of the foot guards, with several regiments, amounting to 7,000 men, were order'd to encamp in the *Isle of Wight*, to be ready to act against the *French* as occasion shall require.

	£.	s.	d.
Navy debt, Dec. 31, 1746 (and increasing)	5,233,746	19	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
National debt then	59,356,597	16	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
Borrow'd this year on annuities at 4 per Ct. by a lottery	5,000,000	0	2
Total	69,590,244	16	5 $\frac{1}{2}$

A marble monument, carved by M. Roubillac, is erected in the cathedral of Worcester, in memory of the late pious and learned Bp Hough. (see Vol. XVI. p. 340.) A statue, reclin'd on a sarcophagus, is seen with hands clasp'd, and eyes directed to heaven. On the right is a figure expressive of Religion, lifting a piece of drapery, and discovering a bas relief, the subject whereof is Dr Hough's protest against the proceedings of the commissioners deputed by King James II. to the university of Oxford. On the left of the principal statue is the figure of a boy, shewing a medallion, in which is a profile of the bishop's lady. A special free pardon has passed the great seal to Abraham Walter of London dealer in tea, of the crimes and misdemeanors in aiding and assisting in running of tea and other goods, not enter'd in the custom house.

A marble pillar, 30 feet high, with a phoenix on the top of it, is erected in the center of the ring, in the phoenix Deer Park, Dublin, at the expence of the E. of Chesterfield. The basis has the following inscription:

CIVIU M.

Oblectamento

Campum rudein et incultum

Ornari iussit

Philippus Stanhope Comes de Chesterfield
P R O R E X.

At Astonby near Carlisle, a girl, aged 10 or 12 years, has lived since the 30th of November last meerly upon water. Her mother attempted to force her to eat, but in struggling the girl's nose bled much, which made her desist; the girl walks about, and does some business, but her strength decays daily.

The bill for naturalizing foreign protestants is laid aside for this session of parliament; and that for relief of insolvent debtors.

Translation of an Inscription on a Monument lately erected by the Citizens of Turin to the King of Sardinia their Sovereign, in Letters of Gold, upon a Marble Table.

THE city of Turin, as an effect of her devotion to the tutelary majesty of the best and most beneficent of princes: To CHARLES EMANUEL, the triumpher, who, after having retaken Asti, Alexandria, Acqui, Casal, Valenza, and Tortona; defeated the enemy at Placentia and upon the Tidone, won the fortresses of Final, Ventimiglia, and Savona; subdued Liguria, and obliged the French and Spaniards to repass the Varo;

confirm'd the liberty of Italy, in the year 1747.

A remarkable Advertisement from the Half-moon Tavern, Cheapside, Apr. 13.

I O P Æ A N.

HIS Royal Highness the DUKE OF CUMBERLAND having restored peace to Britain, by the ever-memorable battle of Culloden, fought on the 16th of April 1746, the CHOICE SPIRITS have agreed to celebrate that day annually, by A GRAND JUBILEE in the Moon; of which the STARS are hereby acquainted, and summon'd to shine with their brightest lustre, by six o'clock on Thursday next in the evening.

A LIST of BIRTHS for the Year 1747.

APRIL 14. **L**ady of Hon. and Rev. Dr Murray, brother to Lord Elibank, deliver'd of a son.

A LIST of MARRIAGES for the Year 1747.

APR. 1. **L**ord Coke, eldest son of the E. of Leicester, marry'd to lady Mary Campbell, daughter of the late Duke of Argyll.

2. John Pratt, Esq; eldest son of John Pratt, Esq; member for Sandwich,——to a daughter of late Sir Joseph Eyles.

10. John Marsh, at Kensington,——to Miss English, with 8,000 l.

14. Sir Tho. Parkyns, Bart.——to Miss Jenny Parkyns of Loughborough, Leicestershire.

19. Rev. Mr Gillingham of Little Shelford, near Cambridge,——to Miss Harwood of Cambridge, with 8,000 l.

20. Rev. Mr Rob. Butts, younger son of the Bp of Ely,——to the only daughter of late Dr Reuben Clarke.

25. Rev. Dr Townshend, brother to Lord Townshend,——to a daughter of late G. Price.

A LIST of DEATHS for the Year 1747.

March. **M**R John Cuppage, at Drigg, Cumberland, aged 104. He had 4 wives, and only 4 daughters, each of which had 14 children, so at his death he was grandfather to 56, great grandfather to 19, great great grandfather to 11, and great great great grandfather to 4. He retain'd his senses to the last, and only wish'd to see an end of the rebellion, having been very active against the rebels, in 1715.

27. Rob. Barclay of Ury, Scotland, Esq; son of the famous apologist for the Quakers, aged 75.

APR. 3. Alex. Parker, attorney at law, and deputy clerk of the errors in the exchequer chamber.

4. Edw. Foley, Esq; uncle to Ld Foley, of a mortification in his foot.

Sir Richard Jon, Bart. justice of peace for Kent.

5. Chas. Egerton, Esq; haberdasher in Fleetstreet, and justice of peace for Westminster.

Sir *Wm Williamson*, Bart, high sheriff of *Durham* 24 years successively: Succeeded by his son *Sir Hedworth Williamson*, Bart. also in the office of High Sheriff.

Dr Edw. Kynaston, an eminent civilian, and fellow of *All Souls, Oxford*.

Dr Delenius, professor of botany at *Oxford* university, founded by the late Consul *Sherard*.

Wm Fitz Maurice, E. of *Kerry*, governor of *Ross*, and one of the privy council in *Ireland*.

9. *John Myddleton* of *Chirke-castle, Denbighshire*, Esq; member last parliament, and stood the great contested election this parliament with *Sir Watkins William Wynne* for *Denbighshire*. He is succeeded by his only son *Myddleton*, Esq; just come of age.

14. *Ebenezer Dubois*, Esq; a rich merchant.

17. *Lounds*, Esq; a clerk of the Auditor's office for *Wales*, and son of *Wm Lounds*, Esq; one of the 4 principal clerks of the Treasury.

James Poulton of *Malton, Lincolnshire*, Esq;

Cha. Philip Denison, Esq; near *Woodford, Essex*, aged 89.

Mrs Day in *White-Fryars*, instantly of a fright, occasioned by a candle's setting fire to the curtains of the bed in which she lay, tho' soon extinguished.

Sir Tho. Frankland, memb. for *Thirsk*, succeeded in title, by his nephew *Tho. Frankland*, now a factor at *Bengal*.

23. Only son of *Horatio Townshend*, Esq; commissioner of excise.

25. *Mr John Aldridge*, a procurator general of the arches court of *Canterbury*, and a deputy register of the court of admiralty.

A LIST of PROMOTIONS for the Year 1747.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, **T**HE king has been pleased to grant unto *Hutchins Williams* of *Chichester* in the county of *Suffex*, Esq; the dignity of a baronet of *Great Britain*.

Whitehall, April 15. His majesty has been pleased to appoint *David Bruce*, Esq; to be advocate general, and judge martial of all his majesty's forces within that part of *Great Britain*, call'd *Scotland*.

Whitehall, April 28. His majesty has been pleased to constitute and appoint *Wm Holloway*, Esq; to be judge-advocate and commissary of the musters at *Gibraltar*.

From the other Papers.

Lord Visc. *Donerayle*, appointed a lord of the bedchamber to the Prince of *Wales*, in room of

Ld Baltimore,—cofferer and surveyor general to his royal highness, in room of Lord *Archibald Hamilton*.

Capt. Smith Callis,—comm. of the *Oxford*.
Geo. Luxford of *Suffex*, Esq; collector of the customs at *Antigua*.

Reb. Thompson, Esq;—an auditor of excise, in room of *John Temple*, Esq; dec.

Mr Lewis,—general surveyor of windows for *Wales*.

Mr Underwood,—general surveyor of

windows for *Staffordshire*, and some adjacent counties.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS conferr'd on the following Rev. Gentlemen.

THE Rev. Mr *Newton*, rector of *St Mary le Bow*, elected lecturer of *St George, Hanover-square*.

Mr Wright of *St Paul's*,—minister of *St Mildred, Bread-street*.

Dr Wm Herring, rector of *Carlton, Nottinghamshire*, appointed chancellor of *York*, in room of *Dr Audley*, dec.

Mr Edw. Lunn,—rector of *Elsworth, Cam.*

Mr Tho. Cooke,—of *Weston Colville, Camb.*

Mr Tho. Shellard,—of *Edey, Gloucestersh.*

Mr Archdeacon Taylor,—rector of *St Mary, Aldermary, London*.

Mr Sam. Colt,—of *Coxton, Lincolnshire*.

Mr Steph. Degulbon,—vicar of *Clackston, Norfolk*.

Mr Wm Pearse, fellow of *Exeter college, Oxford*,—vicar of *Steeple Morden, Oxfordsh.*

Mr Jackson of *Ardley, Essex*,—prebendary of *Lincoln*.

Mr Pyers Lybanus,—fellow of *St Peters college, Cambridge*.

Mr Anthony Natt, fellow of *Wadham college, Oxford*, instituted to the living of *Stundon, Hertfordshire*.

In the London Gazette.

Tho. Probin of *Birmingham, Warwicksh.* gunsmith.

James McKerr of *Bow, Midd.* chapman.

Roger Johnson of *Dunstable, Bedfordsh.* draper.

Sam. Woodcock of *Horton, Northamptonsh.* chapman.

Wm Lodge of *Bristol*, merchant.

Geo. Heath of *St Martins in the fields, Midd.* Brafter.

Wm Harvest of *Chiswick, Midd.* brewer.

Fra. Cooper of *Bishops-gate, London*, hofier.

Wm Simons of *Elmstead, Essex*, chapman.

John Walker of *Bromley, Kent*, innholder.

James Norman of *Redburne, Hertfordshire*, carrier.

Tho. Hutchinson of *Newcastle upon Tyne*, merchant.

Robert Avis, jun. of *London*, factor.

N. B. Notwithstanding what has been inserted of the efficacy of electricity on plants, p. 102. A B, and p. 80, the Rev. *Dr Hales* finds his suspicion, that electricity will not promote vegetation, confirmed by several experiments made by *Mr King*, at his experiment room, near the king's Meuse, *London*, and by *Mr Yeoman* at *Northampton*. *Mr King* also electrified 12 new laid eggs, three thrice, three 5 times, three 15, and the other three 20 times. One of these latter eggs produced a chick, and in all there were but 7 chickens hatched, six being addled eggs, among which was one unelectrified egg; so that nothing can be inferred from the experiment. A frog being so disposed as to render the circulation of its blood visible, and then electrified by *Mr King*, no sensible alteration in its velocity was produced: But *Mr Yeoman* having electrify'd a man, while a vein was open in his arm, the blood flow'd then much faster, and slower on ceasing to electrify, confirming the experiment of the Syphon with water.

GERMANY and the NORTH.

ALL is quiet on the side of *Turkey* and in the North; for the *Swedes*, who, influenced by *French* counsel, began to assemble troops in *Finland*, that threaten'd a rupture with *Russia*, which professes a desire to live in peace with her neighbours, have, on sounder advice, suspended their preparations, lest, instead of recovering some of the fine provinces, which they have lost, they should sacrifice more to rash engagements with a much superior force. This state of tranquillity will enable the Czarina, who has 400,000 men on foot for the defence of her vast frontier, to fulfil her engagements to her sister empress; for which purpose a large body of troops under prince *Repnin*, is order'd to march towards *Courland*, which will serve at least for an army of observation over the *Prussians* in *Brandenburgh Prussia*, where an army of 30,000 men is order'd to encamp about *Memel*.—Nothing new occurs from *Germany*, but the diet at *Ratisbon*, and the army of the circles and princes of the empire hug themselves in a neutrality, and sit quiet spectators of the rapid progress of the *French*, and the conquest of the *Low Countries*, as if the aggrandisement of the house of *Bourbon*, and the depression of the house of *Austria* had no relation to the honour of the empire, or their own security. His majesty of *Prussia* declares his pacific intentions, and that, tho' he forms camps and armies in *Silesia* and near his capital, as well as in *Prussia*, it is with no other view than that of exercising his troops.

ITALY.

The scene of affairs in this country is very important, as the issue of the war seems in a great measure to depend on the reduction of *Genoa*, a work, it is fear'd, of more difficulty than the *Austrians* expected, whose operations have for a considerable time been delay'd by the hard weather, and badness of the roads. As soon as these would permit, general *Schuylenberg*, having received his expected reinforcements, with a good train of artillery, advanced towards the city, making himself master of all the little places by the way, with some loss, as the revolvers defended several posts with great obstinacy. About the 10th instant N. S. he arrived before the place, and, before coming to extremities, made propositions to the revolvers, that if they would lay down their arms, and submit to the clemency of the empress-queen, without demanding the guaranty of G.

Britain and *Sardinia*, the republic would have better terms than it could reasonably hope by capitulation, or by way of arms. But was answer'd, "We have already too severely felt the effects of *Austrian* clemency; if the general has, as we are told to intimidate us, 30,000 choice troops, with a large train of artillery ready to make us feel the resentment of the empress-queen, the republic has 54000 men in arms, 9000 of them regular troops, 260 cannon, and 34 mortars, with abundant ammunition and provisions, and, what is more, we are determined to defend our city, and preserve our liberty to the last drop of our blood, and will suffer ourselves to be bury'd in the ruins of our capital, rather than ask for quarter, and submit to the clemency of the court of *Vienna*, unless we can gain it by an honourable capitulation, well guaranty'd by the kings of *Great Britain* and *Sardinia*, and the republics of *Venice* and the *United Provinces*." Notwithstanding this resolute answer, their chief dependance is on succours from *France*, whose interest it is to support them at all imaginable hazards, and whose care it has been that nothing be wanting for that purpose; but with what success will appear from the following advices abstracted from the *London Gazette*.

The *French* transports, being about 40, sailed from *Toulon* the 17th instant, N. S. under convoy of a xebec and a frigate, for the relief of *Genoa*: the next day, about the distance of cape *del Mell*, they were separated by a hard easterly wind. In this dispersed state the *Leopard* took 3 of them, the *Antelope* 3. and the *Revenge* 2, on the 19th and 20th, and the *Fewersham* one more on the 21st to the eastward of *Genoa*, and with the *Seaford* and *Leostoff* chased 5 others into *Porto Finland* and *Porto Speccia*, as the *Phoenix* did the *French* frigate into *Genoa*. The weather prevented the ships appointed to intercept this embarkation from keeping their stations, and thereby taking a greater number. Six sail took shelter at *Monaco*, and some at *Antibes*; another was taken by the *Duke* fireship off the islands of *Hieres*. The number of soldiers taken in the 10 transports is about 1100, who are all sent into *Piedmont* as his majesty's prisoners of war, till otherwise disposed of.—Capt. *Weller* of the *Roebuck*, commander of the vessels employ'd at the islands of *St Margaret* and *St Honorat*, has destroy'd a number of small vessels in the harbour of *Cannes* in *Provence*, and brought off others, which

which were design'd to embark troops for the attack of those islands.—Above 40000 peasants, with their families, having been forced into *Genoa*, most of which lie in the streets and squares; if a bombardment ensues, the city will swim with blood; to prevent which, Gen. *Schuylenbeeg* had sent an officer to confer with the deputies of the city.—And (*Apr. 29*) a report prevails that it has surrender'd at discretion.

S P A I N.

An accommodation has been long talk'd of between this court and *England*, as a preliminary to which, commerce would be restor'd between the two nations under certain conditions. But tho' such an event is wish'd by many, and represented as advantageous to ourselves, it may be suggested that, as the court of *Madrid*, by several late measures, appears firmly attach'd to the *French* interest, and in case of a separate peace, will get home her treasures, and be able to assist *France* more effectually than now with her troops, it is not impossible that this event may, out of a finess in politics, be secretly promoted by *France*.

F R A N C E

In a council held at *Versailles*, was read, a plan of operations from Count *Saxe*, making a diversion to the allies by invading *Dutch Flanders*. Cardinal *Tencin* strenuously supported it, saying, 'That his majesty had shewn favour to these republicans too long, who, by having extraordinary regard paid them, had fancy'd that that they were much more formidable and of greater consequence than they really were; that if his counsel had been followed, war had been declar'd against them long ago, and his advice was not to delay it any longer, and at the same time to enter their provinces by way of *Flanders* with 50,000 men. His eminence was strongly opposed by M. *St Florantin* and M. *de Maurepas*, who alleged that this advice was the most pernicious that could be given the king, because it would unquestionably cause several protestant powers to fly to the assistance of the republic, and that the kingdom had much greater need of the *Dutch* in respect of commerce than the republic had of *France*. The opinion of the cardinal was however so much to the goût of his majesty, that a courier was immediately sent to marshal *Saxe*, to act accordingly.

H O L L A N D

In pursuance of the *French* king's declaration (which see p. 177) and on the

the very day it was communicated, count *Lowendabl* with 30,000 men enter'd *Dutch Flanders*, and soon made himself master of **Sluyse*, the small garrison surrendering prisoners: *Sas van Ghent* made a better defence, but was obliged to yield on the same terms, and the *French* are now before **Hulst*. So unexpected a calamity, never felt since 1672, we must suppose, terribly alarm'd the states, and oblig'd them to have recourse to the same means as then proved their preservation, the province of *Zea-land*, as being nearest danger, setting the example, which was follow'd by the city of *Rotterdam*, and at length by all the towns and provinces in general. And we need not wonder that the people express so passionate a desire to see the prince of *Orange* and *Nassau* in possession of those employments which had been so gloriously administer'd by his ancestors, if we consider his personal character, which you will find drawn, without flattery, as follows, from *A description of Holland*, printed in 1743.

WILLIAM CHARLES FRISO, hereditary stadtholder of *Friesland*, and stadtholder of the provinces of *Groningen* and *Guelderland*, sustains with great dignity the glory of his ancestors, and resembles one of the greatest of his house in many things, but in none more than his virtues and sufferings. Like *William III.* Pr. of *Orange*, and king of *Great Britain*, he was a posthumous son, and orphan before he saw the light of this world. Like him, he no sooner came to years of maturity than he met with very hard usage from the same quarter; a quarter from which one would least have expected it. He has borne all with true magnanimity, a greatness of mind superior to fortune, and resignation to divine providence, which never abandons those who confide in it; and thus resembles his great predecessor in prosperity and adversity. He has added new lustre to his great house, by marrying another princess royal of *Great Britain*, whose virtues and fine qualities do honour to her august birth, as her presence does to every country where she resides. Like *William*, he has a quick discernment and solid judgment; is munificent, serene, and temperate; so moderate in respect to titles and honour, as to neglect those he has the justest right to.

P. S. *Apr. 30.* An express from *Flushing* advises, that the *Dutch* forces, and three *English* regiments under general *Fuller*, had made a sally from *Hulst* upon the *French*, attack'd and drove them back to *Sluys*, with the loss of 3000 killed, and of 1,000 taken prisoners. The allies lost 1100 or 1200 men, about half of them *English*; Col. *Abercromby* being among the wounded.

* See a map of the Netherlands in the Magazine for June 1744.

STOCKS; WINDS; BURIALS.

BILL of Mortality from
Mar. 24. to Apr.. 21.

Chriff.	Males 537	1039
	Femal. 502	
Buried	Males 923	1856
	Femal. 932	
Died under 2 Years old	622	
Between	2 and 5	155
	5 and 10	62
	10 and 20	54
	20 and 30	167
	30 and 40	191
	40 and 50	188
	50 and 60	150
	60 and 70	123
	70 and 80	90
	80 and 90	47
	90 and 100	7
	100 and 101	0
		1856

Within the walls 150
Without the walls 399
In Mid. and Surry 832
City & Sub. West. 475
Buried 1856

Weekly Mar. 31. 433
April 7. 532
14. 446
21. 445
1856

Wheaten Peck Loaf 1s. 8d.
Wheat 27 to 30s. per quarter
Rye 14s. to 18s. per quar.
Barley 9s. to 13s. per quar.
Oats 8s. to 11s. per quar.
Hops 3l. 4s. to 4l. 12s. hund

EACH DAY'S Price of STOCKS in APRIL 1747.

BANK	E.-India	South Sea	South Sea	South Sea	4per Cent.	3per Cent.	India Bon.	B. Cir. pr.	l. s. d.	Wind at Deal.	W. at St. John's G.	Barometer	Ther.
28	174	101 1/4	no transfer	98 3/4 a 99	96 3/4 a 97	85 3/8 a 1/2	39s a 40	5 15 0	S. W.	NW by W	W. by N.	29, 6	50
29	174	101 1/4	99	96 3/4 a 97	96 3/4 a 97	85 3/8 a 1/2	39s	5 15 0	N. N. E.	N. N. E.	W. by N.	29, 8	49
30	173 1/2	101 1/4	99 1/4 a 100	96 3/4 a 97	96 3/4 a 97	85 3/8 a 1/2	39s a 40	5 15 0	N. N. E.	N. N. E.	North	29, 9	54
31	174	101	99 1/4 a 100	96 3/4 a 97	96 3/4 a 97	85 3/8 a 1/2	41s a 42	5 15 0	N. E. by N.	N. E.	N. E.	30, 2	53
1	174	101 1/4	99 1/4 a 100	96 3/4 a 97	96 3/4 a 97	85 3/8 a 1/2	40s a 41	5 15 0	S. S. W.	S. S. W.	S. by W.	30, 3	50
2	173	101	99 1/4 a 100	96 3/4 a 97	96 3/4 a 97	85 3/8 a 1/2	39s a 37	5 15 0	E. N. E.	E. N. E.	Eaft	30, 2	48, 5
3	173	101 3/8	99 a 98 7/8	97 1/2	96 3/4 a 97	85 3/8 a 1/2	39s	5 15 0	E. N. E.	E. N. E.	S. E.	30	50
4	173	101 3/8	99 a 98 7/8	97 1/2	96 3/4 a 97	85 3/8 a 1/2	39s	5 15 0	S. S. E.	S. S. E.	West	30, 1	43
5	172 3/4 a 3	100 7/8 a 1	99	97 1/2	96 3/4 a 97	85 3/8 a 1/2	38s a 40	5 15 0	S. E.	S. E.	E. S. E.	30	39
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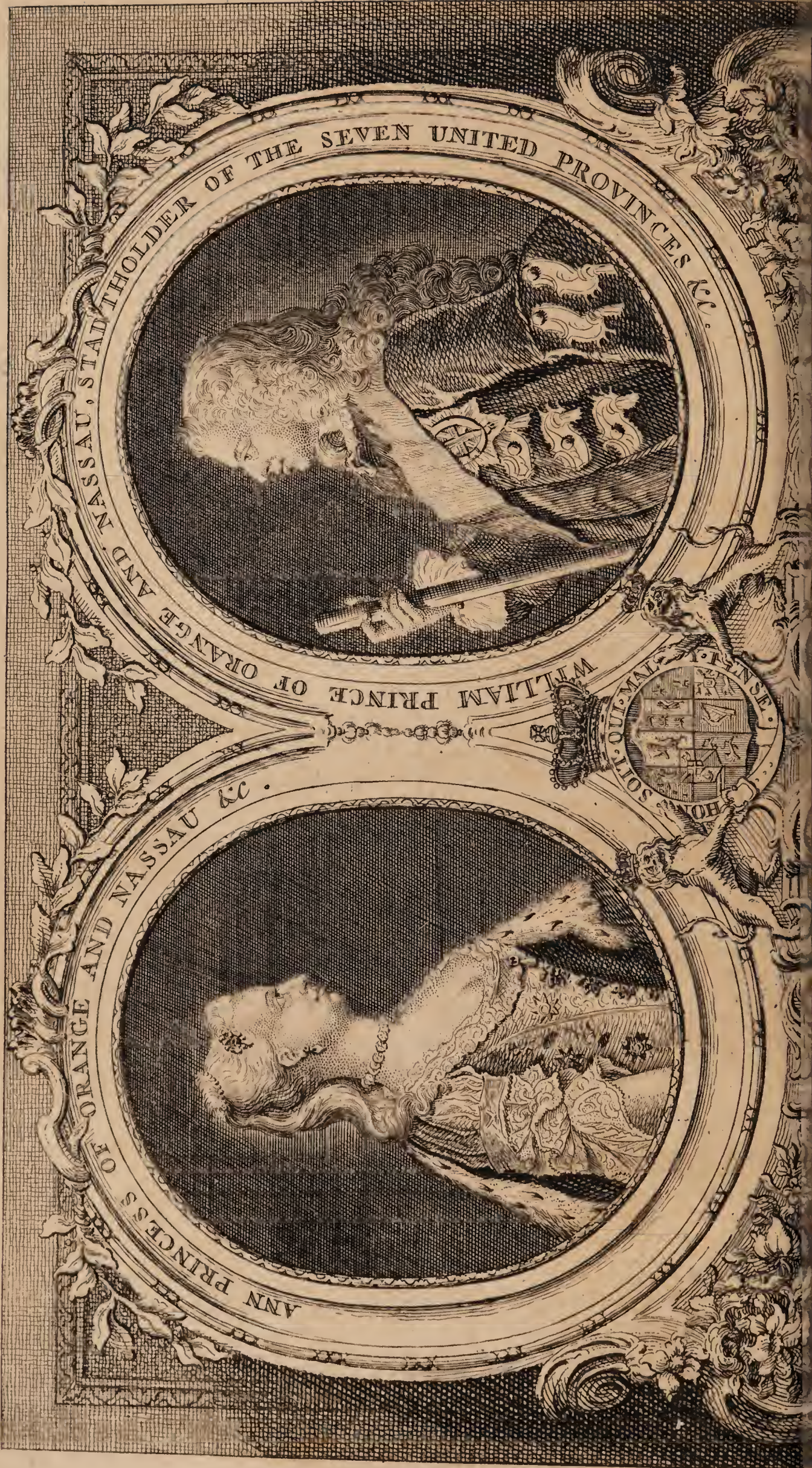
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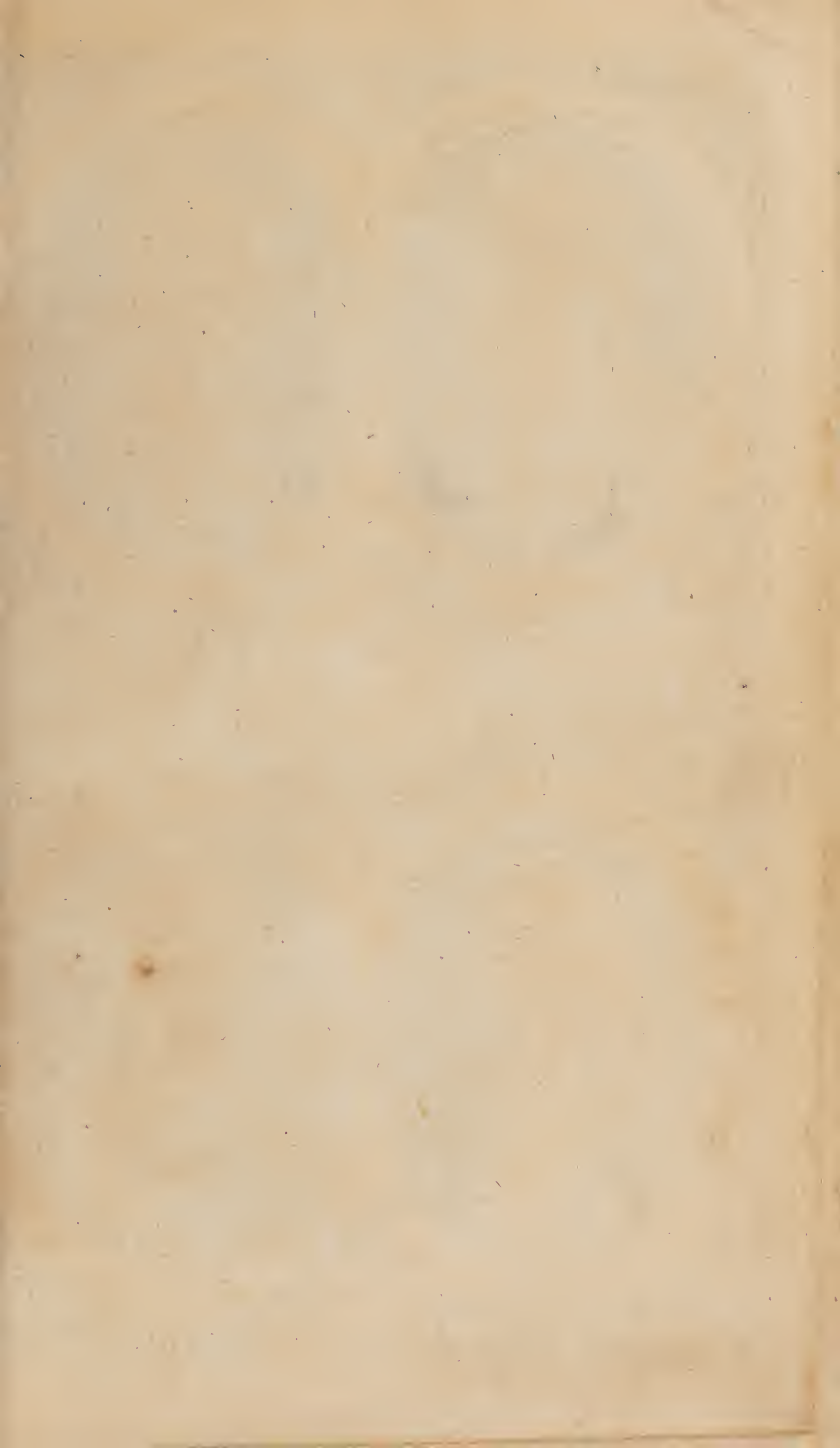
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T H E

Gentleman's Magazine,

For M A Y 1747.



DESCRIPTION of the RHINOCEROS, represented at Fig. VII. on the Plate in April Magazine.



THIS creature was first shewn in London in June 1739, at 2s. and 6d. for each spectator, being esteem'd a very great curiosity, there not having been a Rhinoceros

in England since 1685. He was fed here with rice, hay and sugar: Of the first he eat 7 pounds to about 3 pounds of the sugar; they were mixed together, and he eat this quantity every day, divided into three meals, and about a truss of hay in a week, besides greens of different kinds, of which he seemed fonder than of his dry victuals; and drank large quantities of water.

He bore to be handled in any part of his body; but was outrageous when struck or hungry, yet pacified in either case only by giving him victuals. In his outrage he jumps about, and springs to an incredible height, driving his head against the walls of the place with great fury and quickness, notwithstanding his lumpish aspect.

As to his size, he did not exceed a young heifer in height; but was very broad and thick.

The horn stands on the nose of the animal, as upon a hill; but as he is only two years old, does not rise from its rough basis above an inch high, is black and smooth at the top, like those of the

ox-kind, but rugged downwards; the determination of its growth is backwards, instead of strait up, as is shewn by the dotted lines *a*.

His under jaw is wider than his upper, slanting outward to the lower edge, and backward to the neck; the edges turn outward.

That part that reaches from the fore part of the horn towards the upper lip, may be called the nose, being very bulky, and having a kind of circular sweep downwards towards the nostrils: On all this part he has a great number of Rugæ running cross the front of it, and advancing on each side towards his eyes.

The nostrils are situated very low, in the same direction with the *ridgæ oris*, and not above an inch from it. If we look at him in a fore view, the whole nose, from the top of the horn to the bottom of his lower lip, seems shaped like a bell.

His under lip is like that of an ox, but the upper more like that of a horse; using it, as that creature does, to gather the hay from the rack, or grass from the ground; with this difference, that the *Rhinoceros* has a power of stretching it out about six inches, to a point, and doubling it round a stick, or one's finger, holding it fast; so that, as to that action, it is not unlike the *proboscis* of an elephant.

As to the tongue of the *Rhinoceros*, although it is confidently reported by authors, that it is so rough as to be capable of rubbing a man's flesh from his bones; yet that of our present animal

is soft, and as smooth as that of a calf; Whether it may grow more rough, as the beast grows older, cannot be determined.

His eyes are dull and sleepy, much like those of a hog in shape, and situated nearer the nose than that of any other quadruped; he very seldom opens them intirely.

His ears are broad and thin towards the tops, much like those of a hog; but have each a narrow round root with some *rugæ* about it; and rise, as it were, out of a sinus surrounded with a *plica*.

His neck is very short, being that part which lies between the back edge of the jaw and the *plica* of the shoulder; on this part are two distinct folds, which go quite round it, only the fore one is broken underneath, and has a hollow flap hanging from it, so deep that it would contain a man's fist shut, the concave side being forward. From the middle of the hinder one of these folds, or *plicæ*, arises another, which, passing backwards along the neck, is lost before it reaches that which surrounds the fore part of the body.

His shoulders are very thick and heavy, and have each another fold downward, that crosses the fore leg; and, almost meeting that of the fore part of the body, just mentioned, they both double under the belly close behind the fore leg.

His body, in general, is very thick, and juts out at the sides, like that of a cow with calf. He has a hollow in his back, which is mostly forward; but, backwards the ridge rises much higher than that of the withers; and, forming the *plica* upon the loins, falls down suddenly to the tail, making an uneven line. His belly hangs low, being not far from the ground, as it sinks much in the middle.

From the foresaid highest point in his back, the *plica* of the loins runs down on each side between the last ribs and the hip, and is lost before it comes to the belly; but, above the place of its being lost, another rises and runs backward round the hind legs, a little above the joint, which turns up behind till it meets another transverse one, that runs from the side of the tail forward, and is lost before it reaches within two inches of that of the loins.

His legs are thick and strong; those before, when he stands firm, bend back at the knee, a great way from a strait

line, being very round, and somewhat taper downwards. The hinder legs are also very strong, bending backwards at the joint to a blunt angle, under which the limb grows smaller, and then becomes gradually thicker, as it approaches the foot; so also does that part of the fore leg. About the joint of each of his legs, there is a remarkable *plica* when he bends them in lying down, which disappears when he stands.

In some quadrupeds, the fetlock bends or yields to the weight of the animal; but in this there is no appearance of any such bending, and he seems to stand on stumps, especially if he be viewed behind. He has three hoofs on each foot forwards; but the backpart is a great mass of flesh, rough like the rest of his skin, and bears upon the sole or bottom of his foot.

This part is plump and callous in the surface, yielding to pressure from the softness of the subjacent flesh. Its shape is like that of a heart, having a blunt apex before, and running backward in a broad basis. The outlines of the bottoms of the hoofs are somewhat semicircular.

The tail of this animal is very inconsiderable, in proportion to his bulk, not exceeding 17 or 18 inches in length, and not very thick: It has a great roughness round it, and a kind of twist or striature towards the extremity, ending in a flatness, which gave occasion to authors to compare it to a *spatula*. On the sides of this flat part, a few hairs appeared, which were black and strong but short. It is further to be observed, that the hairs on the left side grow out a great way up towards the root of the tail (being shorter, as they are higher) like the fibres of a quill; whereas, on the right side, they grow no higher than the flat part. There is no other hair on any part of this young *Rhinoceros*, except a very small quantity on the posterior edge of the upper parts of the ears. A very particular quality is observable in this creature, of listening to any noise or rumour in the street; for though he were eating, sleeping, or under the greatest engagements nature imposes on him, he stops every thing suddenly, and lifts up his head, with great attention, till the noise is over.

The *penis* of the *Rhinoceros* is of an extraordinary shape: There is first a *theca*, or *præputium*, arising from the inguinal part of the belly, nearly like that of a horse, which conceals (as that does) the body, and *glans*, when retracted.

ed. As soon as the animal begins to extend it, the first thing that is extruded the *theca*, is a second sheath of a light flesh colour, and pretty much in form like the flower of the *digitalis floribus purpureis*; and then out of this another hollow tube, which is analogous to the *glans penis* of other creatures, very like the flower of the *aristolochia floribus purpureis*, but of a lighter or fainter flesh-colour than the former. His keeper, who was a native of *Bengal*, would make him thus emit his *penis* when he pleased, while he lay on the ground, by rubbing his back and sides with straw; and, in its utmost state of erection, it never was extended to more than about eight or nine inches. Its termination is backward in a curved direction, so that he is a retromingent animal, and consequently retrogenerative. When he urines, he turns his tail to the wall, and, extending his hind legs asunder, crumps himself up, and pisses out in a full stream as far as a cow.

The skin of the *Rhinoceros* is thick and impenetrable: In running one's fingers under one of the folds, and holding it with the thumb at top, it feels like a piece of board half an inch thick. It is covered all over, more or less, with hard incrustations like so many scabs; which are but small on the ridge of the neck and back, but grow larger by degrees downwards toward the belly, and are largest on the shoulders and buttocks, and continue pretty large upon the legs all along down; but, between the folds, the skin is as smooth and soft as silk, and easily penetrated; of a pale flesh-colour, which does not appear to view in the folds, except when the *Rhinoceros* extends them, but is always in view under the fore and hinder parts of the belly; but the middle is incrustated over like the rest of the skin. To call these scabbed roughnesses scales, as some have done, is to raise an idea in us of something regular; which in many authors is a great inaccuracy, and leads the reader into errors; for there is nothing formal in any of them.

As to the performance of this animal's several motions, let us consider the great wisdom of the CREATOR, in the contrivance that serves him for that purpose. The skin is intirely impenetrable and inflexible; if therefore it was continued all over the creature, as the skins of other animals, without any folds, he could not bend any way, and consequently not perform any necessary action; but that suppleness in the skins

of all other quadrupeds, which renders them flexible in all parts, is very well compensated in this animal by those folds; for, since it was necessary his skin should be hard for his defence, it was a noble contrivance, that the skin should be so soft and smooth underneath, that, when he bends himself any way, one part of this board-like skin should slip or shove over the other; and that these several folds should be placed in such parts of his body, as might facilitate the performance of every motion he might be disposed to.

There is a horn of one of these animals in the Museum of the Royal Society, almost a yard long, and at the base about half a foot over, in colour and smoothness like those of a bull, and solid quite through; and if we consider the size of the *Rhinoceros*, in proportion to its horn, that to which this belonged must have been a stupendous animal in size and strength, and from his fierceness when struck or hungry, appears to be quite indomitable and untractable, and must certainly run too fast for a man on foot to escape him.

He was not known to the *Greeks* till the time of *Aristotle*, nor to the *Romans* till 85 years before the christian æra, so that he seems to be the scarcest of all quadrupeds; *Rhinoceros* is his *Greek* name, from the horn on the nose, and he is with great probability supposed to be the *Unicorn* of the ancients.

The *Hebrew* name, which in our translation we render *Unicorn*, is by the *Septuagint*, *St Jerome*, *Tertullian* and others, translated *Rhinoceros*; as in *Job xxxix. 9. Numb. xxiii. 22. and xxiv. 8. Deut. xxxiii. 17.* from whence, and from the general accounts of the ancients, we may also gather that this creature was the strongest then known; and the *Rhinoceros* continues so to this day, not excepting the elephant; whereas the authors, who have multiplied *Unicorns*, have not pretended their force to come near that of the *Rhinoceros*.

To this may be objected the epigram of *Martial*, concluding

*Namque gravem gemino cornu sic extulit
ursum,*

Jactat ut impositas taurus in astra pilas.
Lib. I. Epig. 22.

and the medal of *Domitian*, on which is a *Rhinoceros* with two horns.

But if it can be made appear that there are two kinds of *Rhinoceros*, one
Asian

Asian, and the other *African*, the first having one horn, and the latter two, and that probably those brought to *Rome* were of the latter sort, the difficulty will vanish.

Now that brought from *Asia* to the K. of *Portugal* in 1513, and those brought from thence to *England* in 1685, in 1739, and in 1741, were single-horned, and a great number of horns in the museums of the curious brought from the *East Indies* are also single. We may therefore venture to assert, that all those of *Asia* have but one horn on the nose; and this is confirmed by many gentlemen who have seen those creatures in *Persia*. On the other hand we are sure the *Romans* had always a great commerce with the *Africans*, and had many cargoes of wild beasts from that quarter of the world; it is therefore probable that they might more conveniently have obtained the several *Rhinoceros's* which were shewn in that city from *Africa* than *Asia*, as the former is so much nearer to *Italy*. And we do not want proof that the *African Rhinoceros* has 2 horns. *Peter Kolle*, a *Dutchman*, in his voyage to the cape of *Good-hope*, says there is one in the summit of the nose like the other's, but having a smaller clove behind it. There are also two horns in *Sir Hans Sloan's* museum sticking to the same integuments, not more than an inch from each other; all which makes it probable, at least, that the *Asian Rhinoceros* was the *Unicorn* of the ancients, notwithstanding those exhibited at *Rome* had two horns; and probability, in questions of this nature, is all that can be reasonably expected by the most diligent enquirer.

Fig. I. and II. represent a model of a scaling ladder, which may be useful on many occasions; its rounds or steps, A B, are fastened at a proper distance from each other with the cords C. These rounds are thicker at one end than at the other; the bigger end is made hollow like a socket, and the small end is made to fit into it like a spigot, so that by putting the small ends into the large they form the long pole D, at the upper end of which is a great iron hook or holdfast E.

This pole being long enough to reach to the top of the wall, or place which is to be mounted, it is easy to fasten it by its hook E; and there is nothing more to be done than to pull the lower end, that is, the first round, and all the rest will be drawn out the one from the

other, and your pole will be turned into a ladder.

These ladders are very convenient, and are the more proper for secret expeditions, as they are very light, and may be put into a sack, and removed from place to place without giving any suspicion that you are carrying a ladder. It may be erected in the street, or put out of a window to assist people to escape at fires: And probably may be improv'd by master *Ephraim Hadon*, who advertises his skill in rope-ladders.

For Fig. III. IV. (See p. 164.)

Fig. V. represents a simple, yet useful apparatus, called the weavers larum, from its being chiefly or originally used by persons of that trade, who have frequent occasion to get up very early to their work, and was communicated to the Royal Society by Mr *Arderon* of *Norwich*, now one of its members.

a Represents a board, which hangs commonly against a wall, divided and figured according to the size of the candle made use of.*

b A little shelf to place the candle on.

cc A thread or packthread, tied fast at d, and hanging over a pulley at e, whereto a weight is hung at f.

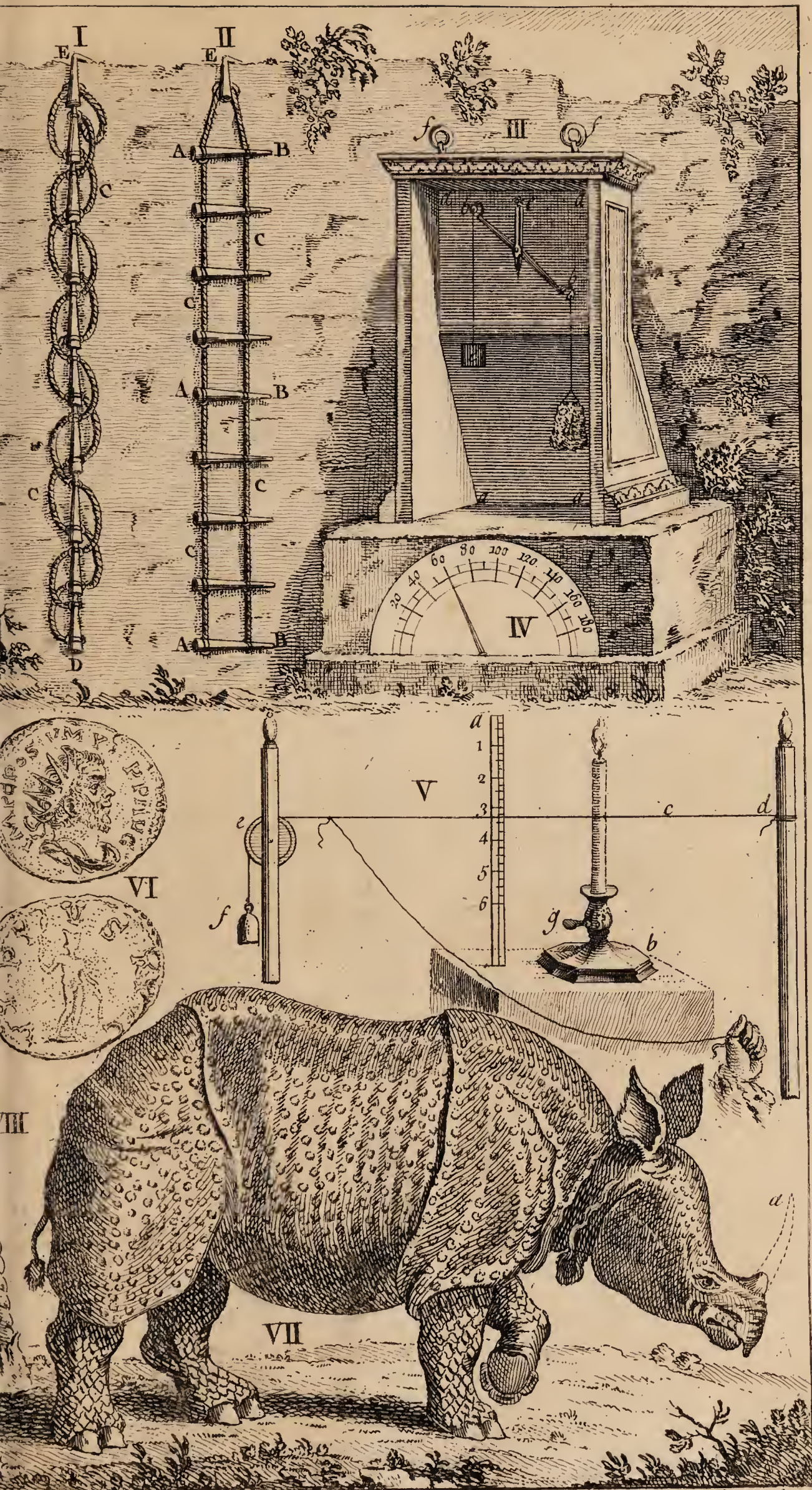
By sliding the spring of the candlestick g, up or down, as occasion requires, the flame of the candle is raised as many hours above the thread as the person that adjusts it designs to lie before he is call'd up. At the designed hour the candle burns the thread in two, the weight falls, and by its noise seldom fails to wake the person.

But if the man who makes use of this contrivance happens to be of a more than commonly sleepy disposition, in such case another thread is tied to that part of the line cc which is next the pulley, and its other end is twisted round the thumb or wrist of the sleepy person, whereby, when the candle burns the line, and the weight falls, he receives such a sudden pull as can hardly fail to wake him, as the drawing will easily explain.

If the line for a few inches on each side the candle be wire, with a short thread only just in the middle where the candle is placed, there can be no danger of doing mischief by the fire's running along the line.

Fig. VI. About four months since two

* For want of such a board a common ruler is frequently used, to set the number of hours between the flame of the candle and the thread.





two urns were dug up in *New Forest*, *Hampshire*, full of such coins as here represented; the reverse in some of them is a little different. The head is of *Posthumus* the last *Roman* emperor that was in *Britain*; and the coin is common.

Fig. VIII. The horn of the *Narwhale*, the length 14 feet (*See p. 174 D H*) as given by *M. Egede* in his history of *Greenland*.

Mr URBAN,

THE note to the Epigram on *Mira*, *p. 194*, was very aptly added, for when I was in *New England*, in the year 1745, I had the pleasure of seeing the celebrated *Polly Baker*, who was then, though near 60 years of age, a comely woman, and the wife of *Paul Dudley Esq.* of *Roxbury*, about two miles from *Boston*, who marry'd her, as it is mentioned in the papers, and had 15 children by her. I lend you this information, because it has been insinuated, that the speech publish'd in her name, was entirely fictitious; that it could not be the speech of any woman (in which many females for different reasons concur) but was entirely the invention of some *Templer* or *Garretteer*.

It must be noted that it is the custom in this country, for young persons between whom there is a courtship, or treaty of marriage, to lye together, the woman having her petticoats on, and the man his breeches, and afterwards, if they do not fall out, they confess the covenant at church, in the midst of the congregation, and to the minister, who declares the marriage legal; and if any thing criminal has been acted, orders a punishment accordingly, sometimes of forty stripes save one.

I am, Sir, Yours, &c.

WILLIAM SMITH.

Mr URBAN,

THE great utility of a Lying-in Hospital, mentioned in the scheme (proposed *p. 164 B*) for augmenting the revenue of the foundling hospital, which scheme I have heard much approv'd, was very proper, and proceeded from a truly charitable principle; but it was mentioned in such manner as seem'd to assert that there was not any hospital for lying-in women in this metropolis, as in the city of *Dublin*. That you may make amends for this oversight, and do justice to the noble and worthy founders, I send you the inclosed paper, of which you will be pleased to take proper notice. I am, your humble servant, J.B.

Abstract of an Account of the MIDDLESEX Hospital for the Reception of Sick, or Lame, and LYING-IN WOMEN.

The Duke of Portland President.

Sir Hugh Smithson Vice-President.

THE happy effects arising from the several hospitals erected about these two great cities for the reception of diseased poor, will sufficiently justify the institution of this. And it is hoped that the situation of it (in *Windmill-street*, *Hampstead-road*, near *St Giles's*, a populous part of the town, at a great distance from other hospitals) and its more extensive use in providing for the distresses of poor women with child, will recommend it to the assistance and the contribution of those whom Humanity and Religion inspire with benevolence.

This hospital consists of two convenient houses, adjoining to each other, in an airy situation, was instituted in August 1745, and is now capable of receiving 30 inn-patients, who are furnished with advice, medicines, lodging and diet, and no security required for their burial.

Married women only are admitted in the last month of their pregnancy; they are to be under the care of the man midwife (*Mr Layard*) to be deliver'd by him, and furnished with all necessaries at the charge of the hospital. In dangerous cases *Dr Sandys* will attend, but no pupils in this ward.

A subscriber of three guineas per Ann. (which makes a governor) may recommend, and have in the house, at one time, either a lying-in woman, or a sick or lame. A subscriber of five guineas, both. A subscriber of 30 guineas down is a governor for life, with the same privilege. Contributors of lesser sums may also recommend sick and lame persons.——Tuesday is the day of admission, but accidents are admitted every day without recommendation.——Subscriptions are received by *Hoare* and *Arnold*, bankers, in *Fleet-street*.

An hospital for the reception of poor persons visited with the small pox, is lately erected, and has preserved several lives. It is also supported by charitable subscriptions, which are received by *Sir Joseph* and *Sir Thomas Hankey*, in *Fenchurch-street*, and by *Mess. Campbell and Bruce*, in the *Strand*, bankers.

Mr URBAN,

I Apprehend that all gentlemen of taste will esteem themselves indebted to the person who has oblig'd the world with the abstracts from *Masenius*, and so happily trac'd the re-

semblance betwixt him and the father of our *English* poetry.—It is certainly the business of every genius to adopt and improve useful hints from the observations of others, equally as from his own private reflections; and doubtless *Masenius* likewise, in his description of Paradise, consulted and borrow'd from the gardens of *Alcinous*, and the *Æædon* groves in the 7th and 12th books of the *Odyssey*, to enrich his poem. Nor is it unlikely that even *Homer* himself improv'd his immortal works from preceding epics of other nations, if their existence could be trac'd; for 'tis not to be supposed that a piece, so exquisitely finish'd, was the product and invention of one man, and so early too, had his genius been greater than it was. Poetry requires the most extensive faculties, an uncommon sublimity of conception, and a very warm imagination, with great regulation of judgment to retrench exuberances; and where this last is absent, the luxuriance of fancy is still preferable to sterility, as far as superfluity to want. *Masenius* may seem to have err'd on the more excusable side; but the delicacy of his style, the harmony of his numbers, and the great choice of his epithets, several of which are singular, ought to plead in his behalf, and palliate trifles.

Playing upon words is a principal objection to *Milton's* style; 'tis likely he copy'd this learned jesuit in that too. It was certainly the epidemical disease of the times, which induc'd them to indulge it, and from which *Virgil* himself is not free, tho' very rarely using it. *Masenius* puts two very near together.

Inviolatus bonos violæ est —

And immediately

Nullus hyperboreo Boreas, &c.

Tho' the Muses are a little out of my road, I have ventured at a close and almost literal translation, in *Milton's* manner, of *Masenius's* description of Paradise, to indulge a friendly request, at the expence of a leisure hour. (See p. 242.)

P. S. I long to see the other citations promis'd by *W. L.* but am at such distance, that I have not the pleasure of the Magazine 'till sometimes a month or two after its publication in London.

Yrs &c. G. S.

Of entirely barking Trees to remedy Blemishes.

WE see, in the *Acta Germanica*, an account of an experiment of this sort, for the improvement of fruit trees, which being related to some of our gardeners, is entirely discredited. We insert the process, therefore, that it may by try'd for proof, it being now the proper season.

The whole body of the tree must be first intirely stripped of both its barks, from the lowell branches to the ground; after which the moisture, which will then exude from the stock, must be spread smoothly and equally with a quill

or feather, where it shall happen to stagnate, and carried over such parts as were not before covered with it. But lest the violent heat of the sun should check the efflux of the juices, the stock must be shaded, especially on the south quarter; care must also be taken to prevent any external impression on the renascent bark, as the least friction will injure it.

The advantages proposed by this method of treating trees are the rendering such as have rough resinous coats, deformed excrescences, or any other cutaneous defect, which impairs either their beauty or fecundity, at once both slightly and useful, without wounding the grain, and an increase of profit to the proprietors of such trees of which the bark is valuable.

This practice is the discovery of the lord of *Carpzow* in *Germany*, who has a great number of fruit trees, several of which have been so treated.

We hope if any ingenious person shall make the experiment here, he will oblige us with an account of his success.

S I R,

AS a considerable change in the constitution of the Northern parts of *Scotland* is now under the deliberation of *parliament, and appears to be attended with great difficulty, as well from the opposition of several members, as the complicated nature of the subject itself, the minds of persons are carried back to the union, and the memory of it is reviv'd, and conversations about it renewed with much difference of sentiment, and great zeal on both sides: It will not, therefore, be ill timed if you oblige the publick with the inclosed speech of the Lord *Belhaven* on that occasion; in which their is that ardour of expression, and flow of rhetoric, which forcibly strikes the imagination, though it may not convince the judgment. His lordship was a true protestant, and a zealous friend to the revolution, and yet not so much attached to party, as not to see and lament political jars at that time, and the mischief of state factions.

I am, Sir, Yours, &c. V. V.

* By the bill for taking away the heretable jurisdictions, &c. in *Scotland*, for making satisfaction to the proprietors thereof, for restoring such jurisdictions to the crown, making more effectual provision for the administration of justice there by the king's courts and judges, and for rendering the union more compleat; which is strongly petitioned against by the D. of *Queensberry*, and the Earls of *March* and *Englingtoun*.

Lord BELHAVEN's Speech in the Scotch Parliament, Nov. 2, 1706, on the subject-matter of the Union.

My Lord Chancellor,

WHEN I consider this affair of an union betwixt the two nations, as it is express'd in the several articles thereof, and now the subject of our deliberation at this time; I find my mind crouded with variety of very melancholy thoughts, and I think it my duty to disburden myself of some of them, by laying them before, and exposing them to the serious consideration of this honourable house.

I think I see a free and independent kingdom delivering up that, which all the world hath been fighting for, since the days of *Nimrod*; yea, that for which most of all the empires, kingdoms, states, principalities, and dukedoms of *Europe*, are at this very time engaged in the most bloody and cruel wars that ever were; to wit, a power to manage their own affairs by themselves, without the assistance and counsel of any other.

I think I see a national church, founded upon a rock, secured by a claim of right, hedged and fenced about by the strictest and pointed legal sanction that sovereignty could contrive, voluntarily descending into a plain, upon an equal level with *Jews*, *Papists*, *Socinians*, *Arminians*, *Anabaptists*, and other sectaries.

I think I see the noble and honourable peerage of *Scotland*, whose valiant predecessors led armies against their enemies upon their own proper charges and expences, now divested of their followers and vassalages, and put upon such an equal foot with their vassals, that I think I see a petty *English* exciseman receive more homage and respect, than what was paid formerly to their *quondam Mackallamors*.

I think I see the present peers of *Scotland*, whose noble ancestors conquered provinces, over-run countries, reduced and subjected towns and fortified places, exacted tribute through the greatest part of *England*, now walking in the court of Requests, like so many *English* attornies, laying aside their walking with swords when in company with the *English* peers, lest their self defence should be found murder.

I think I see the honourable estate of barons, the bold asserters of the nation's right and liberties in the worst of times, now setting a watch upon their lips, and a guard upon their tongues, lest they be found guilty of *scandalum magnatum*.

I think I see the royal state of boroughs, walking their desolate streets, hanging down their heads under disappointments; wormed out of all the branches of their old trade, uncertain what hand to turn to, necessitate to become apprentices to their unkind neighbours; and yet after all, finding their trade so fortified by companies, and secured by prescriptions, that they despair of any success therein.

I think I see our learned judges laying aside their practiques and decisions, studying the common law of *England*, gravelled with certioraries, nisi prius's, writs of error, verdicts

(Gent. Mag. MAY 1747.)

indovar, ejectione firmæ, injunctions, demurs, &c. and frightened with appeals and avocations, because of the new regulations and rectifications they may meet with.

A I think I see the valiant and gallant soldiery either sent to learn the plantation-trade abroad; or at home petitioning for a small subsistence, as the reward of their honourable exploits, while their old corps are broken, the common soldiers left to beg, and the youngest *English* corps kept standing.

B I think I see the honest industrious tradesman loaded with new taxes and impositions, disappointed of the equivalents, drinking water in place of ale, eating his saltless pottage, petitioning for encouragement to his manufactories, and answered by counter petitions.

In short, I think I see the laborious ploughman, with his corn spoiling upon his hands for want of sale, cursing the day of his birth, dreading the expence of his burial, and uncertain whether to marry, or do worse.

C I think I see the incurable difficulties of the landed men, fetter'd under the golden chain of equivalents, their pretty daughters petitioning for want of husbands, and their sons for want of employment.

I think I see our mariners delivering up their ships to their *Dutch* partners; and what thro' presses and necessity, earning their bread as underlings in the royal *English* navy.

D But above all, my lord, I think I see our ancient mother *Caledonia*, like *Cæsar*, sitting in the midst of our senate, ruefully looking round about her, covering herself with her royal garment, attending the fatal blow, and breathing out her last with an *Et tu quoque, mi fili*?

E Are not these, my lord, very afflicting thoughts? And yet they are the least part suggested to me by these dishonourable articles. Should not the considerations of these things vivify these dry bones of ours? Should not the memory of our noble predecessors valour and constancy rouse up our drooping spirits? Are our noble predecessors souls got so far into the *English* cabbage-stock and colliflowers, that we should shew the least inclination that way? Are our eyes so blinded? Are our ears so deafened? Are our hearts so hardened? Are our tongues so faltered? Are our hands so fettered, that in this our day, I say, my lord, in this our day, that we should not mind the things that concern the very being and well-being of our ancient kingdom, before the day be hid from our eyes.

F No, my lord, God forbid! man's extremity is God's opportunity: He is a present help in time of need, and a deliverer, and that right early. Some unforeseen providence will fall out, that may cast the balance; some *Joseph* or other will say, Why do ye strive together, since you are brethren? None can destroy *Scotland*, save *Scotland's* self; hold your hand from the pen, you are secure. Some *Judah* or other will say, Let not our hands be upon the lad, he is our brother. There will be a *Jehovah Jireh*, and some ram will be caught in the thicket, when the bloody knife is at our mother's throat: Let us up then, my lord, and

E e

ard let our noble patriots behave themselves like men, and we know not how soon a blessing may come.

My lord, I wish from my heart that this my vision prove not as true, as my reasons for it are probable: I design not at this time to enter into the merits of any one particular article; I intend this discourse, as an introduction to what I may afterwards say upon the whole debate, as it falls in before this honourable house; and therefore, in the farther prosecution of what I have to say, I shall insist upon some few particulars, very necessary to be understood, before we enter into the detail of so important a matter.

I shall therefore, in the first place, endeavour to encourage a free and full deliberation, without animosities and heats. In the next place, I shall endeavour to make an inquiry into the nature and source of the unnatural and dangerous divisions that are now on foot within this isle, with some motives shewing, that it is our interest to lay them aside at this time: Then I shall inquire into the reasons which have induced the two nations to enter into a treaty of union at this time, with some considerations and meditations, with relation to the behaviour of the lords commissioners of the two kingdoms, in the management of this great concern. And, lastly, I shall propose a method, by which we shall most distinctly, and without confusion, go through the several articles of this treaty, without unnecessary repetitions, or loss of time. And all this with all deference, and under the correction of this honourable house.

My lord chancellor, the greatest honour that was done unto a *Roman*, was to allow him the glory of a triumph; the greatest and most dishonourable punishment was that of parricide: He that was guilty of parricide, was beaten with rods upon his naked body, till the blood gushed out of all the veins of his body; then he was sowed up in a leather sack, called a *Culeus*, with a cock, a viper, and an ape, and thrown headlong into the sea.

My lord, hypocrisy is a greater crime than parricide all the world over.

In a triumph, my lord, when a conqueror was riding in his triumphal chariot, crowned with laurels, adorned with trophies, and applauded with huzzas, there was a monitor appointed to stand behind him, to warn him not to be high-minded, nor puffed up with overweening thoughts of himself; and to his chariot were tied a whip and a bell, to mind him, that for all his glory and grandeur, he was accountable to the people for his administration, and would be punished as other men, if found guilty.

The greatest honour among us, my lord, is to represent the sovereign's sacred person in parliament; and in one particular it appears to be greater than that of a triumph; because the whole legislative power seems to be wholly trusted with him: If he give the royal assent to an act of the estates, it becomes a law obligatory upon the subject, tho' contrary, or without any instructions from the sovereign. If he refuse

the royal assent to a vote in parliament, it cannot be a law, tho' he has the sovereign's particular and positive instructions for it.

His grace the Duke of *Queensberry*, who now represents her majesty in this session of parliament, hath had the honour of that great trust, as often, if not more, than any *Scotchman* ever had: He hath been the favourite of two successive sovereigns, and I cannot but commend his constancy and perseverance, that, notwithstanding his former difficulties, and unsuccessful attempts, and maugre some other specialities not yet determined, that his grace has yet had the resolution to undertake the most unpopular measures last. If his grace succeed in this affair of an union, and that it prove for the happiness and welfare of the nation, then he justly merits to have a statue of gold erected for himself; but if it should tend to the intire destruction and abolition of our nation; and that we, the nation's trustees, shall go into it; then I must say, that a whip and a bell, a cock, a viper, and an ape, are too small punishments for any such bold unnatural undertaking and complaisance.

That I may pave a way, my lord, to a full, calm, and free reasoning upon this affair, which is of the last consequence unto this nation; I shall mind this honourable house, that we are the successors of our noble predecessors, who founded our monarchy, framed our laws, amended, altered, and corrected them from time to time, as the affairs and circumstances of the nation did require, without the assistance or advice of any foreign power or potentate; and who, during the time of two thousand years, have handed them down to us, a free independent nation, with the hazard of their lives and fortunes: Shall not we then argue for that, which our progenitors have purchas'd for us at so dear a rate? And with so much immortal honour and glory? God forbid! Shall the hazard of a father unbind the ligaments of a dumb son's tongue; and shall we hold our peace, when our *patria* is in danger? I speak this, my lord; that I may encourage every individual member of this house, to speak their mind freely. There are many wise and prudent men amongst us, who think it not worth their while to open their mouths; there are others, who can speak very well, and to good purpose, who shelter themselves under the shameful cloak of silence, from a fear of the frowns of great men and parties. I have observed, my lord, by my experience, the greatest number of speakers in the most trivial affairs; and it will always prove so, while we come not to the right understanding of our oath *de fideli*, whereby we are bound not only to give our vote, but our faithful advice in parliament, as we should answer to God; and in our ancient laws, the representatives of the honourable barons, and the royal boroughs, are termed *spokesmen*. It lies upon your lordships, therefore, particularly to take notice of such, whose modesty makes them bashful to speak. Therefore I shall leave it upon you, and conclude this point with a very memorable saying of an honest

honest private gentleman to a great queen, upon occasion of a state-project, contrived by an able statesman, and the favourite to a great king, against a peaceable obedient people, because of the diversity of their laws and constitutions: *If at this time thou hold thy peace, salvation shall come to the people from another place, but thou and thy house shall perish.* I leave the application to each particular member of this house.

My lord, I come now to consider our divisions. We are under the happy reign (blessed be God) of the best of queens, who has no evil design against the meanest of her subjects, who loves all her people, and is equally beloved by them again; and yet that under the happy influence of our most excellent queen, there should be such divisions and factions, more dangerous and threatening to her dominion, than if we were under an arbitrary government, is most strange and unaccountable. Under an arbitrary prince, all are willing to serve, because all are under a necessity to obey, whether they will or not. He chuses therefore whom he will, without respect to either parties or factions; and, if he think fit to take the advices of his councils, or parliaments, every man speaks his mind freely, and the prince receives the faithful advices of his people without the mixture of self-designs: If he prove a good prince the government is easy; if bad, either death, or a revolution, brings a deliverance. Whereas here, my lord, there appears no end of our misery, if not prevented in time; factions are now become independent, and have got footing in councils, in parliaments, in treaties, in armies, in incorporations, in families, among kindred, yea, man and wife are not free from their political jars.

It remains therefore, my lord, that I inquire into the nature of these things, and since the names give us not the right idea of the thing, I am afraid I shall have difficulty to make myself well understood.

The names generally used to denote the factions are *Whig* and *Tory*, as obscure as that of *Guelfs* and *Gibelins*, yea, my lord, they have different significations, as they are applied to factions in each kingdom; a *Whig* in England is a heterogeneous creature, in Scotland he is all of a piece; a *Tory* in England is all of a piece and a statesman; in Scotland, he is quite otherways, an anti-courtier and an anti-statesman.

A *Whig* in England appears to be somewhat like *Nebuchadnezzar's* image of different metals, different classes, different principles, and different designs; yet, take them altogether, they are like a piece of fine mix'd drugget of different threads, some finer, some coarser, which after all make a comely appearance, and an agreeable suit. *Tory* is, like a piece of loyal-made *English* cloth, the true staple of the nation, all of a thread; yet, if we look narrowly into it, we shall perceive diversity of colours, which (according to the various situations, and positions) makes various appearances: Sometimes *Tory* is, like the moon in its full, as ap-

peared in the affair of the bill of the occasional conformity; upon other occasions it appears to be under a cloud, and, as if it were eclipsed by a greater body, as it did in the design of calling over the illustrious princess *Sophia*. However, by this we may see, their designs are to outshoot *Whig* in his own bow.

Whig in Scotland is a true-blue presbyterian, who, without considering time or power, will venture their all for the *kirk*: But something less for the state. The greatest difficulty is, how to describe a *Scotch Tory*. Of old, when I knew them first, *Tory* was an honest-hearted comradish fellow, who, provided he was maintain'd and protected in his benefices, title, and dignities by the state, he was the less anxious who had the government and management of the church: but now what he is since *jure divinity* came in fashion; and that christianity, and, by consequence, salvation comes to depend upon episcopal ordination, I profess I know not what to make of him; only this I must say for him, that he endeavours to do by opposition, that which his brother in England endeavours by a more prudent and less scrupulous method.

Now, my lord, from these divisions, there has got up a kind of aristocracy, something like the famous triumvirate at Rome; they are a kind of undertakers and pragmatic statesmen, who finding their power and strength great, and answerable to their designs, will make bargains with our gracious sovereign; they will serve her faithfully, but upon *their own terms*; they must have their own instruments, their own measures; this man must be turned out, and that man put in, and then they'll make her the most glorious queen in Europe.

Where will this end, my lord? Is not her majesty in danger by such a method? Is not the monarchy in danger? Is not the nation's peace and tranquillity in danger? Will a change of parties make the nation more happy? No, my lord, the seed is sown, that is like to afford us a perpetual increase; it is not an annual herb, it takes deep root, it seeds and breeds; and if not timely prevented by her majesty's royal endeavours, will split the whole island in two.

My lord, I think, considering our present circumstances at this time, the almighty God has reserved this great work for us. We may bruise this hydra of division, and crush this cockatrice's egg. Our neighbours in England are not yet fitted for any such thing; they are not under the afflicting hand of providence, as we are; their circumstances are great and glorious, their treaties are prudently manag'd, both at home and abroad, their generals brave and valorous, their armies successful and victorious, their trophies and laurels memorable and surprizing; their enemies subdued and routed, their strong holds besieg'd and taken, sieges reliev'd, marshals kill'd and taken prisoners, provinces and kingdoms are the results of their victories; their royal navy is the terror of Europe, their trade and commerce extended thro' the universe, incircling the whole habitable

able world, and rendering their own capital city the emporium for the whole inhabitants of the earth; and, which is yet more than all these things, the subjects freely bestowing their treasure upon their sovereign; and above all, these vast riches, the sinews of war (and without which all the glorious success had proved abortive) these treasures are manag'd with such faithfulness and nicety, that they answer seasonably all their demands, though at never so great a distance. Upon these considerations, my lord, how hard and difficult a thing will it prove, to persuade our neighbours to a self-denying bill!

It is quite otherways with us, my lord, we are an obscure poor people, tho' formerly of better account, removed to a remote corner of the world, without name, and without alliances, our posts mean and precarious; so that I profess I don't think any one post of the kingdom worth the brieguing after, save that of being commissioner to a long session of a factious *Scotch* parliament, with an antedated commission, and that yet renders the rest of the ministers more miserable. What hinders us then, my lord, to lay aside our divisions, to unite cordially and heartily together in our present circumstances, when our all is at stake? *Hannibal*, my lord, is at our gates, *Hannibal* is come within our gates, *Hannibal* is come the length of this table, he is at the foot of this throne; if we take not notice, he'll seize upon this regalia, he'll take them as our *spolia opima*, and whip us out of this house never to return again.

For the love of God then, my lord, for the safety and welfare of our ancient kingdom, whose sad circumstances, I hope, we shall yet convert into prosperity and happiness! We want no means, if we unite; God blesteth the peace-makers; we want neither men, nor sufficiency of all manner of things necessary, to make a nation happy; all depends upon the management, *concordia res parvæ crescunt*. I fear not these articles, tho' they were ten times worse than they are, if we once cordially forgive one another, and that according to our proverb, **Bygones be bygones, and fair play for time to come.* For my part, in the sight of God, and in the presence of this honourable house, I heartily forgive every man, and beg that they may do the same to me; and I do most humbly propose, that his grace, my lord commissioner, may appoint an Agape, may order a love-feast for this honourable house, that we may lay aside all self-designs, and after our fasts and humiliations, may have a day of rejoicing and thankfulness, may eat our meat with gladness, and our bread with a merry heart; then shall we sit each man under his own fig-tree, and the voice of the turtle shall be heard in our land, a bird famous for constancy and fidelity.

My lord, I shall make a pause here, and stop going on farther in my discourse, 'till I see farther, if his grace, my lord commissioner, receive any humble proposals for removing misunderstandings among us, and putting an end to our fatal divisions; upon honour I have no

** Let all past faults be forgotten.*

other design, and I am content to beg the favour upon my bended knees.

[*No Answer.*]

My lord chancellor, I am sorry that I must pursue the thread of my sad and melancholy story: What remains, I am afraid, may prove as afflicting as what I have said; I shall therefore consider the motives which have engaged the two nations to enter upon a treaty of Union at this time. In general, my lord, I think both of them had in their view to better themselves by the treaty; but before I enter upon the particular motives of each nation, I must inform this honourable house, that since I can remember, the two nations have alter'd their sentiments upon that affair, even almost to down right contradiction, they have chang'd headbands, as we say; for *England*, 'till of late, never thought it worth their pains of treating with us; the good bargain they made at the beginning, they resolve to keep, and that which we call an *incorporating Union*, was not so much as in their thoughts. The first notice they seem'd to take of us, was in our affair of *Caledonia*; when they had most effectually broke off that design in a manner, very well known to the world, and unnecessary to be repeated here, they kept themselves quiet during the time of our complaints upon that head. In which time our sovereign, to satisfy the nation, and allay their heats, did condescend to give us some good laws, and amongst others, that of personal liberties; but *England* having declared their succession, and extended their intail, without ever taking notice of us, our gracious sovereign *Q. Anne* was graciously pleas'd to give the royal assent to our *act of security*, to that of *peace and war* after the decease of her majesty, and the heirs of her body, and to give us a hedge to all our sacred and civil interests, by declaring it high treason to endeavour the alteration of them, as they were then establish'd. Thereupon did follow threatening and minatory laws against us by the parliament of *England*, and the unjust and unequal character of what her majesty had so graciously condescended to in our favours. Now, my lord, whether the desire they had to have us engag'd in the same succession with them? Or whether they found us like free and independent people, breathing after more liberty than what formerly was looked after? Or whether they were afraid of our *Act of Security*, in case of her majesty's decease? Which of all these motives has induced them to a treaty, I leave it to themselves. This I must say only, they have made a good bargain this time also.

For the particular motives that induced us, I think, are obvious to be known; we found, by sad experience, that every man hath advanced in power and riches, as they have done in trade; and at the same time considering, that no where thro' the world, slaves are found to be rich, tho' they should be adorned with chains of gold, we thereupon changed our notion of an incorporating Union to that of a federal one; and being resolved to take this opportunity to make demands upon them, before we

we enter into the succession, we were content to empower her majesty to authorise and appoint commissioners to treat with the commissioners of *England*, with as ample powers as the lords commissioners, from *England* had from their constituents, that we might not appear to have less confidence in her majesty, nor more narrow-hearted in our act than our neighbours of *England*: and thereupon last parliament, after her majesty's gracious letter was read, desiring us to declare the succession in the first place, and afterwards to appoint commissioners to treat, we found it necessary to renew our former resolve, which I shall read to this honourable house.

Resolve presented by the Duke of Hamilton last Session of Parliament.

‘**T**HAT this parliament will not proceed to the nomination of a successor, ’till we have had a previous treaty with *England*, in relation to our commerce, and other concerns with that nation. And farther, it is resolved, that this parliament will proceed to make such limitations and conditions of government, for the rectification of our constitution, as may secure the liberty, religion, and independency of this kingdom, before they proceed to the said nomination.’

Now, my lord, the last session of parliament having, before they would enter upon any treaty with *England*, by a vote of the house, passed both an act for limitations, and an act for rectification of our constitution, what mortal man has reason to doubt the design of this treaty was only federal?

My lord chancellor, it remains now, that we consider the behaviour of the lords-commissioners at the opening of this treaty. And before I enter upon that, allow me to make this meditation; that if our posterity, after we are all dead and gone, should find themselves under an ill-made bargain, and shall have a recourse unto our records, and see who have been the managers of that treaty, by which they have suffer'd so much; when they read the names, they will certainly conclude, and say, Ah! our nation has been reduc'd to the last extremity, at the time of this treaty; all our great chieftains, all our great peers, and considerable men, who used formerly to defend the rights and liberties of the nation, have been all kill'd, and dead in the bed of honour, before ever the nation was necessitated to condescend to such mean and contemptible terms. Where are the names of the chief men, of the noble families of *Stuarts*, *Hamiltons*, *Grabams*, *Campbels*, *Gordons*, *Johnstons*, *Humes*, *Murrays*, *Kers*, &c? Where are the two great officers of the crown, the constables and marshals of *Scotland*? They have certainly all been extinguish'd, and now we are slaves forever.

Whereas the *English* records will make their posterity reverence the memory of the honourable names, who have brought under their fierce, warlike, and troublesome neighbours, who had struggled so long for independency,

shed the best blood of their nation, and reduced a considerable part of their country to become waste and desolate.

A I am inform'd, my lord, that our commissioners did indeed frankly tell the lords-commissioners for *England*, That the inclination of the people of *Scotland* were much alter'd of late, in relation to an incorporating Union, and that therefore, since the intail was to end with her majesty's life (whom God long preserve) it was proper to begin the treaty upon the foot of the treaty in the 1604th year of God, the time when we came first under one sovereign; but this the *English* commissioners would not agree to; and our commissioners, that they might not seem obstinate, were willing to treat and conclude in the terms laid before this honourable house, and subjected to their determination.

C If the lords-commissioners for *England* had been as civil and complaisant, they should certainly have finish'd a federal treaty likewise, that both nations might have their choice, which of them to have gone into, as they thought fit; but they would hear of nothing, but of an intire and compleat Union, a name which comprehends an Union, either by incorporation, surrender, or conquest; whereas our commissioners thought of nothing but a fair, equal, and incorporating Union. Whether this be so or no, I leave it to every man's judgment; but as for myself, I must beg liberty to think it no such thing: for I take an incorporating union to be, where there is a change both in the material and formal points of government, as if two pieces of metal were melted down into one mass, neither can be said to retain its former form or substance, as it did before the mixture. But now, when I consider this treaty, as it hath been explained, and spoke to before us these three weeks past, I see the *English* constitution remaining firm, the same two houses of parliament, the same taxes, the same customs, the same excises, the same trading companies, the same municipal laws and courts of judicature; and all ours either subject to regulations or annihilations, only we have the honour to pay their old debts, and to have some few persons present, for witnesses to the validity of the deed when they are pleased to contract more.

Good God! What is this but an intire surrender?

My lord, I find my heart so full of grief and indignation, that I must beg pardon not to finish the last part of my discourse, that I may drop a tear, as the prelude to so sad a story.

G [After having sat down, and some discourses by other members intervening, he continued his discourse thus:]

My lord chancellor, what I am now to say relates to the method of proceeding in this weighty affair: I hear it propos'd by a noble member of the other side, that we should proceed in the same order as the lords-commissioners treaters did. In my humble opinion, my lord, it is neither the natural method, nor can it be done without great confusion and repetition.

tion. To say you'll agree to the union of the two kingdoms, before you agree in the terms upon which they are to be united, seems like driving the plough before the oxen. The articles, which narrate the conditions, seem to be the premises upon which the conclusion is inferred; and according as they are found good or bad, the success will follow. When a man is married to a fortune in *England*, as they call it, I suppose he is satisfied with the thing before he determines himself to marry; and the proposal I have heard of agreeing to the first article, with a proviso if the rest of the articles shall be found satisfactory, and no otherwise, is of a piece with the rest, and looks like beating the air, and no ways consistent with fair and square dealings. Besides, my lord, if we were to go upon the first article, are not all the rest of the articles, besides many others not contained in the articles, valid arguments either *pro* or *con*, against concluding or not concluding the first article? And no vote in this house can hinder a man from making use of what arguments he thinks fit. Moreover, the searching the records, and the revising the statute books, comparing the books of rates, customs, excise, taxes, of both nations with one another, must all be previously considered ere we determine ourselves in one single article; add to this, that the prohibitory clause with relation to the trade of both nations, must be adjusted, lest, like *Æsop's* dog, we lose the old in grasping at the new; the state of the *English* companies must also be exposed how far we shall have liberty in them, and what advantage we may propose to ourselves by trading to those places where they are secured; and above all, my lord, the security of our national church, and of all that's dear unto us, must be previously established to us, if practicable; before we conclude the first article. Therefore, my lord, tho' my particular opinion be, tho' we had a *charte blanche* from *England*, yet the delivery up of our sovereignty, gives back with one hand what we receive with the other; and that there can be no security without the guaranty of a distinct independency betwixt the parties treating: yet, my lord, for farther satisfaction to this honourable house, that every member may fully satisfy himself, I humbly propose that, passing by the first three articles, which appear to be much of a piece, we begin at the fourth article of the treaty; and if I be seconded in this, I desire it may be put to the question.

Mr URBAN,

Whatever concerns the good of mankind ought to be the object of every man's care and protection; and tho' the labours of the *generous* and *good* this way may sometimes miscarry, the community (while the intention is pure and disinterested) is almost as much indebted as if they had succeeded.——The distemper which at present, and for some time has raged so violently a-

mongst horned cattle, nearly concerns us all (more especially the indigent).

With this consideration I have look'd over several of the accounts published on this distemper; enquir'd into the symptoms, and the several methods of cure laid down, from which I made the few following reflections: If they prove of any service to the public, either by conveying a more rational idea of the nature of the malady, or in the directions given for the cure, my own breast carries its reward: If they are of no use, I have one comfort still; I am sure they can do no harm.

In the first place, let us see if we can form a true notion of this malady, and to what species of disorder it most immediately belongs.—In this part of the kingdom (thank God) we have had no opportunity of knowing the symptoms (the true and only method of distinguishing disorders) but by the accounts published in the printed papers, &c. from which it appears the most remarkable diagnosticks of this distemper, seem to be what is common in most inflammatory fevers amongst mankind, but perhaps more of the peripneumony (or that kind of inflammation most immediately attacking the lungs) than any other, and this I apprehend from the continual cough they labour under the first three or four days.—The analogy of our bodies to those of brutes, to any one but moderately skill'd in anatomy, and the nature of things will be allowed, I hope, without dispute; but what puts it almost beyond all cavil is—That whatever changes are produced by medicines in human bodies (making some little allowances for the manner of living, food, and strength of constitutions) are the same, in all such animals as have hitherto had assistances that way.——We also find, that almost all the several disorders these creatures are subject to, may be ranged under the same classes with ours, and be distinguished by the same titles.——This doctrine will seem a little odd to such people as have a confin'd way of thinking; but there is not the least room for surprize, if we consider that their bodies, as well as ours, are compounded of bones, ligaments, muscles, tendons, arteries, veins, nerves, lymphatics, glands, &c. the circulation, and all the several springs and motions of the whole œconomy corresponding with ours; and in all respects (if I may be allow'd the expression) are machines of the most exact similitude.——If these points can be

be settled, that horses, cows, &c. are obnoxious to the same disorders we are, and that the same remedies will produce the same effects, what remains but that we carefully examine, from the symptoms, the nature of the distemper, and to what class it belongs; in all respects judging of it as one of the prevailing common maladies incident to mankind. — Here I know it will be objected, that this disorder amongst cattle is infectious, and that the common fevers amongst us have not hitherto been considered as such. To run thro' the several arguments to prove its infection or otherwise would be tedious; but one or two I'll offer to make it not infectious. — Every one who has the least concern with the sick, find that at certain times we have what we call epidemical or prevailing general disorders. Sometimes these seizing many at one time, make us apt to judge them infectious; but their happening to people in towns at great distances, and without any communication of any sort, prove them to be nothing more than such a stoppage of perspiration, under such a temper of air, and constitution of body, as disposes to *this* or *that* peculiar kind of inflammation, and perhaps consequently more liable to attack this or that part. — If it falls upon the lungs, 'tis call'd a *peripneumony*; if to the sides, a *pleurisy*; if to the throat, an *angina* or *quinsey*; if to the head, produces a delirium or coma; if on the intestines, either an inflammation or excessive purging; if to the stomach, pain and vomiting; if to the bladder, not improbably a *dysuria*; or if upon the limbs, excruciating rheumatic pains. All these cases must be attended with a fever more or less violent, perhaps from the degree of stoppage of perspiration, malignancy of the air, or from the nature and uses of the part it attacks. When any one of these fevers becomes epidemical, 'tis not unnatural to suppose it propagated by infection; but if the above arguments are duly attended to, I hope it will appear otherwise. If then we can consider this distemper amongst horned cattle in the same light as an epidemical one amongst us, without any degree of infection, we must compare it with the several disorders we are subject to, and find to which it bears the greatest resemblance. All the symptoms taken together, I think, evince it to be a fever, and that of the inflammatory kind, and from its first attacking the lungs, and oc-

causing a violent cough, it may safely be inferr'd it is partly of the peripneumonic kind, tho' attended with a great degree more of what is commonly call'd malignancy, or, in other words, a higher and more active inflammation. — As this gets ground, it may be transferr'd to the brain, and its appendages; or, if I may so call it, the head becomes the seat of war. But, without dwelling upon words, as all or most inflammatory cases require nearly the same method of cure, 'tis needless to be too nice in distinguishing it by any name, so long as we can rest satisfied it is a fever, and that of an inflammatory nature; and this, I suppose, even your advocates for infection will allow, as the truly memorable Dr Sydenham has proved almost all fevers, and even the plague itself, to be such. — The great bishop of Cloyne calls it a fever, whose authority is as great perhaps as any man's now living. But if it is a fever, how is it to be treated? In this no man living can lay down rules which will prove infallible, since the same disorder amongst ourselves frequently surmounts the endeavours of the ablest physicians. All we can do is to pursue a method rational, and by experience found to come the nearest to certainty of any yet known. My design, at first, in throwing together these observations, was rather to give hints to some able pen, or to be a spur to the more judicious, than to prescribe any new method myself; yet, as I have laid down these *præcognita*, I'll venture to build something upon them.

In the first place as soon as you perceive the beast seiz'd with the disorder, let a quart of blood be taken away, and from that time keep it within doors if it be winter, if summer it will be better out. Every, or every other day let the bleeding be repeated to three or four times, rather abating the quantities the 3d and 4th times, or rather let the number of bleedings, and quantity taken away be in proportion to the violence of the illness, and the strength of the beast. From time to time let mashes of malt and bran, or oat-meal, be given; also plenty of water luke-warm; and at least 3 or 4 times a day, six drachms of sal prunel, or salt petre. I should also recommend 4 ounces of sweet oil, and 2 ounces of honey, to be given in some convenient vehicle once or twice every day. After the ill three or four days it will be necessary to keep the beast the warmer, by throwing a rug or cloth over

ver it ; for when the fury of the inflammation is over, nature requires some assistance to perform a crisis.—If a purging comes on (as it will often happen if bleeding has been omitted) you must forbear all opening things, as the salt, oil, honey, &c. till such time as it is stopp'd ; which, I hope, may be done with 2 drams of rhubarb, and 1 ounce of diascordium without honey given in boil'd milk with wheat flour. If it should not answer, toast the rhubarb and repeat it. Towards the latter end of the disorder give the following drench once a day.—“ Take powders
 “ of elecampane, gentian, aniseeds, liquorice and turmeric, each 1 ounce,
 “ inake root, contrayerva and saffron
 “ powder'd, each two scruples, mix
 “ and give it in a pint of warm middling ale.”—Pursue this method, and leave the event to nature, who generally, if not cut short by some violent symptom, performs her own business in proper time.

In this *process* I must positively forbid the use of spirituous liquors, and hot spices, of all kinds, as they directly tend to increase the disease.—I have only two things to add more : The 1st is, to advise a tryal of the rattle-snake root, which in *Virginia* and the *West Indies* is found to have such surprizing effects, in all inflammatory cases.—It is recommended by Dr *Tennant* as specifick in peripneumonies, pleurifies, &c. If it will thus attenuate the blood, and reduce these inflammations, 'tis not improbable but it will answer here. If it is try'd, I shou'd advise half an ounce of it to be given twice every day, in any convenient liquor. The 2d thing is that, I think tar-water too important a medicine to be neglected, and recommend its use ; but this and all other medicines must rise or fall as they answer by that grand Criterion experience.

P. S. Though I can't readily believe this distemper to be infectious, I would have every body use the same methods of prevention as if it were indisputably so.

I am, &c.

PHILANTHROPOS.

Cockermouth, April 24, 1747.

Mr URBAN, *Rye, April 23, 1747.*
 THE following is a copy of a letter sent to my father about the year 1709, and, I believe, will be entertaining to the curious in electrical enquiries.

I am, &c.

T. F.

S. I R,

THE RE being a certain servant-maid in my neighbourhood, who all the time of the late frost, hath shaken out of her petticoats abundance of sparks, like those of charcoal, and shewn, besides, in them a broad spreading light like flame : I thought it would not be unacceptable to the curious observers of nature, particularly yourself, if I shou'd give a full and exact account of the same.

The maid made her first discovery of this strange phenomenon, on the 28th of *December* 1708, to her mistress who lay in the same bed with her, and at first was mightily surpriz'd at it, crying out, “ My petticoats are on fire. I wonder at the meaning of it ! Her petticoats had not been long off but her surprize was over, and she thought she was mistaken : For the appearance of fire ceased as soon as her petticoats were spread, and laid quietly on her bed. The next night she observ'd the same thing, and call'd for her mistress to take notice of it ; which she did, and affirm'd the truth of it to me and several others. This put me and many more upon the curiosity of seeing this strange phenomenon. Accordingly, one evening, I went to see her, and she put off her petticoats in my sight. As soon as her petticoats dropt upon the ground, I saw a light (like a glow-worm's) about three or four inches broad in several places, but, especially, in the upper parts of her petticoats : Perhaps, because, the effluvia of her belly and loins were more plentiful than those of the inferior parts, and, consequently, her cloaths must abound more above than they did below with them. I did not see any sparks fly out, perhaps, because the room was not dark enough at that time. But even then she discerned them herself, (as she told me) though I did not. Other spectators have been more happy in this vision, for they constantly affirm that they have seen abundance of sparks issuing out, cracking and snapping like the fiery particles of charcoal.

'Tis to be observ'd that this wonderful effect is only to be seen in the dark : Too much light being apt to extinguish hers : That though she sees not her own light, when surrounded with a more prevalent one of the sun, the candle, or the flame of fire ; yet she can hear the cracking of the sparks at any time, upon the least motion or agitation of her

her petticoats : That of the three petticoats the uppermost emits the fewest, the middle more than the uppermost, and the undermost (which is a flannel one) more fire and sparks than all the rest : That she has worn the same petticoats without changing them for others, during the whole time of the hard frost : That her petticoats being put upon other people do not produce the same effect.

Lastly, 'tis observable that her constitution is warmer than ordinary, her mistress assuring me that she is the warmest bedfellow she ever knew.

From hence, I crave leave to philosophize a little on this phenomenon.

Upon enquiry, I find that no urinous particles (from whence I thought an account at first of this strange event, as of the phosphorus, might be easily given) have ever been at any time lodg'd in her garments ; she utterly denying that they ever suffer'd any mischance of that nature. I concluded then that it must entirely proceed from the excessive heat of her constitution : And considering that in cold weather it is natural for the usual effluvioms, or exhalations of people's bodies to retire to those parts which are kept the warmest, and secur'd most from the checking cold ; I thought no better reason could be given for the phenomenon than this, *viz.* that the effluvioms of her warm blood being hinder'd by the external cold from vapouring into air, by which means too they were lodg'd in greater quantities than usual in her cloaths, and having an opportunity of fermenting together in the warm wool, especially when agitated or moved, are the true and genuine occasions of this wonderful effect. For as hay laid up wet, when the thin and watery parts associate themselves and ferment together, grows hot and is inflam'd ; or as a list of harmless flame may be excited in the dark on a cat's, dog's, or horse's back (especially in cold weather) by rubbing, agitating, and disturbing the exhalations lodg'd in their hair, and superficies of their skins ; so I am apt to believe that the effluvioms of this maid's body (warmer than ordinary) being stop'd in their career by the cold, and treasur'd up more than ordinary in her cloaths, kindle into a lambent flame, and produce the wonderful effects mentioned before, whenever they are so agitated and disturb'd as to smite one another violently. For the extraordinary motion of her cloaths produces a more than or-

(Gent. Mag. MAY 1747.)

dinary motion of the effluvioms : The effect of which is light, and real, though inoffensive, fire.

Sailors say that the sea if it be stormy in the dark night looks as if it were all a mass of fire : Which resemblance must certainly proceed from the great agitation of the watery particles.

Travellers report, that there is a bird in *America*, whose body is so luminous, that we may read by the light which it emits : Which effect also must proceed from the efflux of hot particles issuing out of the bird's body, and smiting one another continually. And though the light of our maid's body be not so extraordinary as that of the *American* bird, or the inflam'd waves of the sea ; yet, I believe, the same natural reasons may serve for the flaming effect in her, as of the phenomena of these two last mention'd wonders of nature : *viz.* That the exhalations of her body (as of theirs) are very numerous and quick in their motion, which is the occasion of their striking and emitting fire.

But I submit this enquiry to better judgments than my own, and should be glad to know yours, and other learned men's opinions about it.

I am, Sir, &c.

J. L.

DESCRIPTION of an *HYGROMETER* taken from a scheme of a *Diary of the Weather*, inscrib'd to the *President and Fellows of the Royal Society*. By R. PICKERING, F. R. S. and V. D. M. Printed in the *Transactions*. N^o 473. describ'd in Fig. III. and IV. of the *Plate in April Magazine*.

I Had, for some time, made use of Dr *Hooke's Hygrometer*, made of the beard of a wild oat, set in a small box, with a dial-plate and an index ; but I soon found an inconvenience, without the remedying of which no dependence could be had on this machine ; *viz.* its making more than one revolution in a night. I endeavoured to remedy this by the following method.

At the vertical point, from which moisture and dryness are graduated, I caused a small circle to be described ; the lower arch of which should just intersect with that arch, round which the index of the oat described its circuit. In the centre of this small circle I placed a pin, easily turning in the central cavity, and furnish'd with a flat piece of thin ivory on its head. This piece of ivory, intersecting with the index of the oat, by it was turned either to the moist or dry

F f

dry side of its graduation, as the *index* made a double *revolution*. I flattered myself with success; but soon found, that the *wild oat* is not a safe material to make an accurate *Hygrometer* of: For,

1. In the great fogs it grew limber; so as that the weight of the *index* brought it down upon the plate, where its friction prevented its further motion.

2. It soon loses its *sensibility*, grows harsh, and is absolutely unfit for use. So I immediately turned my thoughts upon some other for my *diary* of the weather, and reserved this for my study; where, or in any inclosed place, it does well enough, and may be very useful in the following respects; as,

1. To examine, in case of sickness, the *dampness* of rooms. 2. To examine damps in *subterraneous cavities*, being let down with a *weight*, where a light would sometimes set the place on fire. 3. To observe the proper state of dryness in *ware-houses*, *wine-vaults*, *studies*, where damps would be detrimental and pernicious. 4. To examine the strength of *sudden fogs*, and the *comparative dampness* of particular situations.

As a *succedaneum* to this, I thought upon a *statical* one; it recurring to my mind, that the weight and moisture of the air being but two properties of one and the same body, a *statical Hygrometer* (*cæteris paribus*) promised the best assistance towards a more complete knowledge of the *barometer*, which acts upon statical principles; and that these two machines must have a reciprocal correspondence with each other. I then remembered, that the great Mr *Boyle* had mentioned something of this nature; after consulting whom, I made the following *machine*, acting upon his principles, but formed in a manner differing from his.

I caused a *balance* to be made to turn with *half a grain*, ordering that the *axis* of the *balance* should, on one side, be drawn out to the length of one inch, and its end to be furnished with a *male screw*, to which a light *index* with a *female screw* might be fixed. I had this *balance* fastened in a *wainscot box*, 12 inches in length, nine in diameter, and 4 in depth at top, but gradually widening towards the bottom, with a back to slide up and down in a groove. The *axis*, already mentioned, of an inch length, came through a *hole* in the front of the box, and then had the *index* fastened on, which described the *segment* of a *circle* upon a brass plate, silvered, and graduated into 180 degrees, as if it

had consisted of a perfect *semicircle*, or two *quadrants*. The reason why the graduation did not begin exactly with the diametrical line was, to prevent the friction of the *brachia* of the balance, with the little drop placed at the bottom of the *axis* already mentioned.

My next concern was to *charge* this *balance*. The beam turned, as has been said, with *half a grain*; and every such turn, after repeated trials, moved the *index* somewhat more than one *degree* of the 180 described upon the *plate*; so I immediately pitched upon a *four penny-weight* all but *six grains*, which contained as many half *grains* as there were *degrees*. This weight I fixed with a thread to one *brachium* of the *balance*, without any *scale*, the several threads or silk strings of which, as they would imbibe more moisture, would make the *machine* less accurate; and the other *brachium* I charged with a *sponge*, suspended likewise by a thread, of such a weight, when reduced to absolute dryness, as made an *equilibrium*; and then screwing on the *index* to the first degree of the 180, and exposing the *machine*, thus ordered, to the open *air*, in one night's time the *index* had got to the 70th degree; which, as the *sponge* had been absolutely dry, must have been the true *state* of the *air*, as to *moisture*, at that time.

I find this *machine* extremely sensible and accurate; it will alter 10 degrees in a night, and as many in a day; and has, I think, the following advantages:

1. It is more *portable* than any, except that of the *wild oat*; and, upon any accident, more easily and speedily rectified than it, or any other whatever. 2. Being graduated from absolute dryness, it is best calculated for the discovery of the true state of the air as to moisture. 3. The near correspondence between the degrees on the graduated *plate*, and the weight of the *moisture* necessary to be imbibed or exhaled, to make either *brachium* of the balance preponderate every such degree, gives it the preference to any other.

Fig. III. *a a a a* shews the machine as viewed on the inside, the back being taken away. *b b*. The balance. *c*. A small piece of wood, by which the balance is fastened to the box. *d*. The sponge. *e*. The weight. *f f*. Two little rings, by which the Hygrometer is hung up.

Fig. IV. The graduated plate which is to be on the front of the machine, with its *index* and *divisions*.

Fig. 1

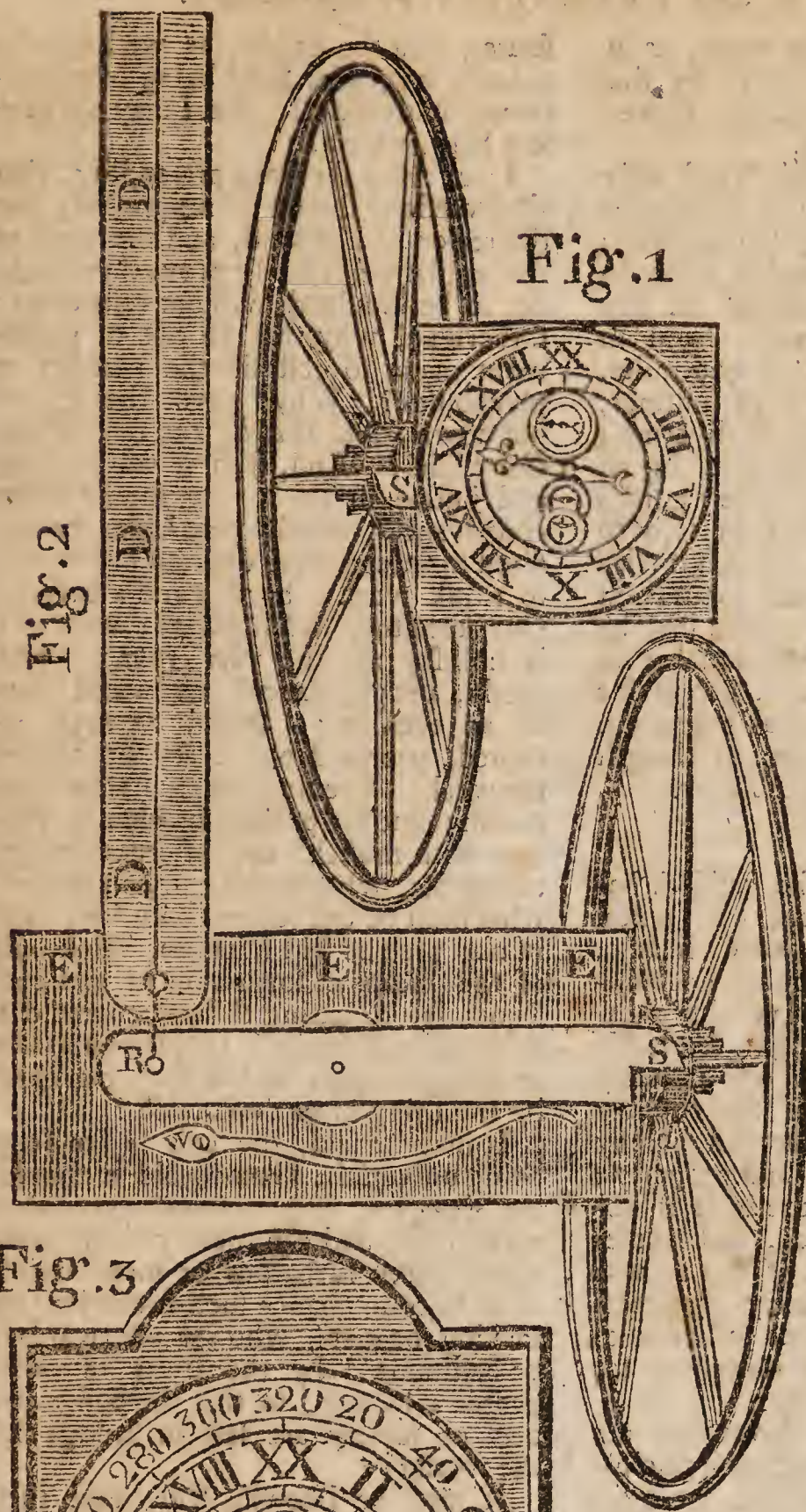


Fig. 2

Fig. 3



The Method of fixing a new invented Machine for Land-Measure; to be apply'd to the inside of the seat of a coach, chariot, &c.

LET a flat piece of iron be plated on the axletree, as E E E in Fig. 2. in the margin; let a bar, of sufficient strength, go from thence into the seat of the coach, D D D; to the end of this bar, let the machine in form of Fig. 3. be fixed with screws; let a lever be made to play free of the flat plate, by means of a thin colet, as in the figure; let a pin be put into the wheel, as at d, in such a manner as to strike the lever at S, by which means the other end at R will, by its contact with the wire fastened to the sliding piece of the work within, move one tooth every revolution of the wheel, thereby discovering the true distance of places by the index on the dial. The spring W is to throw back the lever to its proper place, when by backing the carriage it has been turned the contrary way.

In order to allow for the motion of the coach, the bar D D D must be fixed to the plate E E E by a shoulder screw, allowing a little play between, which will answer the motion

of the coach upwards or downwards, and by its natural turn from the centre allow for every side motion.

Another sort, design'd for the back of a coach, chaise, or single horse-chair wheels, may have two principal hands go from the centre, as in Fig. 3. When these

these are placed behind the wheel, as in *Fig. 1.* the lever being moved by the pin as above said, immediately moves a tooth of the inside work.

A third sort have a single hand only in the centre, with a dial in all respects resembling *Fig. 1.* having four indexes; the first moves once round in a certain number of rods, the second in one mile, the third, or centre hand in 20 miles, and the fourth in 500 miles. One of these will cost but 25 shillings, without a case, varnishing or silvering; but if varnished, and silvered in all respects as a clock-dial, one guinea and half. The others are from two to four guineas, and eight guineas if with bells to strike the miles and quarters on pulling a string; one of which may be seen at Mr Neale's, watchmaker in *Leadenhall-street*, who has a patent for making several astronomical machines, &c. and where proposals at length may be had, or at *St John's Gate*.

S I R,

THE expences of the publick being very high, and our taxes, how necessary soever, very heavy; industry ought to be as much encouraged as possible, and every thing capable of lessening it, ought to be the object of censure. It is our industry that changed the face of this country from what it was, and proved thereby the source of our liberty and property; it is our industry that is the basis of domestic and foreign trade, and consequently the sole fountain of our riches; in short, it is our industry that must maintain us, enable us to do justice to others, and to live happily ourselves, for without it we can do neither.

But of late so many inventions are started up to defeat this great principle of our freedom and felicity, as seem loudly to demand the notice of the publick. In the winter, balls, concerts, operas, assemblies, masquerades, and twenty other diversions, to the very names of which I am a stranger, continually solicit people to be idle. In the summer, there is no stirring at any corner, without meeting with places consecrated to amusement, or, in plain *English*, driving away all thoughts of private œconomy, or of public spirit; and this, at a time, when the erecting so many new hospitals, most evidently shews, that poverty is prevailing among us, and the not raising the supplies within the compass of the year, demon-

strates, that the nation, as well as individuals, is very far from being over-burthened with wealth; that I may not give it a harsher term.

I am very far from pretending, that all diversions should be suppressed; but the reason of mankind, and the sense of the legislature, plainly prove they ought not to be indulged without restriction: Otherwise, why was an act of parliament made to restrain the number of playhouses? Why have the justices put down *May, Welch, and Tottenham-Court fairs*? And, if there was wisdom and justice in this, why should other contrivances, equally pernicious, be suffered to seduce those who ought to work, to think work a burden and a slavery? Our ancestors had holidays; with us it is holiday all the year round. Formerly, people danced now and then, of an evening: Now, *Sundays* excepted, people dance every morning of the week. Evening collations had some reason; but for publick breakfasts, dinners with musick, and afternoon entertainments, what reason can be given, or what must be our future condition, who in our present bad situation, think only of the means of forgetting it, and consequently, of letting things become daily worse and worse. Is this either false or exaggerating; and if true, can there be any thing more deplorable?

It may be said, the evil is far from being universal; God forbid it should; but does not such a toleration tend to make it so, and can there be any thing either more barbarous or more unjust, than to countenance such inventions for making beggars, who are afterwards to be maintain'd by the fruits of other people's labours, so that the best members of society are left to drudge for the worst?

It may be likewise said, that these diversions procure many people a living; cause a great circulation of money, and increase the revenue. But is it just, that men should grow rich by any other than honest employments? Does the nation grow rich by idle people's tossing money from hand to hand? If so, gamesters would be patriots! or ought the gain of the revenue to take place of industry, by which alone the publick can be a gainer? Let these things be seriously considered by those who are the proper guardians of the nation.

I am, Yours, &c.

HENRY HINT.

Chapter Coffee-House, May 13.

Office of Ordnance in the Tower,

S I R, London, May 11, 1747.

I N a Treatise, entitled, *A mechanical practice of physick*, publish'd in 1744, and in an Abstract thereof since printed, I have endeavoured to shew the nature of electricity, which I proposed would be of use for curing nervous, paralytick and other diseases (which, if it answers these great good ends, I think I may justly claim the discovery, nothing having been published before to that purpose) grounded on the following principles, which, as they shew the reasons of the electrical problems I propos'd before (*See Mag. for last March and April*) I hope this will merit a place in the Magazine also.

I am, S I R,
Your constant Reader, &c.

D. STEPHENSON.

1. It is a maxim in philosophy, *Entia non sunt multiplicanda sine necessitate*; and as the operations of nature, however manifold, are all produced (so they are best understood, when accounted for) by the fewest most simple causes, accordingly I take it for granted, there is a subtil, elastic fluid (by which I understand the same thing, whether it be call'd ether, light, or elementary fire) expanded throughout the material universe, which fluid being kept in a continual vibrating motion by the sun, that immense body of condens'd ethereal fire, and by the different modifications it receives from the mutual attraction, action and reaction between it and other bodies, is the sole cause, together with air, by which all the phenomena of light, colours, heat, fire, electricity, &c. are produced. 2. The earth attracting the fluids of ether and air, with which, and its own exhalations, it forms the general atmosphere, the density, weight, and elasticity whereof are greatest at its surface, and decrease in receding therefrom, until they vanish into the general medium of ether, the terrestrial atmosphere being ever strongly saturated and agitated by the ethereal or solar rays, like a warm elastic covering, compressing the surface of the earth, keeps it in a constant vibrating motion, and endow'd with such degrees of heat, moisture, &c. as renders it a proper nursery for the generation of animals and vegetables. 3. Every animal and vegetable, as well as the earth, attracting the fluids of ether and air, these with its own exhalations, form round each body a particular atmosphere, of different dimensions, densities, and qualities, in proportion to the different attractive powers, densities, and qualities in each body, which like a warm elastic matrix or covering, enveloping and strongly compressing the bodies of animals and vegetables outwardly, is one principal cause of the circulation, and keeps them in a constant vibrative motion, and progressive change from one state to another. 4. The atmosphere of each animal and vegetable, by being in contact with the body, becoming hotter and rarer than the remoter ether and air, must be continually changing place therewith, and carrying off with it the vapours exhaling out of the body, where-

by a constant succession and circulation of fresh ether and air is produced round all bodies, without which the perspirable matter finding no discharge, would invincibly stop the circulation and life of animals, vegetables, and fire. 5. The earth and air being strongly impregnated with ether, are the two general magazines for supplying animals and vegetables therewith, there appearing to be a constant reciprocal circulation of ether, more or less, between the earth and atmosphere, and also between the earth and every animal and vegetable; and as this circulation of the ether is render'd stronger or weaker, by the different exciting influence of the sun, in the several seasons, accordingly animals and vegetables put on different appearances, and manifest greater or less degrees of life, vigour, health, sickness, &c. in those seasons. 6. In the treatise aforesaid I affirm'd (contrary to the universal opinion then) that electricity, and all other kinds of fire, is produced by collecting and giving a vibrative motion, and new direction to the fluids of ether and air, and not from any effluvia produced from the substance or matter of the electric body, which hath no other effect when excited by friction, than only to cause a vibrating motion and rarefaction in the ether, which being an elastic fluid, becomes determin'd to flow from the air, and all other unexcited ambient bodies, but chiefly from the earth, towards the excited electric body, to restore the lost equilibrium. 7. The earth with its atmosphere revolving round its axis daily, and presenting its surface successively to the sun, by which the ethereal medium is always kept in a vibrative motion, and impell'd in rectilinear rays or streams against the surface of the earth, it becomes thereby constantly excited (like as an artificial glass sphere by bringing a hot body near one side thereof) and put in a state of communicating electricity, whereby all animals and vegetables are always, more or less electrified, or have the ether kept circulating reciprocally between them and the earth; and to this the origin of vapours, meteors, &c. seems owing also. 8. No animal nor vegetable can be produced, live, or grow without air and ether, for two principal reasons; 1st, as they both form a strong external elastic case or bandage to compress and support the animal and vegetable solids, without which they could not resist the distending force of the circulating rarefied fluids, neither could the circulation ever be begun or continued. 2^{dly}, Both being intimately mix'd and absorb'd in all the fluids, serve as a universal menstruum to preserve their texture, heat, fluxility, &c. so that air and ether are both as essentially necessary in the composition and mechanism of animals and vegetables, as the blood and other fluids. 9. The air and ether being both elastic fluids, subject to the universal law of gravitation, in revolving daily round with the earth, must be affected with an alternate state of ebbing and flowing, at the same time, and by the same causes, as the tides are

are produced in the ocean, by which alternate flux and reflux of the air and ether, twice each day, and twice each month with an accumulated force (at the same time with the spring tides) all animals, &c. immerg'd therein, must be affected with the like daily and menstrual changes also; as is evident in the cases of lunatics, epilepticks, &c. 10. The electrical fire may be apply'd to animal bodies, &c. in three different ways; First, it may be restrain'd and accumulated upon the whole body, and kept so for any time; Secondly, the ether may be made to flow or circulate only upon the body, being discharged therefrom as fast as received, like as the water is in pump-bathing; and continued so for any time required. Thirdly, the ethereal fire being condens'd, may have its force determin'd so as to produce instantaneous concussions and sensations in any part of the body, which operation may be repeated as often as required. Let the electrical fire be applied which way so ever, as it operates either as a general, or partial warm dry vapour-bath, the tremors and stimulation produced thereby in the animal and vegetable solids, will cause a derivation and revulsion, with a different circulation and secretion of the fluids, and consequently, when properly applied, will be of sovereign efficacy for preserving the health, and curing the diseases of animals and vegetables.

The air and ether, as appears by the foregoing observations, are the two most general causes of action in matter, and upon which life and health, with the production and cure of most diseases wholly depend; yet all the experiments hitherto made, and uses derived from those two catholic remedies and instruments of nature, are little more than trifling amusements. But what great uses may be obtained (but hitherto unattempted) from a proper application of the air and its qualities, for preserving health, and curing diseases, I have shewn in the foresaid Treatise, and its Abstract. And what probable uses may be derived from the ether, I have shewn also in the said Treatise, with the other Queries or Problems (*See Mag. for March and April p. 141, 183.*) to be confirm'd by proper experiments.

But whereas it hath been inserted in some of the publick news papers, that some late experiments shew electricity will not promote vegetation, hatching of eggs, &c. Having enquired into the manner how these experiments were executed, and particularly as to the eggs, it gave occasion both to the foregoing and following remarks. And whereas the eggs were never electrified all the time of incubation, but only, and that slightly before they were set for the fowl to brood on; how is it possible any sensible effects should follow from such a superficial application of electrical power? We might, with as much reason, expect, that a disease, wherein bleeding is the only remedy, should be cured by taking away one drop of blood only. Whereas if the eggs were electrified according to the method proposed (*See Mag. for March*) and that not only before,

but at proper intervals, for six, nine, or twelve hours, every day, all the time of the incubation, until hatch'd; it is highly probable some extraordinary effect would follow therefrom. But to pretend by one such slight experiment as this, to judge what effect electricity will have in hatching eggs, &c. is just the same as if a physician, in order to discover the effect of any new medicine (suppose the cortex) for the cure of agues, should give a patient one single grain weight of the medicine in twenty four hours, and finding it have no effect, should publish it good for nothing; or if he gave one pound weight of the medicine, in the same time, to another patient, which might probably kill him, and from thence pronounce it a real poyson; his judgment ought to be condemn'd as rash, if not erroneous in both cases, by reason the experiments from which he form'd the character of the medicine, were imperfect. And thus any medicine, though ever so good, may have its credit destroy'd by unskillful application, or by over or under dosing it, so that experiments, wrong made, may prove very prejudicial and fatal to new discoveries. This shews we ought to proceed with the utmost caution in experiments of such consequence, that they be executed with the greatest accuracy in all possible varieties and circumstances, otherwise the conclusions we draw from them, will be premature, if not false, and injurious to the publick, who from such insufficient experiments, and wrong judgments inferr'd therefrom, may be depriv'd of many important discoveries. It is therefore expected, that such gentlemen as undertake by experiments to determine the truth of any queries relating to the uses of electricity, either in the animal or vegetable kingdoms, &c. (*See Mag. for March and April*) will be so good as to communicate the whole process, with all the necessary circumstances relating thereto, that the publick may be satisfied the experiments have been conducted with that judgment and impartiality, requisite to the discovery of truth; and that no material circumstance hath been omitted. This is but a reasonable request, for otherwise for any person to inform the publick of his having made such experiments, and to give judgment himself thereupon, without publishing, at the same time, the whole process, with all the proper circumstances, is the same as if a judge in a case of law, of the utmost importance to the publick, should give judgment himself, without examining the evidence and facts, fairly before a proper jury. From which parallel cases it is evident, the truth of the foresaid electrical problems can never be determin'd by a few superficial cursory experiments, such as are perform'd at publick courses and lectures, only to explain the phenomena of electricity, but by a regular process and series of experiments, pursued through all possible cases and circumstances, in a particular course instituted for that purpose only. From what hath been said it follows, that we ought to proceed with great caution in discovering the effect which any new remedy, as electricity, will have in preserving health, and curing diseases, as palsies, fevers, agues, small pox, relax'd solids, wounds, tumours

mours, ulcers, venereal, and all other diseases; in all which cases it will be proper to try the effect of the electrical power, by applying it in all the three different methods, as mention'd in Number 9 foregoing, observing to use that method most, which suits best with the indications of the disease. And the person if weak, may be electrify'd, either sitting in a chair, or lying a-bed, the chair and bed being properly supported or insulated. Observing that the ethereal power be applied for a due time, at proper intervals, every day, and continued for such a reasonable time, as will discover its effects, whether good or bad; and in order to render the effects of electricity more efficacious and manifest in the cure of diseases, the electrical machine, or pump, should have a different composition and apparatus from those used for exhibiting the phenomena only, so as to be able to collect, determine and give motion to a much greater quantity of ether at once, when required. The foregoing cautions are the more necessary, considering that it is a true observation, that the hypotheses and principles, be what they will, which we have long embrac'd and maintain'd, gain at last such an ascendant and tyranny over us, as not to allow us to consider impartially any arguments or experiments tending to overthrow them; which wrong habit and turn of mind, hath still this worst effect upon us, that even tho' we are convinced of the fallacy of our old opinions and systems, yet rather than own it, we can bear to see truth sacrificed, and all arguments and experiments wrested to support error and imposture. This was thought necessary to be remark'd, to guard both against giving or receiving wrong impressions and prejudices, from any partial imperfect experiments, so as to be discouraged or diverted from prosecuting the discovery of useful inventions, by a series of proper experiments, executed with due time, care, and judgment.

SPEECH of the Duke DE BOUFFLERS, to the Doge and Senate of GENOA.

Serene Prince! Most Excellent Lords!

THE most powerful monarch of Europe, and (what is not the least title) *the most faithful to his engagements*, has sent me to participate with you in your labour and in your glory.

He has ordered me to declare to you, that he is resolved, whatever it may cost him, to restore to this generous and unfortunate republick, the splendor and independance which the most barbarous nations would blush in an attempt to deprive you of.

In your misfortunes, I can't help thinking it a great advantage, that the most honourable part of you have adhered to sound policy: Indeed if your enemies should propose the most specious capitulation to you, what confidence can you place in a power so determined to enslave you, as the court of *Vienna* seems to be? It has destroy'd your fortunes, it has attempted to reduce you to the vilest slavery; by the mouth even of its general, it has threaten'd

your citizens with the most infamous punishment; but it has not yet been in its power to rob you either of your honour or your liberty: These inestimable things, a thousand times more precious than life itself, you are still possessed of. 'Tis to yourselves that you owe this happy revolution, which has been effected without, and even prevented, the succours of your allies. 'Tis your present actions, illustrious republick! which render you the emulation of that antient *Rome*, of that senate, the courage of whom the presence of *Hannibal*, and even of a victorious army, then under the walls of that city, could not abate.

B Never lose sight, therefore, of your real interests; on the one hand you see shame and slavery, on the other glory and liberty.

Above all things never cease to hope in providence, which always detested tyranny: The wonderful things it has done for you have too strongly the mark of divinity upon them, for you not to second them with your utmost efforts.

C Time is precious, let us not employ it in vain deliberations: Let one spirit animate us: In short, most excellent lords, vouchsafe to put confidence in one who has your liberty more at heart than any man on earth.

I shall be the better *Frenchman* in becoming the most zealous of your citizens. Shew me your danger, my duty is to encounter it; I will make it the utmost of my glory to secure you from it.

Answer made by the Doge of GENOA to the foregoing Speech.

THE sentiments your excellency delivered to our republick, in the name of the most Christian King, have entirely erased the remembrance of her past misfortunes, and sweeten'd the bitterness of our present situation. We now look on our country as in a state of perfect security, thro' the interest of monarchs, as great in their power, as in the exact accomplishing their promises.

F The republick now heartily rejoices in having fulfill'd her engagements with invincible steadiness: The disgraces she has labour'd under, have only served to augment her courage, and redouble her constancy.

G Intrepid in the most fatal calamities, she has been and is still ready to sacrifice All for the preservation of her liberty; and moreover, if her efforts can once open the way to the invincible arms of his Christian majesty, to accelerate the generous effects of his magnanimous intentions, the republick will never cease to find out the most acceptable methods of expressing her infinite gratitude to him who put her in a condition of doing so.

H The arrival of your excellency is to us an happy epocha; a proof of which sufficiently appears in the singular demonstrations of publick joy. Your hereditary and personal qualities are blazon'd thro' the world; but the greatest eulogium is, the share you possess in the affections of a monarch of the deepest penetration in matter of merit: His majesty could not have given

en our republick a more evident token of his good-will, than in sending a person so valuable amongst us.

If the love of liberty only made us first attempt to drive the enemy hence, we have now many other reasons for continuing and gloriously finishing this enterprize, succour'd so efficaciously by a powerful monarch, and assisted by a lord who so worthily represents him.

I doubt not but your excellency will take the first opportunity of assuring his majesty of the force and sincerity of these sentiments, which are those of the nation.

I have the honour to assure you, in the name of all the *Genoese*, that their actions will answer every thing that has been said on all occasions.

SUPPLEMENT to the London Gazette.

Admiralty Office, **C**apt. Denis, of his majesty's ship the *Centurion*, arriv'd this day with an express from vice admiral Anson, giving an account, that on the 3d inst. the squadron under his command, consisting of the following ships, viz.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>
Prince George	{ Vice Adm. Anson }	90
	{ Capt. Bentley }	
Devonshire	{ Rear Adm. Warren }	66
	{ Capt. West }	
Namur	Hon. — Boscawen	74
Monmouth	Capt. Harrison	64
Prince Frederick,	Capt. Norris	64
Yarmouth	Capt. Brett	64
Princels Louisa	Capt. Watson	60
Defiance	Capt. Grenville	60
Nottingham	Capt. Saumarez	60
Pembroke	Capt. Fincher	60
Windfor	Capt. Hanway	60
Centurion	Capt. Denis	50
Falkland	Capt. Barradel	50
Bristol	Hon. Capt. Wm Montagu	50
Ambuscade	Capt. John Montagu	40
Falcon Sloop,	Capt. Gwynn	10
Vulcan Fireship,	Capt. Pattigrew.	

being off Cape *Finisterre*, which bore S. E. distant 24 leagues, fell in with the *French* fleet, consisting of 38 ships, 9 of which shorten'd sail, and were drawing into a line of battle ahead, and the rest of the fleet, which appear'd to be under their convoy, stretch'd to the westward with all the sail they could set. Mr Anson form'd his fleet into a line, but observing by the motions of the enemy that their aim was to gain time, and endeavour to escape under favour of the night, he made the signal for the whole fleet to chase and engage the enemy, without any regard to the line of battle. The *Centurion*, Capt. Denis, having got up with the sternmost *French* ship about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, began to engage her, upon which two of the enemy's largest ships bore down to her assistance. The *Namur*, *Defiance* and *Windfor*, being the next headmost ships, soon enter'd into the action, and after having disabled those *French* ships in such a manner that the *British* ships a-stern must soon come up

with them, they made sail a-head to prevent the van of the enemy from escaping, as did also several other ships of the fleet. The *Yarmouth* and *Devonshire* having got up and engaged the enemy, and the *Prince George* being near the *Invincible*, and going to fire into her, all the ships in the enemy's rear struck their colours between 6 and 7 o'clock, as did all those which were in the line before night. Vice admiral Anson brought to at seven, having detach'd the *Monmouth*, *Yarmouth* and *Nottingham*, to pursue the convoy, who then bore W. by S. at about 4 or 5 leagues distance, so that there are hopes of having a very good account of them. The *Falcon* sloop, which the vice admiral had sent after the convoy during the action, with orders to make signals for a guidance to the other ships, return'd to the fleet the next day with the *Dartmouth Indiaman*. The number and quality of the ships taken from the enemy. are as follows, viz.

Ships of War belonging to the French King.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>
Le Serieux	M. de la Jonquiere, Chef d'Escadre	66	5566
L'Invincible	M. de St George	74	7000
Le Diamant	Hoquart	56	4500
Le Jason	Beccard	52	3555
Le Rubis	M'Carty	52	3288
Le Gloire	Saleffe	44	3300

East-India Company's Ships fitted out as Men of War.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>
L'Apollon,	De Santons	30	1322
Le Philibert,	Cellie	30	1700
Le Thetis	Macon	20	1000

East-India Ship taken by the Falcon sloop.

Le Dartmouth,	Capt. Penoché	18	500
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The loss on our side was not very considerable, except that of Capt. Grenville, of the *Defiance*, who was an excellent officer, and whose death cannot be sufficiently lamented. Capt. Boscawen, of the *Namur*, was wounded in the shoulder with a musket ball, but is in a very fair way of recovery.

The *French* chef d'Escadre, M. de la Jonquiere, was shot under the blade bones of both his shoulders, but it was thought he would recover. One of the *French* captains was killed, and another lost his leg.

Most of our ships have suffered in their masts and rigging.

So far the Gazette Supp. Pr. 2d.

Vice admiral Anson, writes farther, that the *French* behaved well, but the *English* sailors (without flattery) far excell'd both in discipline and firing.—The *French* fleet was to have separated in a day or two, the *Invincible* and *Jason* were bound to the *E. Indies*, with the trade and storeships; the other ships were for *Canada*, with soldiers and stores to enable the inhabitants to retake *Cape Breton*.—Five more *French* ships were brought into *Portsmouth*, and three into *Plymouth*.

SIR, Amsterdam, May 1, 1747.

As you desired me to communicate such literary curiosities of this country as are like to be amusing in your own, I have sent you a short view of some Philosophical Letters on PHYSIOGNOMIES, a little Volume in twelves, which has lately appeared here, with some remarks by an ingenious writer.

Yours, &c. J. T.

IF it be true, as the author says, that Men may be known by their Physiognomies, it is no less true that the productions of an author greatly tend to the discovery of his character, his disposition, talents, and good or bad qualities. It is difficult for a writer, especially if he be sincere, to paint others without painting himself. We should have had a tolerable idea of the incomparable Montagne, had he even omitted in his essays what regards his own person and inclinations.

In like manner it appears, that the delightful author of these *Philosophical letters* is well acquainted with people of quality, has a good and honest heart, and is of a lively, complaisant and gay disposition; that he is genteel, and very polite, and the vivacity of his wit is so well temper'd, as not in the least to hurt his judgment. He thinks much, without being too thoughtful, is vers'd in most sciences, and delights in them. He has some knowledge of chemistry, and has acquired very just notions of physick and the animal oeconomy, and yet don't seem to be a physician. He is well acquainted with antient and modern history, yet does not profess himself an historian. He is one of those sage *Pyrrhonians* that doubt in the proper places. He is never decisive but on evidence, and is silent on points that surpass the comprehension of the human intellect. He has shook off the yoke of the ill-grounded prejudices of childhood, and if he has retained any of those first impressions, it is because he believes them founded on reason. He is not one of those misanthropes who are never satisfy'd with themselves nor others, nor is delighted with always railing on mankind; if he finds vices and follies in human nature, he is sensible also of its virtues and good qualities. He has candour, and sets a high value on such as are endow'd with the same amiable virtue. His frankness must have rais'd him enemies. He has doubtless well study'd human nature, and his in-

(Gent. Mag. MAY 1747.)

fight therein must have greatly assist'd him in judging of the characters of men by their physiognomies. I leave him now to judge whether the portraiture which I have given of him be conformable to truth, and protest that I know nothing absolutely of him. I perceive only that we must search for him among the tribe of philosophers, but by no means among such philosophers who are ecclesiastics, and I dare not push my conjectures any farther for fear of being deceived.

It is not necessary, however, for the reader to judge of the work by this character of the author. We may be deceived, and very grossly too, with all the fine qualities of mind and heart. A trifle may lead us into error, and a single error, often a very slight one, may lead us into infinite mistakes. All truths are connected, and when we once lose the thread of communication, we can only wander in the mazes of doubt and falshood. The questions which our philosopher examines are so difficult to be resolved, and besides of so delicate a nature, that I decline passing my judgment on them. The marks which he gives us of truth, appear to me sometimes so ambiguous, that I am almost perpetually in fear of finding falshood under the disguise of truth, and truth under that of falshood.

The principal subject of this work properly includes only one general question, whence arises a multitude of others (i. e.) *Whether nature has given us rules to judge of the good or ill qualities of men.* The author is of opinion, that there are such rules, which he assigns to the several parts of the countenance, and says, he perceives and understands them better himself than he can exhibit them to others. This knowledge is an art, but an art that requires application, and a natural disposition. It cannot be deny'd that every thing has its physiognomy, and the author proves it by examples, on which he founds his reasoning. *If every being has its physiognomy, why should man be destitute of it? If the physiognomy of inanimate beings be so infallible, why should it be otherwise with men?*

That men may have their physiognomy, is true; but then I can hardly believe it so infallible as that of inanimate beings. And my reason is, that the interior parts of inanimate beings more constantly correspond with their outside, than the human mind with the external marks of the body. In the first case we judge of the whole by a part, in the

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latter of one thing by another, of spirit by matter.

The seat of the physiognomy is, sometimes, only in one part of the countenance, on the nose, on the forehead, the cheeks, the chin, the upper lip, the very teeth, but particularly in the eyes. In general, the mixture of colours and features forms the physiognomy, and these must not be separated. When nature unveils itself in one feature alone, this exception ought not to prejudice the general rule. It was by a union of features in *Socrates*, that *Zopyrus* judged that philosopher to have vicious inclinations, and a bad character. And it was after considering *Sylla* for some time, that *Orobazus*, the *Parthian* ambassador, cry'd out, he was astonished how that *Roman* could *forbear* from that instant to be the first man of the world.

I may perhaps be mistaken, but it seems to me, that according to the system of our philosopher, the soul of man is a being merely passive, depending on the tone of the organs, and the impressions of the body: A true machine, the nature of which is incomprehensible, and which is put in motion by another machine, the force and properties of which are hardly better known. The writer plainly insinuates as much in more than one place. *It is*, says he, *the more or less perfect organisation, and the more or less agreeable mixture of the humours that makes men wits or brutes*. This reflexion ought to afford some comfort to those who are not bless'd with much wit, and humble such as are proud of their large share of it. From whatever source men of parts derive their superiority over others, they have no reason to be proud; it is no more in their power to chuse a perfect organisation, and a happy mixture of humours, than to provide themselves with a more spiritual or refined soul.

This reflexion recalls to memory the answer of *Charles V.* to *Erasmus* in the *dialogues of the dead*. "Let's talk no

"more of science," says *Erasmus* to that

emperor, "but let wit be the subject; this noble blessing has not the least

"dependance on chance." "How! answers *Charles*, no dependance at all?

"Does not wit consist in a certain con-

"formation of the brain? And is it not

"as great a chance to be born with a

"well disposed brain, as to be born the

"son of a king? You are a great ge-

"nius; but ask all the philosophers to

"what you were obliged that you had

"not been a dolt and a blockhead; why,

'to a trifle, a little disposition of the
'fibres; in short, to something that the
'nicest anatomist could never discover.'

Those who are the greatest opposers of this system, from an apprehension that it is subversive of liberty, are forced to have recourse to it at every turn. If the soul be her own mistress, if she depends not entirely on the disposition of the body, how shall we explain the changes which happen in the same person, which render him so different from himself? How shall we account for those impressions made on the soul, upon the least alteration, either in the motion of the organs, or in the course of the blood and humours? What reason can be given for those aversions and inclinations which are inspir'd at the first view, and increase with time? If our soul be so much mistress of herself as is pretended, why are we sometimes sad, sometimes chearful? Had we our choice, we should always chuse to be merry, and in good humour. We must necessarily have recourse to the body to explain all those whimsical metamorphoses of our soul. A disturbed motion of the organs, an interception of the animal spirits, are often the causes of discontent in the most advantageous circumstances, and weariness of life itself. The least disordering of the fibres will make the wisest man a fool. The conformity of humours or organs constitutes sympathies, as the contrary is the cause of antipathies and aversions.

To talk of the soul, when physiognomy is the only point in question, may seem a digression from the subject; but the author has prevented this objection. As we are incapable, says he, of judging of men by their soul, which is invisible, and the same in every individual, we must have recourse to their body, which suffers so great variations, and make it the principal of those different characters which we observe in men. Hence he lays it down as an undoubted maxim, that the prevailing temperament of the body determines the character of the mind. For the mind, or soul, being the same in all men, can derive that difference of characters, so observable on attention, from nothing but the temperament, which suffers infinite variations, and disposes the soul to the same tastes and aversions which it finds in itself. If then the mind depends on the character, which itself depends on the temperament, and this temperament is discerned by examining the outward parts of the body,

body, our philosopher thinks himself authorised to assert, that it is possible to know the prevailing character of any person's mind by examining his exterior parts.

But how shall we know the temperament from the colour and configuration of the parts? And how does the knowledge of the temperament lead us to that of the character? These are two points not easy to be resolved, as the author himself acknowledges. He extricates himself however from these difficulties with honour, and, besides, answers the strongest objections that can be made against the principles which he had established.

Some ladies had taken offence at his asserting that *women are women only from a defect of heat*. As he is full of respect and regard for the fair sex, he could not but be sensible of their resentment and reproaches on that account. He therefore justifies himself, and even in such a manner, as to turn all to the advantage of the ladies. In order to soften his proposition, which might be thought to want softening, he tells them, that to this *defect* they owe their whiteness, the softness of their skin, and, what is more, of their manners; that this gentler heat of temperament necessarily exempts them from those laborious works which are the employment of men; that they are regarded as the most delectable part of the commonwealth; nothing is done but for their sake, all labour for them alone, and nothing is requir'd of them in recompence for all the care which the men take of their fortunes, their lives, and their pleasures, than to be just what they are; that the happiest of men come far short of the happiness of a lovely woman; that they cannot in conscience envy us a temperament that puts us in mind of serving, pleasing and loving them; that they would lose by the change, if it were possible to be effected; that from the nature of things we have as much inclination to pleasure as themselves; that we have our chagrins, vexations, and melancholy humours, which are the torment of our lives, and embitter our most delicious moments. In point of wit they must know that their temperament is not a whit inferior to ours, only theirs is more fine and delicate, whenever they think fit to shew it; that their records, if they please to consult them, are full of victories obtain'd by women over men, and that we have no reason to boast of the difference of our tempera-

ment, since the superiority lies on their side.

All this is spoken in a quite gallant and polite strain, nor could any thing be said with more adulation to the fair. And, to speak the truth, if we examine the matter, the author was in the right. If we have some advantages over women, they know how to lead us in triumph at their pleasure, by their beauty, and those attractive charms and graces with which nature has adorn'd them.

Mr URBAN,
IN your last Magazine, p. 176, Mr O. S. in his remarks on the rotatory motion of glass tubes placed near a fire, seems to think the discovery capable of some improvement, and that it may be of use in mechanicks, &c. and thus far he may be right: but his assertion, that their rotation is (or can be) caused by expansion, seems not to be sufficiently supported.

It is true that all metals expand with heat, but if this expansion only caused the rotation of these tubes, a large tube would move faster than a small one, and a sphere faster than a large tube. But this is contrary to repeated experiment; for a tube of an inch diameter, altho' supported with a fine steel axis to lessen its friction, will not move more than one eighth or one tenth part so fast as a small one, which does not exceed the tenth part of an inch diameter; and a sphere, tho' nicely fixed, will not move at all. And if Mr O. S. will give himself the trouble of computing the expansion of that side of the tube next the fire, and compare it with the expansion of that side from the fire, he will find the difference too inconsiderable to give the least motion.—It is also observable, that, when a tube is placed over the fire, it hath the same regular motion as when placed before the fire: therefore expansion is not the cause of its motion; for if this be sufficient to give motion to the tube when before the fire, the same power must necessarily keep it at rest in the other position.

Now, as it is evident expansion is not the cause of their motion, let us try if we cannot find something that is.

A little observation will shew us that a tube (or cylinder) of glass, when placed near a large fire, soon becomes pliable; and as that part of the tube which is nearest the fire will be more heated than the rest, consequently it will the more easily bend; and as there is a continual and pretty regular stream or current

rent of air always flowing towards the fire, and from thence up the chimney, this constant pressure against the tube causeth it to bend in the weakest place towards the fire; and if the supporters are near its extremities, this curved or bent part being the most remote from the axis of motion, must consequently pull that part of the tube downwards, and present a fresh side of the tube to the fire; thus, betwixt a constant endeavour to bend toward the fire, and an equal endeavour to fall by its own gravity, the tube will be kept in a constant and almost regular motion; and if the supporters (which need not be glass, for two common bricks may serve) are placed near each end of the tube, the upper side will turn toward the fire; but when the supporters are placed near the middle of the supported tube, and near together, the two parts from the supporters to the ends, thereby becoming longer than that part between them, will be an over balance for it, and will, by their own gravity, cause the tube to turn the contrary way; thus new curves, constantly and regularly producing new motions, will not suffer the tube to rest, the curved part being convex towards the fire, which, in a tube four or five feet long, is very perceptible.

Mansfield, I am, S I R, &c.
May 16, 1747. N. S.

P. S. Notwithstanding what has been said of a moderate fire causing the tubes to move the fastest, I find, by repeated experiments, that the larger the fire, the swifter the motion, nor can I conceive how it should be otherwise.

S I R,

I Have lately, in more companies than one, heard a scheme proposed to increase the strength of the nation, by encouraging matrimony, and taxing the batchelors; but it has been generally treated rather as a subject for agreeable trifling, than serious thought; nor did any of the company once dream that such a law was actually in force at *Rome*, when that empire was in its most flourishing state, and probably contributed much towards rendering her the mistress of the world.

This law was first proposed by *Augustus*; and afterwards, with several alterations, passed in the consulship of *Papianus* and *Poppeas*, A. U. 762, in which it was enacted that all magistrates should take precedence according to the number of their children; that, in elections,

those candidates should be preferred who had the most numerous offspring; that any person might stand sooner than ordinary for an office, if he had as many children as he wanted years to be capable of bearing such a dignity; that batchelors should be incapable of inheriting any legacy by will; and that married persons, if they had no children, should not receive the full advantage of benefactions of this kind †.

It is probable that many of your learned readers, when they have been present at conversations of this kind, or turned their thoughts on the subject, may have regretted that no person had yet hinted to the legislature of *England*, the advantages of imitating, in this instance, so great an example as that of *Rome*; you may therefore, if you think proper, acquaint them, that, when it was debated in parliament, Whether an act should pass for the naturalization of foreigners, it was judiciously observed by a worthy member of the house of commons, that, as the only benefit resulting from such an act, would be the encrease of our national strength, it was not necessary to have recourse to this expedient, which might be attended with many inconveniences, 'till all methods to increase the natives had proved ineffectual; and therefore proposed a bill for encouraging marriage among the middling and poorer sort, by annexing some privileges or immunities to that state, and even bestowing some pecuniary advantage on the father at the birth of a lawful child, which might be paid out of a fund to be raised by a tax on batchelors.

But this proposal, for whatever reason, was not received; and tho' the naturalization bill was drop'd, no other was brought in to answer the same good purposes. *Yours, &c.*

† Thus *Nævolus*, in *Juvenal*, very humorously urges his gallantries in his friend's family, as a meritorious piece of service he had done him. Sat. 9. v. 82, &c. thus translated in *Pliny's* letters by *Melmoth*:

And ow'st thou nothing then, ingrate! to me,
That from my loins you sons and daughters see?
A parent's privilege by me you gain,
And the rich legacy in full obtain.

Mr URBAN,

IN my journey to *London*, I travell'd from *Harborough* to *Northampton*, and well was it that I was in a light Berlin, and six good horses, or I might have been overlaid in that turnpike road. But

for

for fear of life and limb, I walk'd several miles on foot, met 20 waggons tearing their goods to pieces, and the drivers cursing and swearing for being robb'd on the highway by a turnpike, screen'd under an act of parliament. When I got to *Northampton*, I ran the gantlop thro' a number of soldiers to an obliging landlord, and saw two or three of his children very like him, and was glad he could enrich his country by his own strength, without military assistance. I observed near 20 officers and soldiers, some learning to stitch above stairs, some cookery in the kitchens, and could not think of what use they were, 'till I saw a charitable box for the infirmary, and guess they might encourage contributors, when they saw their charity so well guarded. I made my complaint about the bad road, and hoped that these lusty soldiers, according to the *Roman* usage, and our methods in *Scotland*, were come to repair the highways; but was told they rather staid to prevent the country rising and cutting down the turnpikes, and to humble a rich town by living upon it. The only redress that immediately occurred to me was, to desire the assistance of your Magazine to inform all county members, that, as there is to be a new election, unless they engage to have their grievances redress'd, the county ought to chuse others, near these roads, and not such as live at a great distance (as I guess'd these do) and therefore neglect them thro' ignorance of them; and likewise to inform the commissioners in the act, which no doubt are deputy lieutenants, justices of the peace, &c. that if they accept lucrative or honourable commissions, they ought to attend to them, or their names shall forthwith be pointed out, to be pray'd for by all travellers of that road; and if you don't print this, not only the county will be inexcusable if they take any more of your Magazines, but it shall be done in some other paper; with notice to caution all north-country gentlemen against travelling that way,

Yours, &c.

SCOTO-BRITANNUS.

* * * These complaints we have found experimentally true, in a journey to *Derby*, and rather than travel the said bad and dangerous road twice, chose to go several miles about into another turnpike road.—It is surprising that the adjacent towns, whose interests may be affected, do not raise a subscription on the credit of the act.

Old Eng and Journal, May 2.

THE ingenious author of this day's dissertation, represents a minister, musing in his country retreat on the first Ode of *Horace*, and making a notable discovery from it, of a system of ways and means for new taxes, and exulting over *Leviathan*, under whose administration he so long served and shone, that, notwithstanding his education at *Eaton* and *King's College*, he could not find out the true sense of this author. *Quos curriculo pulverem collegisse juvat*: What can plainer indicate a tax upon wheels, used for pleasure, which raise so much useless dust? In like manner, with great archness, he makes *tergeminis bonoribus* to afford a fund for another year, by a tax upon titles, and the three orders blue, red and green.

Gaudentem findere SARCULO agros, makes a supply for a third year, by a tax on plows, which would also be of great service, by compelling those domestic, timid wretches into the sea or land service.

For a fourth year, a tax on the merchants, *indociles pauperiem pati*, who, impatient to suffer poverty, will fit out more ships.

For a fifth year, a tax upon wine, *veteris pocula massici*, and upon Bath and other mineral waters; and, if necessary, for a liberty (at 2s. a permit) to lie down on the grass in any of his majesty's parks, *viridi membra sub arbuto stratus*.

Venator—catulis fidelibus.—This passage gives a hint for a tax on † dogs, hunters, horns, guns, nets, which will supply the demands of a sixth year.

But as we cannot preserve the spirit and humour in an abridgment, those that desire it may recur to the paper.

† A gentleman has sent us a scheme for a tax on dogs, especially a great variety of sad dogs.

From the *Old England Journal*, May 9.

AFTER some introductory flights, the author observes from the news papers, "That there having been lately a great deal of business done in a certain office, which has been noted for having very little to do ever since a certain great statesman left it, my Lord *Witlove* has thought it incumbent upon him to augment the salaries of his clerks, on account of their great fatigue. Very considerate truly! and right-worthy! and the more so, as it is as true, that this augmentation is to be at the expence of his own private purse, as what was said in the papers of a certain prime

land.

land-admiral's intention to apply the salary, and other benefits of his place, for the comfortable relief of disabled seamen. Were this augmentation at the publick expence, the generosity and merit would cease, and his l—p be look'd upon as affecting popularity among a few clerks, by lavishing away the publick money, in which he has given us such a notable instance of manage and oeconomy, as even to strip his r—m—r of the superfluities of his r—g—l pomp, which serv'd only to amule the vulgar, and to distinguish the train of a K— from that of a lord-mayor.—If he proceeds further in his reformation of excrescences, by lopping off a brace of horses from his m—'s coach, it may not be at all amiss; provided he goes on with the same laudable spirit of augmenting salaries, in these expensive times of war and tumult, so as our *clerklings* may be the better enabled to set up their equipages, and pay the grievous tax of *wheel money*—

Should this spirit of reformation on one side, and augmentation on the other, take a run, we may expect to hear that the ancient orders of gentlemen pensioners and *beef-eating guard*, will be voted useless, and dismiss'd, to augment the salaries of clerks in the other office.

Westminster Journal, May 2.

CONTAINS a translation of the Abbe St Real's reflexions on death, and on the notions which men entertain about it. After many trite and superficial observations on the motives to suicide, and contempt of death, he recites the following remarkable incident:

At the passage of the *Rhine* under Louis XIV. the count de G—, seeing Monf. D— about to throw himself one of the foremost into the river, stopp'd him, clapping a pistol to his breast; every body was surpriz'd at an action that seem'd so odd, when the count was heard to say, "I can easily believe that you don't fear death! A fellow over head and ears in debt would be too happy to get himself drown'd; pay me the 2,000 loid'ors you owe me, and then venture as far as you please."—The author gives the common instances of false bravery in *Alexander* and his imitators, and infers from the whole, that the disposition which it is proper for a man to be in at the sight of death, cannot easily be determined; that to dread it is weakness in the happy; and to wish it, despair in the wretched; and that therefore it ought, if possible, to be

expected with patience and indifference; reciting the following verses of M. Maynard, as containing the sentiments he would recommend on the subject:

Tir'd of false hopes, complaints sincere,
Of love, of fortune, and the great;
Without a wish, without a fear,
For death in this retreat I wait.

Westminster Journal, May 9.

DESCANTS upon unfighting captains at sea, the great boasts of the number of the allied army in *Flanders*, the succours from *Russia*, and even *Prussia*; and on what great matters the confederates are to do, while the despicable *French*, so contemptibly talk'd of, silently assemble their troops, and have, as in every other campaign, proceeded almost without opposition to take towns and over-run provinces.

Next follow some hints about commodore Peyton's conduct in the *E. Indies*; who probably may not deserve such reflections.

To the foregoing are subjoined, some hints of favour, shoving merit aside at *Woolwich* academy, (See that before given p. 35. with further advice) to study gunnery; adding that the wise institutions of our enemies for bringing up politicians, soldiers and sailors, are worthy of our imitation. These sign'd T. MEANWELL; after which come the following verses.

On the Promotion of Mr THOMAS STONE to be Chief Customer at NEWCASTLE.

WHO fears or church or state should be o'erthrown?

Lo! each has now a proper share of Stone.

Hibernia, where the church most tott'ring stood,

And where the pillars heretofore were Wood,

Long buttress'd up with Stone has kept her ground,

And now with Stone the edifice is crown'd.

For civil building cannot want repairs;

For Stone is us'd in all our state affairs:

And most secure the custom-house must stand,

Where Stone's employ'd to fence in all the Strand.

Westminster Journal May 16.

MAKES a long dissertation concerning the allied army being short of provisions for a few days; and says that the *French* would not assemble 100,000 men without sufficient magazines. He seems to lay the blame upon the *Dutch*, whose backs are, he owns, broad enough; but that, after so strong a suspicion of their consenting to the attack of their own country, we cannot wonder at any thing they have done, or might intend, to our prejudice.

SHIPS taken by the French and Spaniards, May 1746.

THE Mary and Jane, Toth, from Aberdeen for Campvere; the Prosperous Anne, Hodgkins, from Hull for Gottenberg; the John and Margaret, Moor, from London for the Five Brothers, Holles, from the Baltic for Scotland; the Augustin and Sarah; and the George and Elizabeth, Tetton, *to be added to the taken and ransom'd in our last.*

The Anne and Betty, Irwine, from N. England for Jamaica; and

The Euston, from Bermudas for Antigua, carry'd into Porto Rico.

The Blandford privateer of Bristol, Capt. Siex, 20 car. guns, and 220 men, taken by 2 Fr. priv.

The Kitty, Greaves, from Carolina for Hamburgh, taken off Scilly by the Fr. and ransom'd.

The John, Fox, for Bristol; and the Elijah, Hornby, for Liverpool, both taken by the Count de Noailles, a privateer of St Jean de Luz.

The Mary, Mercer, from Oporto for Lisbon, car. into Morlaix.

The Vineyard, Blackfell, from N. England for the Leeward Islands, car. into Hispaniola.

The brigantine sloop of Capt. Catwell, from Antigua for Philadelphia, with the Anne and Mary, Cole, car. by a priv. into St Augustin.

The Society, Williamson; the Dolphin, Wilson; and the Friendship, Dickinson, all of Whitehaven; the two former from Greenock for Havre, with tobacco, the other from Whitehaven, with tobacco for Dieppe, all 3 plunder'd by a small Fr. snow priv. off Portland.

A ship, Capt. Cleghorn, from Berwick for Scotland, with wheat, taken by a privateer of Boulogne, and ransom'd for 525 guineas.

The Greenwich, Gelly, from Montserrat for London, car. into Granville.

The Roebuck, Moore, from Biddeford for Maryland; and

The Mary, Prince, from Boston for Falmouth, car. into Bayonne.

The Prince William, Hill, from Oporto for Hull, car. into Breff.

The Hopewell, Haddock, from Falmouth for Naples, car. into Old Gibraltar.

The Anne Galley, Houston from Philadelphia; and the Benin, Scars, from Africa, both for Antigua; and the Hooper, from New London for Barbadoes, all car. into Martinico.

The Speedwell, Morris, arriv'd at Weymouth, from Carolina for London, taken in her passage, and ransom'd for 600*l*.

The Thomas and William, Scott, from Yarmouth for Dublin, taken off Aberdeen and ransom'd.

The Rose Pink, Bell, from Yarmouth for Plymouth, carry'd into Havre.

The Black Prince, Woodhouse, from Liverpool for Gibraltar, car. into Rochelle.

The Jamaica Packet, Holbrook, from Bristol for Jamaica, car. into Martinico.

The Prince Charles, late Lyon, from Jamaica for London, taken by the French.

The Friendship, Greensted, of Shoreham, car. into Dieppe.

The Medley, Dobney, from Carolina for Gibraltar; and

The Mary, St Leger, from Liverpool, both car. into old Gibraltar.

The Boston Packet, Watts, from N. England for London, taken off the Orkneys, by a Fr. pr.

The Norfolk, Stephenson, from Virginia for Whitehaven, taken just entering the North Channel, by the Pr. of Orange priv. of Bayonne, and ransom'd for 1200*l*.

The Madeira packet, M'Carty, from Madeira for London; and

The Providence, Chevalier, from Jersey for Newfoundland, car. into St Maloes.

The Culloden, Bear, from Cork for Mahone, car. into Castro near Bilboa.

The Double Revenge priv. Capt. Page of Guernsey, 4 guns and 30 men, car. into Havre.

The Spy priv. Capt. Burford; the Secker priv. Capt. Pocock, both of Bristol, car. to St Maloes.

The Suthers Gally, Woodie, from Africa for the W. Indies, car. by two Fr. pr. into Martinico.

The Friendship, Thurston, for Holland from the Northward, taken and ransom'd for 800*l*.

The D. of Cumberland priv. Capt. Le Croix of Jersey, car. into Havre.

The Lesley, Stevens, from London for Antigua, car. into Martinico.

The Baracuta, Burn, from Jamaica for London, taken by the Victory priv. of Bayonne.

SHIPS taken by the English, May 1747.

THE Benson, Brown, from Liverpool and Cork for the W. Indies; the Lewis snow from Ireland to Antigua; the John, Le Croney, from Lisbon; the Sampson, Baker, from Virginia for Bristol; the Carolina, Walker, from Topsham for Carolina; the Sarah, Hobson, from Dublin for Antigua; the Mary Anne, Tarleton, from Nevis for London; the Heerlykheed Cunder, Martin, from Lisbon for London; the Argyle, Seymour, from Philadelphia for London; the Friendship, Thompson, from Jamaica for Bristol; the Blessing, Wheeler, from Milford for London; another vessel; the Nightingale, Jones, from Kinsale for Virginia; the Martha, Lyon, from Carolina for London; the King George, Colshire, ditto; the William, Kilham, from Jamaica for London; the Jolliffe sloop, Aldridge, from Pool for Falmouth; the Parham, Alloway, from Carolina for Cowes; the Neptune, Morson, from London for the Leeward islands (which was taken after a gallant defence, in which the Capt. was shot thro' the head) *all retaken.*

A Fr. ship, with cables, rigging, stores and ammunition for Canada.

Two Fr. priv. of great force taken off Jamaica.

The Kouli Kan priv. of St Maloes, 14 guns and 135 men, taken by the Saltaish and Warren galley priv. and brought into Plymouth.

A ship

A ship of Hamburgh; laden with wine, brandy, &c. from Cette to Havre de Grace, the cargo belonging to French merchants.

The Indraght, Hobbas, with tobacco for Bourdeaux, brought by the Periwinkle pr. to Dover.

A Fr. snow priv. 12 guns taken by the Amazon and Speedwell men of war.

A Fr. prize, name unknown, brought by the Guernsey priv. into Falmouth.

The St Siphorien, from Marseilles for Martinico, carry'd by the Tilbury man of war, Capt. Harland, into Gibraltar.

The Benita Christiana, Vortman; and the Abraham and Jamaica, Rossel, from Nantz for Marseilles with corn, car. by the Colchester man of war, Capt. Obrian, into Gibraltar.

The Alexander priv. of Bayonne, 20 car. 20 swivel guns, and 240 men; and the Prophet Royal from Cayenne, with Rocoux, cocoa, sugar, &c. 8 guns 24 men, taken by the South Sea Castle, and Solebay men of war. *Gaz.*

A Fr. pr. of 18 guns, and 160 men, taken by 2 men of war off the Banks of Newfoundland.

The Charlotte, a Fr. priv. 10 guns, and 110 men; and the Gorgonne, a priv. dogger, 6 car. and 4 swivel guns and 58 men, the first taken by the Lys, and the other by the Weazle sloop, of commodore Michell's squadron. *Gazette.*

A Fr. transport, with 240 men, and another with 220 Spaniards, all design'd for Genoa, taken by his majesty's ships cruising on the coasts of Provence and Genoa. *Gaz.* Two more, with 210 Fr. and Spanish officers and soldiers, taken by the Nassau. *Ibid.*

The Sant Jago, for Vera Cruz, a Fr. frigate for Martinico, and a Tartan for the Canaries, all from Cadiz, and a small ship from Marseilles for Martinico, car. by 2 Eng. men of war, to Gibralt.

The Bellona priv. of Belogne, of 8 car. and 8 swivel guns, and 45 men, chased off Portland, by the Jamaica sloop, till she fell in with the Advice man of war, to whom she struck under her stern.

The Jean Francois, Le Conte, from Martinico for Nantz, car. into Antigua.

The Launla, from Rochelle for Newfoundland, sent by the Salisbury into Plymouth.

The Anna Maria, Horn, from Dunkirk for Bourdeaux, brought by the Duke of Cumberland priv. into Dover.

The Providence, Lewis, from Cork, cleared out there for Oporto, taken off Brest by the Weazle priv. of Guernsey, supposing her going into that port.

The Two Crowns priv. of St Maloes, 24 guns, and 276 men (which had taken the Blandford priv. and her prize) taken by the Gloucester, and brought into Plymouth. *Gaz.*

The Vestal, a Spanish register ship, 700 tons, 60 guns, and 600 men, passengers included, from Cadiz for La Vera Cruz, carry'd after a fight of 7 hours, by the Enterprize man of war into Jamaica. She had on board besides bale goods, 975 barrels of quicksilver, the cargo is worth 150,000*l.*

A Fr. ship, from Nantz for Newfoundland, sent by the D. of Cumberland priv. into Bristol.

Two Fr. coasters, one of 60, the other of 40 tons, laden with wine, soap and oil, tak. by the D. of Cumberland priv. Capt. Maugier of Guernsey, and ransom'd for 28,000 livres.

The Captain of Rotterdam, from Bourdeaux for —, and

A Fr. priv. of 8 car. 12 swivel guns, and 56 men, from Morlaix, sent by the Grand Turk man of war into Plymouth.

A Fr. priv. her force unknown, brought by the Sheerness man of war into Penzance.

A small Fr. priv. with 17 men chased ashore on the Isle of Wight, and the crew made prisoners.

A large Dutch ship, from Bourdeaux for St Maloes, taken by the Surprise man of war, and Otter sloop, and sent into Guernsey.

A Dutch galliot hoy, with rosin for France, brought by the Dover into Portsmouth.

The Dolphin priv. of Bayonne, 12 guns and 120 men, brought by the Centurion into Portsmouth.

The Marshal Saxe priv. of Bayonne, 8 six pounders, 12 swivels, and 80 men, car. by the Eagle man of war into Portsmouth.

A Fr. rowboat priv. car. by the Albion priv. into Dover.

The Anna, Catherina, from Amsterdam for Roan; the Princess Royal of Denmark, from Rochelle for Hamburg; and the Fortune, Nourdick, from Bourdeaux for Rotterdam, brought into Dover by the privateers of that port.

The Jolly, late the Celia of Bristol; and the Six Sisters, both from Bayonne for Martinico, with a Dutch ship, laden with corn for the French, taken by the Postillion privateer of Topsham, and carry'd into that place.

The L'Invincible, and Le Jason, 2 French men of war, with the Apollon, Philibert, Thetis, and Dartmouth merchantmen, for the East Indies, under M. de St George; 4 other men of war, under M. de la Jonquiere, for Canada. *Gazette.* (See p. 228.)

The Vigilant and Modeste, 22 guns each, the only *E. India* ships that escaped admiral Anson, and the King David from Bourdeaux, the Charming Susan from Rochelle, for Cayenne, with merchandize and provisions, and the Orient, from Rochelle to Martinico, and another ship, taken by the Monmouth, Nottingham and Yarmouth. *Gaz.*

The St Pedro priv. of St Sebastians, taken by the Defiance man of war, and burnt.

The Grand Scipion, Maillet, and the L'Orion, Romain, both for Quebeck, brought into Plymouth by the Monmouth.

A Fr. polacca, from Turkey for Marseilles, and a Fr. vessel for Turkey, both taken by the Constantine, Read, a letter of marque ship, from Zant, and car. into Port Mahon.

Three brigantines, and 2 sloop privateers, carry'd into Antigua, by the Dreadnought privateer.

'Tis computed that we have 11,000 French sailors, now prisoners.

Prince of ORANGE's Letter to the States of Zeeland before he was chosen Stadtholder.

Noble and Mighty Lords,

IN the critical situation that the republick in general finds itself, and particularly the province of *Zealand*, by the hostile invasion of the *French* in that part of *Flanders* which belongs to the republick, and which confines directly upon your province, I thought it was indispensably my duty to offer to your noble mightinesses, to whom I have the honour of being a vassal, my person and services for the defence of the province of *Zealand*, in such manner as your noble mightinesses shall think most advantageous to the province, and its good inhabitants.

If your noble Mightinesses are pleased to accept of the offers which I now make, I am ready to risk with joy, and with the same zeal that my ancestors have shewn, my life and fortune for the publick good, for the preservation of the province of *Zealand* in particular, as well as for the defence and support of the precious pledges of religion and liberty, which are in such great danger.

I am, at your noble mightinesses first request, letter, or order, ready to repair to such place as you shall think fit, in order to contribute, at my own charges and expence, without any to the province, in this critical conjuncture, every thing in my power for the common defence of what is most precious, and to encounter with your noble Mightinesses, and with all the good inhabitants of the province of *Zealand*, all the dangers to which it seems to be subject.

Time and opportunity favour the more in this respect, as the three provinces, and the country of *Drenthe*, of which I have the honour of being governor, do not at present appear exposed to any danger.

In wishing that it may please the almighty to ward off from the province of your noble mightinesses, all the evils and the dangers which threaten it, I am with the most profound respect, and the most faithful attachment,

Noble and mighty Lords,

Your most obedient and faithful Servant,

Prince of ORANGE and NASSAU.

Translation of a Letter from his Serene Highness the Prince of ORANGE to the States of Zeeland.

Noble and mighty Lords,

IThis morning received, by a messenger dispatched from your noble mightinesses, your resolution and letter of the 28th of *April*, whereby your noble mightinesses were pleased to notify to me, that it had been unanimously resolved in your assembly to propose and nominate me Stadtholder, Captain General, and Admiral of the Province of *Zealand*.

Noble and mighty Lords, how dangerous and critical the circumstances of time, and how burthensome soever this charge may be, my zeal for the publick welfare, my love for my country, the blood from whence I descend,

(Gent. Mag. MAY 1747.)

and the name that I bear, do not suffer me to reject so unanimous a request.

I accept then, noble and mighty Lords, these important charges with a heart filled with gratitude for the trust which your noble mightinesses have been pleased to repose in me: I hope that the almighty, whose divine providence I adore on this occasion, would be pleased to give me, thro' his grace, necessary strength of body and mind, to the end, that being assisted by the wise counsels of your noble mightinesses, and animated by your prudent and unanimous resolutions, and by the faithful zeal of all the good citizens of the province of *Zealand*, I may be a means of re-establishing the publick repose, of driving the misfortunes with which we are threatened at a great distance, and for ever establishing the inestimable pledges of religion and liberty in the United Provinces.

As soon as the deputies of your noble mightinesses shall arrive, I will do myself the pleasure to consult them about the manner of accelerating as much as possible my voyage to *Zealand*, in order to deliberate with your noble mightinesses, and execute what ye shall think most proper for the welfare of the republick in general, and of the province of *Zealand* in particular.

I thank you, noble and mighty lords, for your obliging congratulation, and I remain, with the highest esteem, and the most faithful attachment,

Noble and mighty Lords,

Of your Noble Mightinesses

The most obedient and faithful Servant,

At Leuwarden,

W. C. H. F.

May 1, 1747. Pr. of Orange, and Nassau.

The Prince of ORANGE and NASSAU's Speech in the Assembly of the States General.

High and mighty Lords,

IHad the honour the day before yesterday of being informed by the deputies of your illustrious body, who came to me, that your High Mightinesses had appointed me Captain General, and Admiral in Chief of the United Provinces: Upon the first view of such a burthen, I could not but doubt of my ability to support it; above all, when I consider that such a station requires that the person who is invested with it, should be master of military knowledge, of which I have never yet had any opportunity to gain experience; to supply which deficiency, I have applied my utmost application to the study of it, and will yet double it.

I know, High and Mighty Lords, the importance of the confidence you are pleased to place in me; my chief care will be to merit it by endeavouring to answer your expectations. Whatever distrust I had of my own abilities, I put my trust in the aid of the almighty, whose direction has been too manifest for me to refuse to accept of that destination to which the divine providence had call'd me. The unanimity with which your High Mightinesses made choice of me, has not a little contributed

H h

buted to make that appointment agreeable to me.

But when I reflect on what that trust demands from me, I consider also what the present situation of the republick does require, at a time when it is attack'd by a powerful enemy abounding in resources, whilst the strength of the state is in some measure enervated by a decline of its commerce, by a neglect of discipline among the troops, and from another cause not less important, namely, a great remissness in the practice of religious worship.

I always implore the aid of that God who has been the support of my illustrious ancestors; and as I propose to tread in their steps, I hope to experience the same divine protection, and that by giving up my person, life and fortune, as they have done before me, I shall be able, as they were, to rescue the republick from the danger with which she is at present threatened.

And since it has pleased the God of armies to make use of me as his instrument, for the welfare of this people, to whose defence I have dedicated myself, I could have wish'd that the opportunity had offered sooner, for me to have acted in concert with your High Mightinesses, to the end that the republick, being delivered from all its dangers, might be restored to that antient lustre, splendor and consideration with which she long appear'd to all the powers of Europe.

That time is over, and 'tis with regret I see that thirty years of peace have not recover'd it. Let us double our prayers to the lord, that thro' his goodness we may be preserved against the enterprizes of our enemies; and that so long as there shall remain kingdoms and republicks upon the earth, that of the United Provinces may enjoy the inestimable benefits of her liberty, and the preservation of the reform'd religion.

Extract of the Register of the Resolutions of the Lord States of Zealand, May 12.

IT's found good and agreed to order and command all governors, commanders, and commanding officers, as well by sea as land, of towns, forts, batteries, ships, and all other persons whatsoever, under the command of their noble Mightinesses the Lords States of Zealand, as it is hereby order'd and commanded, to attack, seize, and bring in all ships, as well in harbour as out of the same, coming from the French enemy's harbours or coasts, and not being able to do that, to sink or destroy them in the best manner it shall be possible for them, and not to suffer them, under pretence of any contrary orders whatsoever, to navigate unmolested. To which end, an extract of this resolution shall be sent to the voting towns of the state, that each of them may make the proper use thereof, and also to the deputies of the admiralty,

desiring them to give notice thereof to the chief and other officers of the sea; and likewise to all commanding officers, being under the orders of their noble Mightinesses, that they conduct themselves thereby.

Finally, Extract hereof shall be sent to Mr *Michell*, the commodore of the English ships and other vessels of war, desiring him to send the like orders to the officers of the ships under his command, as well in as out of harbour, in order to do jointly to the enemy all the mischief and injury in their power.

Mr URBAN, *Kidderm. Mar. 21.*

A Gentleman of this town, of good credit, affirmed last Thursday night, in the hearing of many, that, when the electrifying machine was here, 5 or 6 weeks ago, he had a tormenting pain, which he apprehends to have been rheumatic, in the two smallest joints of the fore finger of his right hand, and had determined next morning to take a surgeon's advice; but going in the evening to see the wonders of electricity, had the curiosity to try its effect upon the pained finger, and for that end, desired a gentlewoman, standing on the cake, to touch with her finger both the joints affected, which she did several times, and he felt its pungency. In consequence of this, he observed the pain to be somewhat abated before he went to bed; that on the morrow it grew much easier; and on the third day his finger was perfectly well, and so continues.——Who knows what farther experiments and discoveries such an incident may lead to?

I am, Sir, &c. J. W.

S I R,

IT having been asserted by a German professor, that a vessel will empty itself of a given quantity of water thro' a syphon, in the same time, whether electrified or not, I made several experiments on the subject with the utmost care and exactness, all which confirm'd his opinion in opposition to what has been generally believ'd, tho' the water always runs out in a continued stream when electrified, and in drops when not electrified; so that instead of accelerating the motion of the fluid it only spins out the large drops into a fine thread, the stream being rendered thinner in proportion to the number of particles necessary to fill up the spaces between the drops, which effect seems to proceed from these particles, mutually repelling each other, and being, at the same time, attracted by contiguous non-electric, or moist particles in the ambient air.

I am, Sir, &c.

JOHN NEALE.

EPITAPHIUM in THOMAM HANMER, Baronettum.

Honorabilis admodum Thomas Hanmer, Baronettus,
Wilhelmi Hanmer armigeri, è Peregrina Henrici North
De Mildenhall in com. Suffolciæ Baronetti sorore
et hærede,

Filius,

Johannis Hanmer de Hanmer Baronetti

Hæres patrueis,

Antiquo gentis suæ et titulo et patrimonio successit.

Duas uxores sortitus est ;

Alteram Isabellam, honore à patre derivato, de
Arlington comitissam,

Deindè celsissimi principis ducis de Grafton viduam dotariam ;

Alteram Elizabetham Thomæ Folks de Barton in
com. Suff. armigeri

Filiam et hæredem.

Inter humanitatis studia feliciter enutritus,

Omnes liberalium artium disciplinas avidè arripuit,
Quas morum suavitate haud leviter ornavit.

Postquam excessit ex ephebis,

Continuo inter populares suos famâ eminens,
Et comitatus sui legatus ad parlamentum missus,
Ad ardua regni negotia per annos prope triginta
se accinxit :

Cumq; apud illos amplissimorum virorum ordines
Soleret nihil temerè effutire,

Sed probe perpensa disertè expromere,

Orator gravis et pressus,

Non minus integritatis, quam eloquentiæ laude
commendatus,

Æquè omnium utcunq; inter se alioqui dissidentium
Aures atque animos attraxit ;

Annoque demum MDCCXIII regnante Annâ
Felicissimæ florentissimæque memoriæ reginâ,

Ad prolocutoris cathedram

Communi senatûs universi voce designatus est :

Quod munus,

Cum nullo tempore non difficile,

Tum illo certè negotiis

Et variis et lubricis et implicatis difficillimum,

Cum dignitate sustinuit.

Honores alios, et omnia, quæ sibi in lucrum cederent,
munera

Sedulò detrectavit,

Ut rei to.us inserviret publicæ,

Justi rectique tenax,

Et fide in patriam incorrupta notus.

Ubi omnibus, quæ virum civemque bonum decent,
officiis satisfacisset,

Paulatim se à publicis consiliis in otium recipiens,
Inter literarum amenitates,

Inter ante-actæ vitæ haud insuaves recordationes,
Inter amicorum convictus et amplexus,

Honorificè consenuit,

Et bonis omnibus, quibus charissimus vixit,

Desideratissimus obiit.

A Translation of the Latin Epitaph on Sir THOMAS HANMER. Or rather a Paraphrase.

THou, who survey'st these walls with curious eye,
Pause on this tomb—where Hanmer's ashes lie.
His various worth, thro' varied life attend,
And learn his virtues, while thou mourn'st his end;

His force of genius burn'd in early youth,
With thirst of knowledge, and with love of truth;
His learning, join'd with each endearing art,
Charm'd ev'ry ear, and gain'd on ev'ry heart ;
Thus early wis'd th' endanger'd realm to aid,
His country call'd him from the studious shade ;
In life's first bloom his publick toils began,
At once commenc'd the senator and man ;
In bus'ness dextrous, weighty in debate,
Thrice ten long years, he labour'd for the state ;
In ev'ry speech persuasive wisdom flow'd,
In ev'ry act, refulgent virtue glow'd ;
Suspended faction ceas'd from rage and strife,
To hear his eloquence, and praise his life ;
Resistless merit fix'd the senate's choice,
Who hail'd him speaker, with united voice.
Illustrious age ! how bright thy glories shone,
When Hanmer fill'd the chair, and Anne the throne !

Then—when dark arts obscur'd each fierce debate,
When mutual frauds perplex'd the maze of state,
The moderator firmly mild appear'd,
Beheld with love, with veneration heard.
This task perform'd, he fought no gainful post,
Nor wish'd to glitter at his country's cost ;
Strict on the right he fix'd his steadfast eye,
With temp'rate zeal, and wise anxiety ;
Nor e'er from virtue's path was turn'd aside,
To pluck the flow'rs of pleasure, or of pride ;
Her gifts despis'd, corruption blush'd and fled,
And fame persu'd him, where conviction led :
Age call'd, at length, his active mind to rest,
With honour sated, and with cares oppress'd ;
To letter'd ease retir'd, and honest mirth,
To rural grandeur, and domestick worth,
Delighted still to please mankind, or mend,
The patriot's fire yet sparkled in the friend.
Calm conscience then his former life survey'd,
And recollected toils endear'd the shade ;
Till nature call'd him to the gen'ral doom,
And virtue's sorrow dignify'd his tomb. ***

To Miss ——— on her giving the Author a Gold and Silk Net-work Purse, of her own weaving.

THO' gold and silk their charms unite,
To make the curious web delight,
In vain the vary'd work would shine,
If wrought by any hand but thine ;
Thy hand, that knows the subtler art,
To weave those nets that catch the heart ;
Spread for their prey, the roving coin
Thy nets may snare, but not confine ;
Nor can I hope, thy silken chain
The glitt'ring vagrants shall restrain.
Why, *Sylvia*, was it then decreed,
The heart, once caught, should ne'er be freed ? ***

STELLA in MOURNING.

WHen, lately, *Stella*'s form display'd
The beauties of the gay brocade,
The nymphs, who found their pow'r de-
Proclaim'd her, not so fair as fine. [cline,
"Fate ! snatch away the bright disguise,
"And let the goddess trust her eyes." Thus

Thus blindly pray'd the fretful fair,
 And fate malicious heard the pray'r.
 But brighten'd by the sable dress,
 As virtue rises in distress,
 Since *Stella* still extends her reign,
 Ah! how shall envy sooth her pain?
 Th' adoring youth, and envious fair,
 Henceforth shall form one common pray'r,
 And Love and Hate alike implore
 The skies, that *Stella* mourn no more.***.

The WINTER'S WALK.

BEhold my fair, where-e'er we rove,
 What dreary prospects round us rise,
 The naked hills, the leafless grove,
 The hoary ground, the frowning skies.
 Nor only through the wasted plain,
 Stern winter, is thy force confest,
 Still wider spreads thy horrid reign,
 I feel thy pow'r usurp my breast.
 Enliv'ning hope, and fond desire,
 Resign the heart to spleen and care,
 Scarce frighted love maintains his fire,
 And rapture saddens to despair.
 In groundless hope, and causeless fear,
 Unhappy man! behold thy doom,
 Still changing with the changeful year,
 The slave of sunshine and of gloom.
 Tir'd with vain joys, and false alarms,
 With mental and corporeal strife,
 Snatch me, my *Stella*, to thy arms,
 And hide me from the sight of life.***.

An ODE.

STern winter now, by spring repress'd;
 Forbears the long-continu'd strife,
 And nature, on her naked breast,
 Delights to catch the gales of life.
 Now, o'er the rural kingdom roves
 Soft Pleasure with her laughing train,
 Love warbles in the vocal groves,
 And vegetation paints the plain.
 Unhappy! whom to beds of pain
 * Arthritic tyranny consigns,
 Whom smiling nature courts in vain,
 Tho' rapture sings, and beauty shines.
 Yet, tho' my limbs disease invades,
 Her wings Imagination tries,
 And bears me to the peaceful shades,
 Where ——'s humble turrets rise.
 Here stop, my soul, thy rapid flight,
 Nor from the pleasing groves depart,
 Where first great nature charm'd my sight,
 Where wisdom first inform'd my heart.
 Here, let me, thro' the vales, pursue
 A guide, a father, and a friend;
 Once more great nature's work review,
 Once more on wisdom's voice attend.

* The Author being ill of the Gout.

From false caresses, causeless strife,
 Wild hope, vain fear, alike remov'd,
 Here let me learn the use of life,
 Then best enjoy'd, when most improv'd.
 Teach me, thou venerable bow'r,
 Cool meditation's quiet seat,
 The gen'rous scorn of venal pow'r,
 The silent grandeur of retreat.
 When Pride, by guilt, to greatness climbs,
 Or raging factions rush to war,
 Here let me learn to shun the crimes,
 I can't prevent, and will not share.
 But, lest I fall by subtler foes,
 Bright wisdom teach me *Curio*'s art,
 The swelling passions to compose,
 And quell the rebels of the heart.***.

To LYCE, an elderly Lady.

YE nymphs whom starry rays invest,
 By flatt'ring poets giv'n;
 Who shine, by lavish lovers dress'd,
 In all the pomp of heav'n;
 Engross not all the beams on high,
 Which gild a lover's lays,
 But as your sister of the sky,
 Let *Lyce* share the praise.
 Her silver locks display the moon,
 Her brows a cloudy show,
 Stripe'd rainbows round her eyes are seen,
 And show'rs from either flow.
 Her teeth the night with darkness dyes,
 She's starr'd with pimples o'er,
 Her tongue like nimble lightning plies,
 And can with thunder roar.
 But some *Zelinda* while I sing
 Denies my *Lyce* shines,
 And all the pens of *Cupid*'s wing
 Attack my gentle lines.
 Yet spite of fair *Zelinda*'s eye,
 And all her bards express,
 My *Lyce* makes as good a sky,
 And I but flatter less.***.

A Translation of an EPIGRAM in the ANTHOLOGIA.

Ἔσθεσε τὸν λύχρον μῶρος, ψυλλῶν ἀπὸ πολ-
 λῶν
 Δοικνύμενος, λέξας, Ὅουκ ἔτι με βλέπετε.

A Fool bit by fleas strait extinguish'd the light,
 Saying, "If you can't see me, I'm sure
 you can't bite." R. R.

Give me leave to request a Translation of this beautiful Distich of Ovid, taken from the epistle of Sappho to Phaon. R. R.

*SI nisi quæ facie poterit te digna videri,
 Nulla futura tua est; nulla futura tua est.*

Mr URBAN, London, May 23, 1747.

RUmmaging my cabbins lately on a calm of business, I found among other neglected stores the following amusements of my fair-weather hours,

When gay with youth I spread my sails,
To love and friendship's earliest gales.

As fair dealing is alike a jewel, in every correspondence, I honestly confess that the strong ideas they excited in me of former pleasurable

R scenes tempted me to consign them to you.—
* If in the 8 or 9 annual voyages, I have since made on the ocean of life, the package of poetical goods is so much altered that these are not proper for your magazine, my loss cannot be very great; but if they prove agreeable to yourself, and readers, I shall duly strike a balance on the right side of the account, and may, perhaps, send a second venture mark'd as per margent.

The EXPOSTULATION. To Miss H——.

After a vernal Morning Walk, 1738.

LOST to all meaner scenes of vary'd life,
The varnish'd ills of folly, pomp or strife,
Or if they rise, but for a moment rise,
To take Compassion's tribute from the eyes,
Devious I rove—where nature kindly gay,
Herself prepares the safe, the flow'ry way,
Where boundless pow'r as boundless wisdom joins,
And without end apparent goodness shines:—
With Lucia rove, my lov'd, my loveliest fair,
All blooming health, and dimpled pleasure there—
While my heart bounds with more than mortal joys,

And reverential praise my thought employs,
Skyborn Benevolence dilates my soul,
And my fond wish felicitates the whole.—
Yet heard thy voice, thy matchless graces seen
(For sweet that voice, and beauteous all that
Say, will my fair, or can the wisest blame [mien])
A soft indulgence to the lambent flame,
To love, whose reign a thousand joys attend,
'Love which to heav'n is both the way and end?'
Oh! if thy dearer happiness allows
That heighten'd bliss my tend'rest wish avows
(Eager I ask it, but I ask sincere,
And my rapt soul attests thee ever dear)
If hope at distance blends thy joys with mine,
Who ne'er can feel a joy that is not thine,
Let that lov'd hope becalm my panting breast,
And in the future be the present blest'd. R

To a WAX TAPER. A Nocturnal ODE.

PLeasing form of wax and fire,
Virtue's friend, and Beauty's fire!
Child of Industry and Art,
Fond thy being to impart!
Fond to stretch the scanty span,
Time and Nature lend to man!
While thy pyramid of light
Self-sustain'd enchants his sight,
And from sordid vastness free
Gives him privilege to be:
Eastern pyramids (how vain)
Scarce that once he was explain.

Little bright nocturnal Sun!
Phœbus' self thou hast out-shone—

From usurping gloom he flies,
But these hours are all thy prize;
Here thine happy conquest keep,
Banish darkness, banish sleep;
Here, indulgent pow'r, dispense
Joy to reason, and to sense.

While (the world in error bound)
Twofold night prevails around,
Lend Philosophy thy ray,
And present me twofold day.
That from ev'ry sacred page,
From each precept of the sage,
I may clearer views obtain,
Mighty goodness! of thy reign:
Nature for its cause explore,
Silent wonder and adore!
May from thence be justly taught
Moral act, and pious thought!
Love that universal flows,
Patience under partial woes!

But, if e'er these heights I gain,
Wearied nature bends with pain,
Shine on some improving lay,
Where the loves and graces play,
Wisdom charms like pleasure dress'd,
Truth in music is express'd!

Or historic scenes reveal,
Time and Prejudice conceal.

Then thy Bard's pure weed illumine,
Gift of Raleigh and of Broome*,
Hence my wasted thanks shall rise,
Borne on incense, to the skies.
Let me thus the hours employ
Not indulg'd in social joy!
Absence, thus beguil'd, shall prove
Pleasing avenue to love.
May'st thou, bright Taper! ever be
An emblem of my life and me!
May that, like thee, shed constant light,
A foe to indolence and night:
Of all its energy profuse,
For other's joy, for other's use;
With rays far less intense than clear
Illuminate a little peaceful sphere,
Not drawn with lavish waste aside,
By all the glare of pomp or pride;
Or yet a prey to Vice, that thief,
Or dim'd by hov'ring damps of grief;
But steady thro' each changing stage,
Decline by slow degrees to age:
And when exhausted Nature's store
Can feed the vital flame no more,
Let the last blaze to heav'n aspire,
And mingle with parental fire! R

* Successor to Capt. Weekley, an eminent tobaccoist in Fleet-street.

TIME inexorable; and the REMEDY.

BE nobly gen'rous, father Time!
'Lay down thy scythe, repose thy
glass,
'Give one bright hour to Pleasure's prime,
'Forbid its shining sands to pass!
'Here

Here Friendship, Love, and Beauty plead,
 ' Wine, sparkling wine, entreats thy stay;
 ' Let these conjoin'd retard thy speed;
 ' Oh, lengthen Joy's enliv'ning ray!
 ' Then fly with a redoubled haste,
 ' To injur'd Merit bear redress!
 ' 'Twill pardon us the joyous taste,
 ' Us, you so seldom please to bless.'

Vain the request! the tyrant view,
 Behold the envious dotard soar!
 E'en now he clap'd his wings and flew,
 The last lost moment beams no more.

Hamden, 'our freedom's martyr'd fire,
 And *Spencer*, darling of the Muse,
 The sword resign'd, resign'd the lyre,
 Now thankless Mem'ry scarce reviews.

The Fair in like oblivion fade,
 Who fir'd the Poet or the Chief;
 Tears which to *Sydney* Friendship * paid,
 Now touch no kindred soul with grief.

Since Freedom's ever glorious cause,
 Nor Harmony can check his flight,
 Bright Beauty no attention draws,
 Nor Friendship chains him to delight;

Let's bravely scorn his boasted pow'r,
 Pluck ev'ry joy that blossoms here,
 Forget the silent fleeting hour,
 And smile, altho' the last is near.

Put round the glass, improve the bliss,
 To rapture bid the now increase;
 For *Bacchus'* cup, and Beauty's kisses,
 Life, Love, and Friendship, all must
 cease.

* Alluding to the unalterable friendship of the all-accomplish'd Sir *Philip Sydney*, and Sir *Fulk Greville*.—The former dy'd at *Zutphen* in the service of his country, 1586; the latter was only outshone by his friend, and has this laconic inscription on his tomb:—*Sir Fulk Greville, Ld Brooke, servant to Queen Elizabeth, counsellor to King James, and friend to Sir Philip Sydney.*

The PROGRESS of BEAUTY.

'TIS by the sage astronomers agreed [prize,
 That comets, which the guilty world sur-
 Are no new flames, which fiery vapours feed,
 But known, revolving trav'lers of the skies.

'Twas thus, they teach, the self-same ball that
 glow'd,

When stern * *Quirinus* met a tyrant's doom,
 When *Cæsar* ceas'd to be an earthly god,
 And when the *Vandals* sack'd degen'rate *Rome*.

So beauty finish'd high, at heav'n's expence,
 Complete in ev'ry winning grace and air,
 Admits no new creative influence,
 But the same form is doom'd to re-appear.

'Twas, *Helen*, thine, and then *Arfinoe's* praise,
 To be inroll'd the world's unrival'd charmer,
 And now in *George* the second's nicer days
 We toast her by the style of *Julia F——r*.

* *Romulus*, founder of the Roman empire.

DESCRIPTION of PARADISE.

Translated from Jan. Magazine. p. 25.

FAIR in the roseal east, *Aurora's* seat,
 Who trims the cradle of the infant day,
 Great *Adam's* natal soil, where once he knew
 The heart-felt raptures of a harmless hour,
 The pride of gardens lies; eternal bloom
 Breaths thro' its vivid scenes effluvia pure,
 The Graces there deposit all their store
 Of *Indian* fragrance to regale the scent,
 Allure the eye, and merit vernal praise;
 The balmy spirit of the western gale,
 Thro' silent, sun-warm'd glades, applauding fans
 His genial wings; and exil'd winter dies.
 No with'ring storm presumes to check the rose,
 No sickly east-wind pales its op'ning bud,
 Nor pines it languid to the *Sirian* blaze,
 With flaccid leaves, and populated breath.
 The virgin honour of the vi'let lives
 Unstain'd, perennial in their vig'rous youth.
 The sweets of *Chloris* blush with florid lips.
 No clouds of drifting snow annoy these bow'rs,
 No pointed shafts from *Hyperborean* sky,
 Shot thro' the freezing winds, infringe its peace,
 Nor hoar'd with stiff'ning frosts, nor glaz'd with
 Seems either dale or wave, but all a bliss; [ice
 Eternal verdure all; and, in the midst,
 A spring of living water bubbling flows,
 Solacing grateful meads with nect'rous juice;
 From thence four rivers glad their fertile banks
 Thro' unpolluted ducts; her uberous store,
 To these, parturient Earth unmidwif'd yields;
 She asks no harrows to the painful task,
 Rejects the plow-share, and the farmer's toil;
 Content with Nature's boon, and Zephyr's smiles.

Far thro' the pregnant scenes, th' extending
 With silver'd apples on eternal boughs, [woods,
 Nod in unfading prime, the rich regale
 Allow'd for joy, the guardian gate of life,
 The sure and easy anodyne from death.

Here bloom'd the fatal tree! indulg'd to gods,
 But interdicted man, with golden fruit:
 Science of good and ill, of all to come,
 Too well I know thee! from experience know
 As all the race of mortals erst have known,
 And all as yet unborn shall know thee too,
 Sad outcasts of thy curse.

In these delightful glades, the bow'rs of love,
 A hapless virgin, *Sarcothea*, dwelt;
 Tear-prompting name, to latest mem'ry so!
 To her, design'd th' eternal heir, the charge,
 Th' important charge was given: but, rueful
 She idly listen'd to a fiend's voice, [tale!
 And brake the contract of her plighted vows.
 This frame akin to earth, as fages sing,
 With plastic skill th' Almighty virtue form'd,
 Of rubric clay, resemblance of itself,
 And equal'd to th' immortal thrones above,
 Intending thence translation to the sky. G. S.

Translation of Mr Sackett's Distich AD UXOREM

MAKE of our house a bee-hive, spouse!
 Be waspish! Drones attack!
 But be to me a busy bee,
 Be honey to old Sack.'

RUSTICUS.

The EXPERIMENT. A T A L E.

By Mr GREVILLE.

VIRTUE and VICE, two mighty pow'rs
Who rule this motley world of ours,
Disputed once which govern'd best,
And whose dependants most were blest.
They reason'd, rally'd, crack'd their jokes,
Succeeding much like other folks.
Their logic wasted, and their wit,
Nor one nor t'other wou'd submit;
But both the doubtful point consent
To clear, by fair Experiment:
For this some mortal, they declare,
By turns shall both their bounty share,
And either's pow'r to bless him try'd,
Shall then the long dispute decide.

On *Hodge* they fix, a country boor,
As yet rough, ign'rant, careless, poor—
Vice first exerts her pow'r to bless,
And gives him *riches* in excess,
With gold she taught him to supply
Each rising wish of *luxury*;
Hodge grew at length polite and great,
And liv'd like minister of state;
He swore with grace, got nobly drunk,
And kept in pomp his twentieth punk.

One morning, as in easy chair
Hodge sat with ruminating air,
Vice, like a lady fair and gay,
Approach'd, and thus was heard to say—
(Behind her *Virtue* all the while
Stood slyly list'ning with a smile)
'Know, favour'd mortal, know that I
'The pleasures of thy life supply;
'I rais'd thee from the clay-built cell,
'Where *Want*, *Contempt*, and *Slav'ry* dwell;
'And, as each joy on earth is sold,
'To purchase *all*, I gave thee gold;
'This made the charms of *beauty* thine,
'This blest'd thee with the joys of *wine*;
'This gave thee, in the rich *repast*,
'Whate'er can please the *tutor's* taste.
'Confess the blessings I bestow,
'And pay the grateful thanks you owe;
'My name is *Vice*.'—Cry'd *Hodge* (and
sneer'd)
'Long be your mighty name rever'd!
'Forbid it, heav'n! thus blest by you,
'That I shou'd rob you of your due—
'To *wealth* 'twas you that made me heir,
'And gave, for which I thank you, *care*;
'Wealth brought me *wine*, 'tis past a
doubt,
'And wine, see here's a leg! the *gout*.
'To wealth I owe my *French ragout*,
'And that each morn and night—I *spue*;
'This *Beauty* brought, and with the dame
'The *Pox*, a blest companion! came.
'And now, to shew how much I prize
'The joys which from your bounty rise,
'Each coupled with so dear a brother,
'I'll give you *one* to take the *other*.—

'Avaunt, depart from whence you came,
'And thank your stars that I am lame.'
Enrag'd and griev'd away she flew,
And all her gifts from *Hodge* withdrew.
Now, in his sad repentant hour,
Celestial *Virtue* try'd her pow'r;
For *Wealth*, *CONTENT* the Goddess gave,
Th' unenvy'd treasure of the slave!
From *wild desires* she set him free,
And fill'd his breast with *CHARITY*;
No more loud tumults *Riot* breeds,
And *TEMP'RANCE* *Gluttony* succeeds.

Hodge, in his native cot at rest,
Now *Virtue* found, and thus address'd:
'Say, for 'tis yours by proof to know,
'Can *Virtue* give thee bliss below?
'*Content* my gift, and *Temp'rance* mine,
'And *Charity*, tho' meek, divine.'—
With blushing cheeks, and kindling eyes,
The man transported thus replies:
'My Goddess! on this favour'd head
'The life of life thy blessings shed!
'My annual thousands when I told,
'Insatiate still I sigh'd for gold;
'You gave *Content*—a boundless store!
'And, rich indeed! I sigh'd no more.—
'With *Temp'rance* came, delightful guest!
'*Health*,—*tasteful food*, and *balmy rest*;
'With *Charity's* seraphic flame
'Each generous *social* pleasure came,
'Pleasures which in possession rise,
'And retrospective thought supplies!
'Long to attest it may I live,
'That all *Vice* *promises*, you *give*.'

Vice heard, and swore that *Hodge* for hire
Had giv'n his verdict like a liar;
And *Virtue*, turning with disdain,
Vow'd ne'er to speak to *Vice* again.

To Mr J. D. &c. (See p. 42.)

MUCH the sign-post * *Lovat's* wanting
Of *Hogarth's* facetious face;
But much more the nymph thou'rt paint-
Of the real *PATSY's* grace! [ing

Dull the praise from husband flowing,
Cease, then, cease the am'rous strife;
Let the youth, far better knowing,
Sing the fair—wooe thou the wife!

While my *PATSY's* arms enfold me,
'Midst ten thousand raptures lost,
Longing swain! I scorn to *scold* thee,
If it pleases, *pleasing* boast!

TOGATUS.

* Lord *Lovat's* head is grown, in the north,
a common sign, especially where there is an old
ale-house wife,—all being fond of him for the
sake of his kisses.

Translation of the Epigram Ad Marcum, p. 194.

TWO truths, and two only, you clearly display;
That the mummy wants pepper, and salt
your Essay.

A RIDDLE.

WHILE the first happy pair was wife,
 And kept their place in Paradise,
 With them I rang'd those sacred groves,
 As harmless as the cooing doves;
 Of roaring lions I'd no fear,
 And pass'd unaw'd the shaggy bear.
 But when *Eve* urg'd the wrath divine,
 And lost man's freedom, I lost mine.
 Man since, to serve his use and pride,
 First tore me from my mother's side;
 Of further malice to give proof,
 He stript my outward beauty off.
 Then he (of which I most complain)
 Did brand me with a lasting stain,
 Nor did he think it any ill,
 To cut and torture me at will;
 His cruel hands I can't escape,
 By him I'm pinch'd and knaw'd to shape;
 T' encrease my sorrow, pain, and woe,
 He ran my body through and through,
 Then (as repenting what he'd done)
 He clos'd my wounds up one by one.

Tho' thus abus'd, all me commend,
 And own me as their guardian friend;
 There's none that can my conduct blame,
 The king and clown I serve the same,
 Alike the tim'rous and the brave,
 In short, I am man's humblest slave.
 'Tis true when first I bore this yoke,
 I often groan'd but never spoke;
 There's none but me has found the way,
 In ev'ry step man's will t' obey.
 Was he depriv'd of my kind aid,
 Of ev'ry thorn he'd be afraid.
 Yet he to me is such a brute,
 With scorn he treads me under foot:
 I use all sorts of winding ways,
 And him to serve spend all my days.
 I guard his steps where'er he goes,
 And 'till he sleeps I've no repose.
 At last when I've done all I can,
 Quite spent to serve ungrateful man,
 I am by him tost out, forgot,
 "And on some dunghill left to rot."

SPHINX.

A Monseigneur le Prince de GALLES.

APollon, indigné des horreurs de la guerre,
 Ne cherchant qu'à la fuir, il vint en *Angle-*
terre;
 Où le *grand Frederic*, auquel il eut recours,
 Le reçût aussitôt au milieu de sa cour:
 Ce Dieu reconnoissant fit des vers à sa gloire,
 Que la posterite doit mettre dans l'histoire.
 Il nous representoit la grandeur de son rang,
 Et son rare merite, & son illustre sang:
 La pièce finissoit; voyez le sans couronne,
 Orné de ses vertus, la gloire l'environne.
Bretons! vous connoîtrez en voyant ce portrait,
 Que sans porter le sceptre on peut voir ce qu'il est.
Clapham, le 13 Mai, 1747. LE ROY.

To the Author of Amyntor and Theodora; or, the HERMIT.

WHEN warring nations burn with brutal
 rage,
 When suffering virtue mourns an iron age,
 When mean self-love, for narrower bounds de-
 sign'd, [mind;
 Like a rank weed, o'erspreads th' uncultur'd
 Fall'n from the perfect, the sublime, the fair,
 When fancy pimps for lust, or toils for care;
 With indignation when the nine retire,
 And only *Dulness* scrawls in rhyme, for hire:
 'Tis thine, to calm the tyrants of the soul,
 To lead, in triumph, virtue to the pole,
 To prune the mind of love for self alone,
 Now touch'd with joys and sorrows not its own:
 'Tis thine the wings of fancy to restore,
 And court the *Muses* back to *Britain's* shore:
 'Tis thine, to warm the stranger to a friend,
 Charm'd with thy strains, impatient to commend;
 Unknown, unenvied, to deserve the bays,
 And win by poetry, a Poet's praise. X.X.

*Written beneath a large Map of England, which
 burg close to a Map of the World.*

GO, view the globe: how part from part di-
 vides: [tides:
 How countries know their bounds, and seas their
 What heat or cold in different climes prevails;
 Where men have trod, or navies spread their sails:
 What genius, laws, or customs, most obtain:
 How vary'd tribes obey; or monarchs reign.
 Then turn from scenes remote, an endless maze!
 And pleas'd on known, on nearer objects gaze;
 In one clear view thy native country see,
 A point! and yet the world's epitome.
Britannic shores no nameless ports contain;
 No tracts unknown, no corner void, or vain.
 This free, this fertile spot still most shou'd share,
 As most it claims, our praise, our love, our care.
 So christian science (tho' it lift our eyes
 From worlds below to worlds above the skies)
 Then most inform us, and then most befriends,
 When our own hearts and lives it scans, it mends.

The LORD'S PRAYER paraphras'd.

FATHER! whose word has giv'n all being birth,
 Whose lofty throne is heav'n, whose foot-
 stool, earth;
Jehovah! hallow'd be that awful name!
 Oh! haste, the kingdom of thy grace proclaim;
 Let earth with heav'n in glad obedience vie,
 And let thy bounty bread and peace supply;
 Thy mercy, pardon for our faults bestow,
 As we forgive the debtor and the foe;
 Nor lead us thro' temptation's dang'rous way,
 Except thy strength our sliding steps shall stay;
 For thine the pow'r to save the sons of men,
 Be thine the glory evermore—Amen.


BRITANNICUS.

* * * *We wish that some of our ingenious cor-*
respondents would give a modern dress to other
poetical and pathetic parts of scripture.

N. B. *The rest of the merchant's cargo, sign'd*
R., in our next.

Historical Chronicle, May 1747.

FRIDAY, May 1.

 Nded the session at the Old Baily, when John Bruce, for stealing a mare; John Exelby, for a burglary; John Hudson and John Munson for felonies; and Martha Paine, for privately stealing a silver watch, receiv'd sentence of death.—Robert King Perkinson, who was committed to Newgate the 5th ult, on information of a jew (to whom he offer'd, by a broker, the negotiation of two 50*l.* bank notes) on suspicion of robbing the Chester mail (see p. 198 E) was order'd to remain till next session.—Two young fellows, brothers, of the name of Bibbie, concern'd with him, being impeach'd by him, are in custody at Bristol, being taken on board a privateer.

Sir Hector Maclean (see Vol. XV. p. 85) was discharged out of Newgate into the custody of a messenger.

The foundation stone for a chapel to the foundling hospital in Lambs Conduit fields was laid by — Jacobsen, Esq; in which was a plate thus inscribed:

The foundation of this chapel was laid the first day of May, Anno Dom. 1747, and in the 20th year of his most sacred majesty King George II.

There was a breakfast for the ladies, at 6*d.* a ticket, and a collection was made, which amounted, for building the chapel, to 595*l.* 13*s.*; for the charity, 110*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*

TUESDAY 5.

At the rehearsal of the music for the feast of the sons of the clergy, were present their royal highnesses Pr. George and Pr. Edward in a coach of state and horses richly dress'd in orange colour'd bbons, escorted by a party of horse renadiers and life-guards. There was a grand appearance of quality, and the collection amounted to 480*l.* (120*l.* more than the last year) of which 100*l.* a bank note was given by the princes.

—The next day the stewards waited on the Pr. of Wales with an address of thanks for the honour done them.

Sir James Kinlock, Bart. and his two brothers, Charles and Alexander, under sentence of death for high treason, were discharged out of the New Goal into custody of a messenger.

WEDNESDAY 6.

A bill (moved for by Sir Wm Yonge) was brought into the H. of Commons, (Gent. Mag. MAY 1747.)

for allowing persons impeached of high treason, whereby any corruption of blood may be made, or for misprision of such treason, to make their full defence by counsel. *It passed on the 11th.*

THURSDAY 7.

At the anniversary feast of the sons of the clergy, the collection at St Paul's and the hall amounted to 1050*l.* the greatest ever known.

SATURDAY 16.

Came the news of taking the French fleet. (see p. 228, 247) for which the Tower guns, &c. were fired, and great rejoicings made.

TUESDAY 19.

The great cause between the officers of the Centurion man of war, in which Adm. Anson failed round the world, and those of the Gloucester and Trial sloop, was decided before the privy council in favour of the former.

Admiral Anson waited on the king, when his majesty was pleased to say, *Sir, you have done me great service; I thank you; and desire you to thank, in my name, all the officers and private men, for their bravery and conduct, with which I am well pleased:* his majesty conversed with him in his closet, and in public a long time.

FRIDAY 22.

Several members of the royal society were at the dockyard, Woolwich, to see a machine, made by Mr Sutton, for extracting foul and unwholesome air from the holds of ships, which perform'd well.

SATURDAY 23.

The statue of Sir John Barnard, Knt. was erected at the Royal Exchange.

MONDAY 25.

A fire happen'd in Rope-makers fields, Limehouse, which consumed 11 houses.

A bill for taking away the tenure of ward-holding in Scotland, and for converting the same into blanch and feu holdings, and for regulating the casualty of non-entry in certain cases; and for taking away the casualties of single and life-rent escheats incurred there by horning and denunciation for civil causes; and for giving to heirs and successors there a summary process against superiors; and for discharging the attendance of vassals at head courts there; and for ascertaining the services of tenants there; and for allowing heirs of tailzie there to sell lands to the crown for erecting buildings and making settlements in the Highlands, passed in the H. of commons, and was sent to the lords.

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WEDNESDAY 27.

The money taken on board the *French* fleet was brought through the city of *London* in twenty waggons, guarded by marines, and lodged in the bank.

Gosport, ON the 22d, about two o'clock in May 26. the afternoon the corpse of that truly *British* commander Capt. *Grenville*, was landed in *Stoke's Bay*, where a hearse waited to receive it, to carry it to be buried in the vault belonging to the family: The corpse was attended by all the boats of the Squadron at *Spithead* to which he belonged: his sword was drawn and laid across his coffin; and from the time of the boats putting off from the ship's side to their landing, minute guns were fired by the whole Squadron, who likewise hoisted their colours half-mast high, on the melancholy occasion: He was a gentleman of true courage and conduct; a humane and generous commander, never failing to reward merit where he found it: He was as easy of access to the meanest sailor as to any of his officers (which is much out of fashion amongst many of our commanders) and never failed to reward or punish, according to the merit of the case: His officers respected him; his sailors loved and esteem'd him as their father. In short,

He was, but words are wanting to say what: Say all that's good and brave, and he was that.

SUNDAY 31.

A monument is to be erected in *Westminster-abbey*, to the memory of the brave capt. *Cornwall*, late of the *Marlborough*, pursuant to an address of the H. of Commons for that purpose, moved for by maj. *Selwin*.

430 rebel prisoners from the goals of *Carlisle*, *Lancaster*, *Chester*, *York*, and *Lincoln*, were transported this month from *Liverpool* for the Plantations; 8 of them were drowned by a boat oversetting, not being able to swim, because hand-cuffed. This number with the rest makes above 1000 transported.

Mr *Wm Munde*, of *Southwark*, has a grant under the great seal for cleansing and improving *British* spirits.

Mr *Sam. Sage*, of *St Saviour's*, *Southwark*, has a patent of his new invention of an engine for cutting tobacco.

A perpetuity has passed the great seal, incorporating the bishop of *London*, the archdeacons of *Essex* and *St Albans*, &c. into a body politic, for the relief of poor clergymen's widows and children within the diocese of *London*, and to hold in mortmain lands of 1500l. per an.

A bill is order'd into parliament for vesting the forfeited estates of certain traitors in his majesty, and for the more effectual discovering the same, and bringing into the exchequer the rents and profits thereof, and giving relief to lawful creditors and claimants thereon.

A short description of a burning speculum, lately invented by M. *Buffon*, at *Paris*, has been communicated to our royal society.—It burns at the distance of 120 yards, and the author has wrote a dissertation to prove there is nothing false or absurd in the account of burning the *Roman* ships by *Archimedes*, at the siege of *Syracuse*. We are informed, that it is not a circular concave, but consists of plain oblong surfaces, so disposed as to reflect the rays of the sun more effectually than by other mirrors.

The accidental failure of the contractors for the army in *Holland*, has occasioned a market in *England* for corn, cheese, pork, and other eatables, which is not only carry'd in our own ships, but keeps at home some of our money.

From *N. England* we learn, that 700 of the *North American* troops who marched from *Boston* in the winter, in order to awe the *French* inhabitants about *Menis*, a fort between *Annapolis Royal* and *Canada*, had been surprized by the *French*, and all killed or taken.

Whitehaven, in *Cumberland*. One of the coalpits belonging to Sir *James Lowther* near this place, being set on fire by the carelessness of a boy, it burnt with great fury, and communicating itself to 6 pits, was become a very shocking scene, prodigious quantities of smoak, earth, pieces of timber, and materials used in the work, being continually thrown out, with an inconceivable noise, and shaking of the earth, so that the inhabitants were in fear for their houses.

—In the *Philos. Trans.* N° 480, just published, is a relation of the coal-pits taking fire, about 30 years ago, near *Newcastle upon Tyne*, which might have been extinguished for half a crown; but that being denied, it has wasted land and mine; particularly in the parishes of *Benwell* and *Tenham*.

Further Account of the taking the *French Fleet*. (See that by Authority p. 228.)

S I R,

Namur at Sea, May 10.

WE left *Plymouth* on the 9th of *April*, under the command of Adm. *Anson* and Adm. *Warren*, and cruised off *Ushant* and *Brest* till the 20th, and then stood to the S.W. in order to make *Cape Finisterre*; the 25th the *Falkland* join'd us, and brought an account that two days since they saw about 40 sail of ships in *St Martin's*, with their topmasts loose: hereupon our very diligent admiral made the signal for the line of battle a-head, at two miles distant, which spread the sea, and gave us great hopes of seeing something within 20 leagues; having in company 18 ships of the line, besides fireships and frigates, which were mostly employ'd as scouts, for intelligence.

On

One of these scouts came into the fleet at 7 o'clock in the morning (on Sunday the 3d of May) with a signal to speak with the admiral, having seen and been chased by part of the above-mention'd 40 ships, the evening before; here our admiral made the signal for the line, as usual.

I now come to see the *French* fleet, and it happen'd to be the *Namur*'s lot; for, as our line was formed on the starboard tack, and we being the oldest captain, lead on it, so of consequence was the headmost ship of our squadron; which was now reduced to 13 sail of the line, 1 frigate, 1 sloop, and 1 fireship, some of which are cruising. At half an hour after 3, we made a signal for seeing a strange fleet to leeward; immediately the admiral hawled down the signal for the line of battle, and made the signal for the whole fleet to chase. At noon we came near the enemy, laying to in a line of battle a-head, on the star-board tack, in all 17 sail; soon after, our admiral made the signal for all cruizers to come into the fleet, and for the line of battle a-head; at which time we took reefs in the topsails (as is usual when going to engage) and began to form the line on the starboard tack. (Here the *Namur* leads). The *French* observing that we were not to be bullied by their 17 sail, and knowing, if they run, their convoy must fall into our hands, dropped all but nine from the line; and with their convoy crowded to leeward. At one in the afternoon, our admiral made the signal for those who lead to lead large: At two the *French* hawled down their signal for the line, and began to run for it (as their convoy was now well a-head) upon which our admiral hawled down his signal for the line of battle, and made the signal for the whole fleet to chase: and at about half an hour past two made the signal to engage: At three we came within gun-shot of the sternmost of the enemy, who fired their stern-chace at us; but not regarding that, we stood on, and soon came near four or five of them, where we were very warmly engaged on both sides, and had no ship to our assistance but the *Centurion* and *Defiance*; the former soon lost her main-top-mast, and of consequence dropt a-stern; tho' Capt. *Denis* behaved himself like a brave experienc'd officer, in using all possible dispatch to come into action again; and the brave Capt. *Grenville*, of the *Defiance*, observing how desperate the *Namur* was beset, got on our star-board bow, and took most of the fire of one ship from us.

After about an hour's engagement with five ships, we shot the *Invincible*'s main-top-mast away, who of consequence dropt a-stern; then we made sail a-head and engaged the *French* admiral within pistol-shot, for about one hour and half; at which time he struck to us; as did another on the larboard bow, and one on the starboard-bow; but I believe the latter as much to the *Defiance* as to us.

The *French* being by this time pretty well reduced, our admiral made the *Yarmouth*, *Monmouth*, *Nottingham*, and *Ambuscade*, the signal to chase the convoy.—We had 13

men killed in the engagement, and 63 wounded; amongst the latter was the captain in the right shoulder with a musket-ball, the third lieutenant much wounded in the right groin, the master in the right knee, and a marine officer thro' the body with a musket-ball, and died in half an hour after. Our main-mast has five shot thro' it, the fore-mast three, and the mizen-mast one; the mizen-yard shot away, the main-yard much wounded, and the rigging so much, that only two main shrouds were left whole, and four of the fore-shrouds, and for the running rigging there was none left to haul up or lower down a sail; and of the sails that were left, I believe there is not a cloth but what has a shot through it: and by what I have said here, I think you are well able to judge the condition of the ship, which is very bad, and makes two feet six inches water every hour. I am Yours, &c.

A LIST of BIRTHS for the Year 1747.

MAY 5. THE Empress Queen, deliver'd N. S. of a third archduke, baptiz'd the same evening by the Pope's Nuncio, by the name of *Peter, Leopold, Joseph, John, Anthony, Joachim, Pius, Gotthard*. The Czarina was Godmother, and Pr. Charles assisted at the ceremony in her Czarian majesty's stead. *Gaz.*

8. Dutchess of Marlborough,—of a son.
16. Countess of Carlisle,—of a daughter.
23. Lady of Commodore Boscawen,—of a daughter.

A LIST of MARRIAGES for the Year 1747.

April 30. SIR Wm Milner, Bart, of Nun Appleton, Yorkshire, marry'd to Miss Eliz. Mordaunt, niece to the late Earl of Peterborough.

MAY 4. Capt. Burriſh, late of the *Dorsetſh*, —to Mrs Wood of Droitwich, *Worcestershire*.

6. Christopher Harrison of Blaby, *Leicestershire*, Esq; —to the only daughter and heiress of Sam. Wellman of that county, Esq;

7. James Colebrook, jun. Esq; —to the eldest daughter of Steph. Skinner of Layton, Esq;

9. Eliakim Palmer, Esq; —to Miss Ingell at Roehampton, with 30,000 l.

12. Capt. Hamilton, nearly related to the Duke, —to Miss Girardot; only child of John Girardot of Tilleux near Greenwich, Esq; with 30,000 l.

16. Hon. and Rev. Mr Townshend, youngest brother to Lord Viscount Townshend, —to a daughter of Brig. Gen. Price, 10,000 l.

28. The only son and heir apparent of Ld Cadogan, —to the daughter of Ld Mentfort. Lambert of Kent, Esq; —to Miss Parsons of Spring Gardens, 30,000 l.

A LIST of DEATHS for the Year 1747.

April 30. MR George Abernethy in custody for the late rebellion.

Isaac Lebeup, Esq; formerly member for Bodmin, Grampound, and Kelling-on, in three parliaments.

MAY

MAY 4. *Delillers Carbannel, Esq*; a director of the bank of England.

Rev. Dr *Foulks*, canon of *Christchurch, Oxf.*

6. *Ja. Knight*, an eminent *Jamaica* merch.

John Cookes of Layton Stone, Esq;

Capt. *Cha. Windham*, late of the royal navy.

8. Mr *Peter Hemet*, operator of teeth to his majesty, worth 20,000 *l.*

9. *John Earl of Stair*, Field Marshal, one of the 16 peers of Scotland, Knight of the Thistle, General of Marines, Colonel of the Scotch Greys, Governor of *Port Mabon*, Privy Councillor, aged 77.

11. *Rich. Mullins, Esq*; many years marshal of the Court of King's Bench.

15. Capt. *Leverston* of the royal navy.

15. Sir *John Langham, Bart.* of *Cottesbrook, Northamptonshire*, suddenly in his chair.

17. *Philip Hollingsworth, Esq*; at *Putney*.

20. *James Reynolds, Esq*; one of the Barons of the exchequer.

A LIST of PROMOTIONS for the Year 1747.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, THE king has been pleased to May 12. appoint *Soloman Dayrolles, Esq*; his Majesty's resident to their High Mightinesses the States G. of the United Provinces.

— 23. The King has been pleased to appoint *Wm Bristow, Esq*; one of the commissioners of the revenue in *Ireland*, in room of *Sam. Grey, Esq*;

— May 26. The king has been pleased to constitute and appoint the Right Hon. *John E. of Craufurd*, Major Gen. of his majesty's forces, to be Col. of the Royal Reg. of *North British* dragoons, in room of Field Marshal *E. of Stair*, dec.

George Augustus Elliott, Esq; to be Lieut. and Lieut. Col. to the second troop of horse grenadier guards.

Studholm Hodgson, Esq; to be Capt. of a company in the first Reg. of foot-guards, in the room of *Bagnall, Esq*; dec. And

John Parslow, Esq; to be Capt. Lieut. in room of *Studholm Hodgson, Esq*;

May 29. To confer the order of knighthood, of the Bath, on Rear Admiral WARREN.* The ceremony being perform'd in his majesty's closet, &c. *Gaz.*

Adm. ANSON is created a peer, but the title in his own choice, not yet known.

From the other Papers.

EARL of *Drumlanrig*, eldest son to the D. of *Queenberry* and *Dover*, who has been some time a volunteer in the K. of *Sardinia's* army, is made Colonel of a Reg. of foot, which he is to raise in the Highlands for the Dutch. And

Major *Gee*, late of *Halifax's* foot, — Major of the said regiment.

Edw. Milbank, Esq; — Capt. of a troop in *Wade's* dragoons.

Sir *Henry Munro, Bt.* — Receiver General of *North Britain*, a post of 600 *l.* per Ann. in room of late *E. of Cromartie*.

John Mills, Esq; by Grant, Receiver General of the land-revenues of *Essex, Hertford,*

Middlesex, Norfolk, and Huntingdon.

Princess *Amelia*, obtain'd a grant of the office of keeper and paler of the House Park at *Hampton Court*.

Dr *Sibthorpe*, elected at a meeting of physicians, at their college in *Warwick-lane*, professor of Botany for *Oxford*.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS
confer'd on the following Rev. Gentlemen.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, THE King has been pleased to April 28. present *John Taylor, M. A.* to the rectory of *St Mary Aldermary*, in the city of *London*, with the rectory of *St Thomas the Apostle* thereunto annex'd, void by the promotion of the Rt Rev. father in God, Dr *Geo. Lavington*, to the See of *Exeter*.

Whitehall, May 23. The king has been pleased to order letters patent to be pass'd under the great seal of the kingdom of *Ireland*, containing his majesty's grant unto *Rob. Watts, M. A.* and Dean of the cathedral church of *St Edan* in the diocese of *Fernes*, the place and dignity of Dean of the cathedral church of *St Canice*.

And *John Alcock, D. D.* the dignity of Dean of *St Edan*, in room of *Rob. Watts*.

From other Papers.

REV. Dr *Rooke*, master of *Christ's* college, *Cambridge*, appointed rector of *Great Horsey, Essex*, 300 *l.* per Ann.

Mr *Pendlebury*, — of *Burythorp, Yorkshire*.

Mr *John Nichols*, — rector of *Hastings, Sussex*, 300 *l.* per Ann.

Mr *Sam. Haynes*, by dispensation, rector of *Hatfield*, (800 *l.* per Ann.) with the rectory of *Cloth Hall, Hertfordshire*.

Mr *James Hincks*, — vicar of *Stone, Staff.*

Mr *John Mease*, — vicar of *Elmeston Hardwicke, Gloucestershire*.

Mr *Edm. Castle*, vice-chancellor of *Cambridge*, instituted prebendary of *Aylesbury*, in *Lincoln* diocese, in room of Dr *Taylor*, ref.

Rev. Mr *Mills*, son in law to the Archbp of *Canterbury*, presented by his grace to a chanterhip of *Exeter*, in room of Dr *Foulks, d.*

Mr *Taylor*, elected at a court of aldermen ordinary of *Newgate*.

ALTERATIONS in the List of Parliament.

Place		Elected		in room of
<i>Thirsk</i> ,		<i>Tho. Frankland</i> ,		Sir <i>T. Frankland, d.</i>
<i>Nottingham</i> ,		Sr <i>Cha. Sibley</i> ,		<i>Borlace Warren, d.</i>

In the London Gazette.

Wm Nightingale of *Deal*, butcher.

Wm Yate of *Worcester*, short cutler.

Dav. Birtow of *Rygate, Surrey*, linendraper.

Wm Gray of *Addle-street, London*, cabinet maker.

Tho. Raby of *Christchurch, Midd.* chapman.

Wm Ward of *Spittlefields, Midd.* merchant.

Tho. Kirkham of *Mitcham, Surry*, Whitier.

John Burroughs of *Southwark*, talter.

Mary Thomas of *Caerleon, Monmouthshire*, mercer.

Wm Barnes of *Wotton Underedge, Gloucester sh.* clothier.

John Cooper of *Northampton*, butcher.

Ste. Daniel of *St Michael Pater Noster Royal, London*, carp.

Joseph Weaver of *Baldwin's Gardens*, distiller.

RUSSIA and the North.

Notwithstanding the repeated assurances from *Petersburgh* of 30,000 *Russians* marching to the assistance of the allies, we are now told, that to put them in motion a subsidy of 300,000 *l.* is demanded, and must be paid. The *Dutch* ministers at the courts of *Stockholm* and *Berlin* have made instances for succours according to antient stipulations to assist the republic when its territories should be invaded. The king of *Sweden* must consult the dyet before he can give an effectual answer, and it is related at *Paris*, that his *Prussian* majesty made the following:—‘I knew that things would come to this pass, but am surprized that the States General have passed away years in deliberating how to suffer their country to be taken by assault, and now on a sudden demand succours of me for the defence of it. I did not expect this. I am sorry for their being put into so great a fright, but it is by no means a proper season to require succours from me. I must now deliberate in my turn, and must consult my friends and allies, before doing a thing of such importance, which may possibly give some of them offence.’

ITALY.

The *Austrians* have made no great progress this month in the attack of *Genoa* for want of heavy artillery, which was very difficult to be convey’d through so rugged a country, where the roads are spoiled, and a sufficient number of troops to invest the place. But both these defects are soon to be remedy’d by virtue of a convention with the K. of *Sardinia*, a considerable body of whose troops, under the command of lieutenant *Rocque*, is to reinforce count *Schülenberg*. A body of imperialists from *Tuscany* is marching to take *Sarzana*, in the eastern *Riviera*, in order to cut off all supplies from that quarter, and intercept the succours expected from *Naples*. The regular troops in *Genoa* (besides 32,000 of the people armed) are said to be 10,500, of which 3500 are *French* and *Spaniards*, most of which had escaped the *English* fleet, with the D. of *Boufflers*, who commands all the forces, and endeavours to animate the people to a desperate resistance. (See his speech and the doge’s answer p. 225-7.)

The *French* talk of assembling a great army in *Provence* to pass the *Var*, and divert the *Austrians* from the siege of *Genoa*; but at present are only attacking the isle of *St Margaret*. They furiously bombard the castle from a point of land

near it, and are briskly cannonaded by the garrison. They have every thing ready for a descent, but dare not put their armament to sea, admiral *Byng* being in fight with 9 ships of war.

The *Genoese*, who are streightned more and more, still hold out against the *Austrians*, who proceed very cautiously, as it will be their entire ruin if they should be defeated. Mean time the cause of each has its advocates in all conversations on the subject.

A writer in defence of the *Genoese*, (who has published a relation of their conduct) alleges, that the capitulation of *September* last was invalid, not only because it wanted the necessary form, but because the government were deceived into it by a false report made to them by the council of war, purporting that the town was not in a condition, by withstanding the enemy, to obtain better terms, &c. whereas it has been able to expel their enemies. That it was deficient in point of form, and not the act of persons invested by the laws of the country with a power to effect it, appears (says he) from the famous constitution of 1546, the basis of the present government. For, tho’ the serene colleges, and even the lesser council are thereby impowered to take resolutions, and make statutes, and, with four fifths of the *sufrages*, to transact all matters relating to war, peace, truce and alliance, and to do any other act which concerns the republic; yet no authority is thereby invested in the said colleges and council to destroy the state, by giving away its freedom and independance. Again, the members of the government in the settlement of 1528, as well as that of 1576, are stiled simply administrators; from which it appears, they were not esteemed to have an independant authority to submit fortresses to a foreign power, and in the present case are accountable to the public for having exceeded their commission.

Lastly, it is insisted on as a conclusion from the premises, that the colleges and council should have called all the orders and classes of the people together, such a concurrence being essential to the validity of an act in which they were all so nearly concerned; and the not doing this, sufficiently justifies their subsequent conduct and treatment of the *Austrians*.

A writer on the other side observes, that these arguments are truly worthy of the *Genoese* policy. He states the case thus: A victorious army of 70,000 men pursue the forces of one enemy into the country of another, in which they take

refuge, and at length retreating still further, leave their hosts to the mercy of the pursuer. The regency of the place thus abandoned, not able to resist, implore mercy, and, to obtain it, open their gates, surrender their fortresses, throw down their arms, acknowledge themselves prisoners of war, solemnly swear never to take up arms against the conqueror; and the doge, the senators, procurators, and, in a word, all that compose the government, sign a solemn treaty to this effect, and seal it with the great seal of the republic. And yet, within three months, this very people, taking advantage of a confidence reposed in them on the sanction of such treaty, massacre their conquerors in a sudden insurrection, and afterwards justify their perfidy and cruelty, by pretending that the treaty, not having been signed by every individual of the rabble, was not binding.

But, if other nations should adopt maxims equally ridiculous and detestable, war, which is already dreaded as the scourge of heaven, would make every conquer'd country the sepulchre of its inhabitants; as there would remain no method of securing the acquisition, but by their extirpation.

F R A N C E.

Tho' it be certain that this court is not at all pleased with the revolution in *Holland*, the marquis de *Puiseux*, secretary for foreign affairs, received the notification of it from M. *Van Hoey* with the utmost politeness, and said, "That as the king never pretended to intermeddle in the domestic affairs of the republic, his majesty still wished that the alterations which might happen on this account, might turn out to its advantage."

LOW-COUNTRIES.

The *French* have compleated the conquest of *Dutch Flanders* by taking *Hulst* and *Axel*; the fort of *Sandberg*, which cover'd *Hulst* was defended with great resolution, particularly by the royal *Scotch* reg. who lost their maj. Sir *Chas. Erskine*, and many others. This fort lost, the *English* under *Ld John Murray*, in the absence of gen. *Fuller*, retreated to *Welfstboorden*, where the next day they embark'd by orders of the D. of *Cumberland*, who arrived too late to succour *Hulst*, which surrender'd the same day, the governor being allow'd to march out with 3 pieces of cannon, and 400 men, the rest remaining prisoners of war. The *French* then took possession of *Axel* and *Terneuse*, and had got ready a vast number of flat-bottom'd boats for a descent on the islands of *Zealand*; but the prince

stadtholder having prepared for their reception, and commodore *Mitchel* with the *English* squadron being station'd to intercept them, their enterprize is frustrated, and the forces designed for it, and those under the duke de *Clermont*, with part of the garrison of *Antwerp*, are order'd by count *Saxe* to the grand army, under his command, for fear of an attack from the D. of *Cumberland*, who was advanced between the two *Nethes* and had made a general forage quite to the pickets of the *French* camp. Their king is since arriv'd, and a battle expected.

Count *Saxe* having been pleased to say, That he thought the D. of *Cumberland* the greatest general of the age; for that he had maintained 100,000 men on a spot of ground (see p. 234 H) where he should not have thought of feeding so many rabbits. The duke hearing of it, replied, That his men were well enough fed to fight the *French* on any ground.

H O L L A N D.

The P. of *Orange* was installed into the dignity of Stadtholder with all the usual ceremonies at the *Hague* on the 15th inst. N. S. He was conducted into the assembly of the states by the counts *Randwyk* and *Bentinck*. The latter made a speech, in which are these expressions. 'The re-establisment of the antient form of government will re-establish concord in the republic, cause deliberations to be brought sooner to maturity, give activity to their result, and occasion a wise distribution of rewards and punishments, without which no government can subsist.—By such means, and the conduct of a prince of *Orange*, the republic had been raised to this high pitch of felicity and grandeur, from the low and contemptible ebb to which it was reduced, even to have neither force nor direction, and to be the derision of its enemies, and a useless burthen to its friends. We doubt not but the prince whom we have the honour to present to you, will tread in the steps of his glorious ancestors, and heartily concur with us in delivering the republic, now invaded, and preserving us from the yoke of a treacherous and deceitful neighbour, who makes a jest of good faith, honour, and the most solemn treaties.'—Some vigorous resolutions have since been taken, and an augmentation voted of 30,000 men, which are soliciting at the *German* courts. The K. of *Prussia*'s tantalizing answer (see p. 249.) seems to shew a resentment of the states refusing their guaranty of *Silesia* to his majesty; tho' pressingly invited by him and *G. Britain*; but it's now hoped they will no longer scruple it.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN MAY 1747.

Day	BANK Stock.	E.-India	South Sea Annu. old	South Sea Ann. new	4per Cent B. 1746.	4per Cent B. 1747.	3per Cent Annu.	India Bon. prem.	B. Cir. pr.	Lot-tery Tick	Wind at Deal.	Wind at York.	Barometer	Ther.
28	129	175	104 1/2 a 3/4	99 1/4 a 1/2	97 3/4 a 1/2	96 1/4 a 1/2	86 1/4 a 1/2	24 s a 25	6 10 0	prem	West	York.	30	42
29	129 1/4	156	104 1/2 a 3/4	99 1/4 a 1/2	97 3/4 a 1/2	96 1/4 a 1/2	86 1/4 a 1/2	25 s a 26	6 10 0	s. d.	N. E.		30, 1	50
30	129 1/4	154	104 1/2 a 3/4	99 1/4 a 1/2	97 3/4 a 1/2	96 1/4 a 1/2	86 1/4 a 1/2	25 s a 23	6 10 0		East		30	47
1	129 1/4	153 1/2 a 4	105	99 1/4	97 3/4	96 1/4	86 1/4	24 s a 22	6 7 6		N. E. by E.	N. E.	30	50
2	126 1/4	153 1/2 a 4	105	99 1/4	97 3/4	96 1/4	86 1/4	23 s a 22	6 7 6		N. N. E.	N. E.	29, 9	50
3	Sunday										S. W.			
4	126 1/4	153 1/2 a 4	105	99 1/4	97 3/4	96 1/4	86 1/4	22 s a 20	6 7 6		N. W.	N. W.	29, 9	40
5	126	157	105	99 1/4	97 3/4	96 1/4	85 3/4 a 6	19 s a 20	6 7 6		N. E.	N. E.	30, 2	37
6	126 1/4 a 6	157	105	99 1/4	97 3/4	96 1/4	86	20 s a 19	6 7 6		N. E.	N. E.	30, 4	35
7	126 a 5 1/2	157	105	99 1/4	97 3/4	96 1/4	86	19 s a 17	6 7 6		N. E. by E.	N. by E.	30, 35	43
8	125 3/4 a 1/2	152 a 5 1/2	105	99 1/4	97 3/4	96 1/4	85 3/4 a 7	18 s a 19	6 7 6		W. N. W.	North	30, 2	47
9	125 3/4 a 1/2	152 a 5 1/2	105	99 1/4	97 3/4	96 1/4	85 3/4 a 6	19 s	6 10 0	2	N. E. by E.	N. W.	30, 1	46
10	Sunday										E. N. E.	NW by W		
11	126	154	102	99 1/4	97 3/4	96 1/4	86	19 s a 18	6 10 0	2	W. S. W.	West	29, 9	44
12	125 3/4	153 3/4 a 4	102	99 1/4	97 3/4	96 1/4	86	18 s a 19	6 10 0	2	W. S. W.	W. by N.	29, 8	40
13	125 1/4 a 1/2	154 1/4	102	99 1/4	97 3/4	96 1/4	85 3/4	19 s	6 10 0	2	N. N. W.	North	30	46
14	125 3/4 a 6	154 1/2	102 1/2	99 1/4	97 3/4	96 1/4	85 3/4	19 s a 20	6 10 0	2	S. E.	South	30, 1	42
15	125 1/2	154 1/2 a 3	102 1/2	99 1/4	97 3/4	96 1/4	85 3/4	20 s a 21	6 10 0	2	S. W.	South	30	39
16	125 1/2	154 1/2 a 6	103	99 1/4	97 3/4	96 1/4	86 1/4	25 s a 23	6 12 6	2	S. W.	S. W.	30	40
17	Sunday										E. N. E.	S. S. E.		
18	126 1/4 a 1/2	155 a 6 a 5	103	99 1/4	97 3/4	96 1/4	86 1/4	24 s a 23	6 12 6	2	S. W.	S. W.	29, 8	41
19	125 3/4 a 1/2	155	103 1/4	99 1/4	97 3/4	96 1/4	86 1/4	22 s a 24	6 12 6	2	N. N. E.	South	29, 8	40
20	126 1/4	155	103	99 1/4	97 3/4	96 1/4	86 1/4	23 s a 25	6 12 6	1	N. E.	S. E. by E.	29, 75	41
21	126 1/4 a 1/2	154 1/2	102 3/4	99 1/4	97 3/4	96 1/4	86 1/4	22 s a 23	6 12 6	1	North	N. E. by N.	29, 75	41
22	126 1/4	155	102 3/4 a 3	99 1/4	97 3/4	96 1/4	86 1/4	23 s a 25	6 10 0	1	S. E.	N. by E.	29, 7	38
23	126 1/4	155 1/4	103	99 1/4	97 3/4	96 1/4	86	23 s a 24	6 12 6	1	E. S. E.	South	29, 75	36
24	Sunday										S. W.	North		
25	126 1/4	155 1/4	103	99 1/4	97 3/4	96 1/4	86 a 1/2	24 s a 25	6 12 6	1	South	N. by E.	29, 7	38
26	126 1/4 a 1/2	155 1/2	103	99 1/4	97 3/4	96 1/4	86 1/4	23 s a 24	6 12 6	1	S. W.	North	29, 8	42
27	126 1/4 a 1/2	155 1/2	103	99 1/4	97 3/4	96 1/4	86 1/4	21 s a 22	6 12 6	1	S. W.	N. W.	29, 9	40
28	126 1/2	151 a 2	103	99 1/4	97 3/4	96 1/4	86 1/4	21 s a 20	6 12 6	1				

Prices of Goods.		Bees wax, Eng.		Coffee, E. Ind.		Camphire		Cochineal		Pepper		Pimento		Salt Petre	
F. Brandy	0 8 6	N. Eng.	6 0 0 to 6 10 0	Martinitico	8 10 0 to 12 15 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0
Rum Jam.	0 7 0	Sugar, Jamaica	1 15 0 to 2 6 0	Cotton,	0 1 7 0 to 1 9 0	0 1 7 0	0 1 7 0	0 1 7 0	0 1 7 0	0 1 7 0	0 1 7 0	0 1 7 0	0 1 7 0	0 1 7 0	0 1 7 0
Rice, Carol	1 2 0	Leew. Idles	1 16 0 to 2 16 0	Turkey	0 1 1 0 to 1 1 0	0 1 1 0	0 1 1 0	0 1 1 0	0 1 1 0	0 1 1 0	0 1 1 0	0 1 1 0	0 1 1 0	0 1 1 0	0 1 1 0
Alloes, Bar	6 0 0	Ginger, white	4 15 0 to 5 0 0	Cardamoms	0 10 0 to 1 0 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0

BILL of Mortality from

Apr. 21. to May 26.		Males 697		Femal. 677		1374	
Christ.							
Buried							
Died under 2 Years old							
Between 2 and 5							
5 and 10							
10 and 20							
20 and 30							
30 and 40							
40 and 50							
50 and 60							
60 and 70							
70 and 80							
80 and 90							
90 and 100							
100 and 101							

Within the walls 173
Without the walls 506
In Mid. and Surry 981
City & Sub. West. 576
Buried 2236

Weekly April 28. 503
May 5. 464
12. 423
19. 401
26. 445
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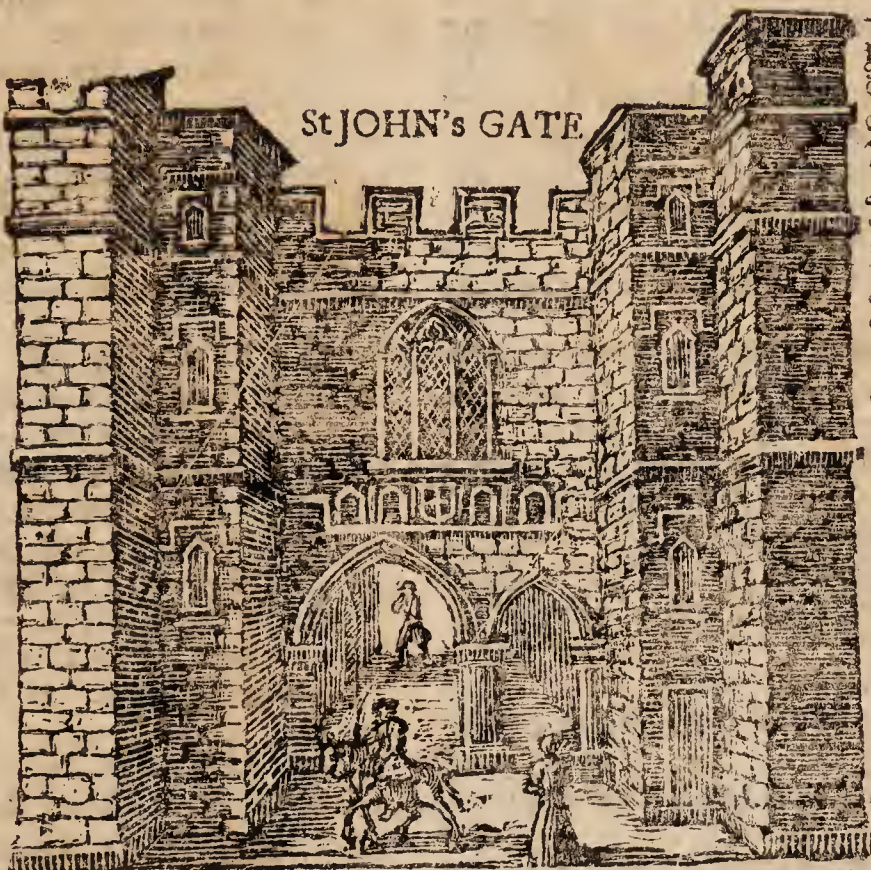
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N.B. Thirteen translations of the first act of *Grotius's Adamus Exul*, were receiv'd in due time according to the invitation p. 60, but the difficulty of determining the merits of some of them, obliges us to defer a declaration till next month.

* * * In our next will be the new elected members.

—The Verses on Mrs Lyttelton, come too late.



T H E

Gentleman's Magazine,

For J U N E 1747.

The Speech of V——s C——ll, Esq; on occasion of the motion to address the crown, to erect a monument to the memory of capt. Cornwall.

[It must be observed, that a motion being made, May 28, for reading the resolutions of the committee for enquiring into the cause of the miscarriage of his majesty's fleet in 1741, near Toulon, (which resolutions see Vol. XV. p. 173 E F) they were read accordingly; and Mr Carew, after observing the misconduct of several of the commanders in that action, and mentioning the merit and bravery of capt. Cornwall, and how happy it would have been for the nation, if his heroic example had been followed, — moved That an humble address be presented to his majesty, most humbly to desire that a monument be erected in Westminster-abbey to the memory of capt. James Cornwall, late commander of his majesty's ship the Marlborough, who was slain while he bravely defended the said ship; and to assure his majesty this house will make good the expence.

This motion was seconded by Mr —ttelt—n, and thirded by General C——rpe, who both spoke highly in praise of the said captain: which gave occasion to the following handsome return.

Mr SPEAKER,



I am under great difficulties to speak, and I should be under greater to be silent, specially after what has fallen

from a very honourable triumvirate concerning an unfortunate relation of mine, who, could he be brought to life again, would, I'm sure, think the bare mention of his name with approbation in this house a sufficient reward for his best services to his king and country. It may be decent, perhaps, for me to think so too, but may I not with equal decency submit to their better judgments, avowing at the same time the eloquence of my worthy friends to be such, that their eulogies alone would be the most lasting monument they could bestow; for, Sir, if they will suffer me, I will give you my own opinion of each of these gentlemen.

I verily believe, Sir, that the first of them will be delivered down to posterity as one of the most able and disinterested patriots, and, next to the chair, the most useful parliament-man that ever sat within these walls. The second is justly allow'd to be the greatest orator of the present age; and, what is almost a peculiar in him, he is good as well as great. The numbers that have been recommended to the king, in his high station in the treasury, or any of the great offices, thus qualified, let others tell. I should stop;—But I cannot till I have attempted to do justice to my deserving school fellow, who thirded this motion; and if my poor brother was as brave as he has painted him, whilst he lives, Sir, there's as brave a man left behind him, and I well knew that his cha-

character would emerge with the greater lustre from the tryal to which 'twas lately put by those low, military minions of fortune, who had no way of raising their own fame, but by trying to tear some of the feathers out of his pinions. But I will conclude, Sir, with returning them all my insignificant tribute of thanks, and a promise ever to retain the sense I now have of their generous sentiments, humbly submitting their motion to the will and pleasure of the house.

The motion was agreed to, and the resolution passed *nemine contradicente*.

From the Whitehall Evening Post.

SOME naturalists think, that the heat and influence of the sun are always wasting, and moralists are agreed, that virtue and honour degenerate from age to age. *Horace* is strongly of the latter opinion :

*Damnosa quid non imminuit dies ?
Ætas parentum, pejor avis, tulit
Nos nequiores, mox daturos
Progeniem vitiosorem.*

And the Earl of Roscommon, in his excellent translation of this ode, has improved the sentiment of his original :

*Time sensibly all things impairs,
Our fathers have been worse than theirs,
And we than ours ; next age will see
A race more profligate than we,
With all the pains we take, have skill
enough to be.*

But had there been always such a progressive decay either in the moral or natural system, as those authors pretend, there must have been long before this time an end of both. For my own part, I feel no difference in the solar influence, from what it was twenty years since ; nor can I be so cynical as not to think that in *England* mankind is improved in many important respects from what they were half a century ago.

There can be no doubt of this with any man who compares the former with the present state of *British* liberty ; and sets the many dangerous prerogatives which the crown has lost, against the many valuable privileges which the people have acquired.

But as the corruption of the best things is always the worst, so the lees and sediment which lurk at the bottom, and upon the smallest jumble often rise to the top, are of all things

most pernicious in government.

At one remarkable period *Catiline* sat in the same senate with *Cato* ; even after all his treasons were, in his own hearing, laid open by his fellow-creatures, even after he knew the government was instructed in all his treasons, he came into the house, and mingled in its debates. *Imo vero*, says *Tully*, in *senatum venit, sit publici concilii particeps*.——Yet to do *Catiline* justice, the most virulent of his enemies acknowledge, that, tho' he had no warrantable cause, he had some strong provocations for rebellion. The degenerate senate had given many mortal blows to the constitution ; the laws were violated ; and *Catiline*, with his friends, had actually suffered a kind of proscription from all public offices.

It was for a latter age and another country to produce *Catilines*, who had none of those provocations to plead for rebellion, who entered into a conspiracy against a prince, who they did not pretend had violated any one law of the constitution, or had interposed any one act of power, in support of government. The modern *Catilines* sought to overthrow an establishment against which they could have no quarrel, but that it was founded and built upon principles which they were themselves solemnly sworn to maintain ; and which, if the conspirators thought to be unjust, they were damned every time they repeated their oaths.

The public is generally apt to confound the terms of Nonjuror and Jacobite, tho' nothing can be more different. A Nonjuror is an object of pity, a Jacobite of detestation. The former is fit for *Bedlam*, the other for *Bridewell*. The one boggles at the oaths which the other swallows. A Nonjuror has two reasons for not swearing, ignorance and enthusiasm ; the Jacobite has two ends in swearing, profit and perfidy. The Jacobite says to the Nonjuror, are not you a fool ? The Nonjuror says to the Jacobite, are not you a rascal ? The one is an *ass* in sheep's clothing ; the other a partridge in a patriot's disguise. The Nonjuror fairly avows himself an enemy ; but the Jacobite smiles under the fist of the friend he embraces, and plots to betray his trust, while his hand has a fo in the same dish with his master. The Nonjuror may mean well upon wrong principles ; but in a Jacobite the end of honour is extinguished by fury in guilt, and the dictates of conscience over ruled by motives of interest.

A Jacobite has neither the life to defend,

send, the spirit to avow, nor the heart to espouse the party which he secretly loves.—When its affairs are prosperous, he makes promises, and drinks healths; when they are doubtful, he drops hints, and talks mysteries; but when they are desperate, he is a true subject and an honest *Englishman*; he hates all pretenders, and all is a damned plot of the government to blast his reputation, because he keeps company with the independent electors, and does not vote for the court; and he defies his enemies to prove any thing against him.

But are we to be at a loss to know the hour of the day, only because we don't hear the clock strike? While the hand upon the dial-plate points full upon the figure of treason, are we to doubt of its meaning? Are we, at this time, during a general election, which is to fix the doom of *Britain's* liberty, to stand upon mistaken delicacies? No, they who seek to destroy the constitution have so long concealed themselves under the wings of those who oppose the ministry, that at present it is next to impossible to distinguish *Opposition* from *Jacobitism*.

We now see how artfully the boasted coalition of parties has been made use of to patch up the rotten designs of faction, and to varnish over the shocking appearances of treason. The mention of *Jacobitism* within these few years was treated in the most august assemblies, and upon the most important occasions, like the story of a *stalking ghost after a bloody murder*; and I am sorry to say, that nothing but dear bought experience could have dispelled the enchantment of speeches and writing, which long locked up the senses of the public. We were at last awaked, by the storm of civil commotion; but danger had like a torrent broken into our enclosure, before we had shaken off the fatal delusion.

How strongly this delusion operated is now evident, from the indifference with which many who were no *Jacobites*, received the accounts of the embarkation designed from *France* in favour of the pretender, in the beginning of the year 1744. The government was on that occasion put to the disagreeable dilemma of having its veracity questioned thro' its vigilance, or justified by its danger. In fact, the miscarriage of that invasion, thro' the measures of the administration, under the interposition of providence, served but to open the throat of faction, and the information was slightly treated, because the calamity was not severely felt.—

Thus we try ministers as our forefathers

tried witches.—The prisoner was tied hand and foot, and so tossed into a pond; if she swam she was guilty, and therefore burnt; if she sunk she was innocent, and consequently drowned.

But a short time shewed us the reality of our danger;—Few *Englishmen*, indeed, joined in the flagitious attempt; but we are not from thence to conclude, that the spirit of *Jacobitism* is weak in *England*.—A right *English* *Jacobite* seldom loses any thing in the cause he loves, besides some of his money, and all his honour;—when he ventures the former, he proceeds with great caution, and when he forfeits the latter, he appears with great unconcern.

The author then proceeds to give instances of the clemency of the king, the wisdom and firmness of the ministry, the advantage of a royal general above any undue influence, and concludes by asking what name a domestic opposition in such a situation of things deserves; the members of it, says he, may be *Jacobites*, but cannot be *Englishmen*; for as one may be born in a stable, and yet be no horse; so a man may be born in *England*, and be no *Englishman*: the privation of reason characterises the brute, and the sentiments of liberty distinguish the *Briton*.

PRISCUS.

REGULATIONS of the WINDOW-TAX.

Some doubts concerning the intention of the late act for changing the duty on windows being referred to the attorney and solicitor general, they have given their opinion, That all offices and out-houses, whether adjoining or not to the main house, which, from the use of them, are to be considered as part of the house, and necessary or convenient to the dwelling therein, such as kitchen, laundry, wash-house, &c. are to be looked upon as part of the dwelling-house, but that other officers and out-houses, such as malt-houses, coach-houses, &c. ought not to be charged, unless they have lodging-rooms in them.

That the windows in houses, inhabited by persons who, by reason of their poverty, are exempted from the taxes towards the church and poor, containing ten windows or lights, and upwards, are chargeable.

That every set of chambers in a staircase in the inns of court is to be charged separately as a distinct edifice.

That *Wales* and *Berwick*, tho' not particularly mentioned, are within the intent of this act, part of *England*, and the

the houses there subject to the two shillings tax.

N. B. *The word England by a subsequent act is declared to include Wales and Berwick, in all former and future acts.*

That in case any of the colleges, or halls of the universities, are not within any parish, they must be assessed by assessors to be appointed for such colleges or halls; otherwise by the assessors appointed for the respective parishes in which they are situate.

That windows which are usually shut up, and only used to receive in goods, fuel, or the like, are not chargeable.

That in many dwelling houses in market towns, windows in a frame the full length of long shops, excepting a space for the door, which sometimes is placed in the middle of such window; and windows made over such doors, the partitions between such window and door being less than 12 inches in breadth, can be charged but as one window only.

That hospitals, poor houses, work houses, infirmaries, &c. are not chargeable with this duty.

Published by AUTHORITY.

Whitehall, June 27, 1747.

This Afternoon a Messenger arrived from his Royal Highness the Duke, with Letters dated from the Head Quarters at Heer, the 3d of July, N. S. to the Rt Hon. the Earl of Chesterfield, his Majesty's principal Secretary of State, with the following Particulars.

ON the 1st day of July, N. S. his royal highness the duke proposed marching to take possession of the camp between *Tongres* and *Bilsen*; but upon observing that the enemy march'd down in two large columns from *Tongres*, with a design, as it was thought, to get possession of the heights of *Erdern* and *Millem*, or to fall down upon the heads of our columns which were marching from *Gelick* that way, his royal highness ordered the prince of *Wolfenbuttle* to take possession of the villages of *Gross* and *Klein Spaw* with the infantry of the *corps de reserve*, and to place his cavalry on his right on a small plain there was between that and the *grande commanderie*. His royal highness went to the left to see if there was time to form our cavalry for the reception of the enemy; but before the head of our cavalry could come up, the enemy had already formed 3 lines of cavalry upon the heights of *Erdern*.

As we were no longer masters of those heights, we formed our right at the *commanderie*, occupying all the heights and villages in our front as far as *Kesselt*, in a line with *Maestricht*; and the *Austrians* formed a very considerable flank back upon *Bilsen* from the *commanderie*.

That whole day we passed under arms over-against each other, and lay all night on our arms.

Next morning, at break of day, the enemy made several counter-marches over-against us, and at nine in the morning we judged that they had no farther design to attack us that day; when soon after, Sir *John Ligonier* sent Lieut. Col. *Forbes* to acquaint his royal highness, that he imagined the enemy was just going to attack us, or to endeavour to out-flank us, and cut us off from *Maestricht*: upon which his royal highness went immediately to the left, and desired the marshal to put the right instantly under arms.

About an hour after that his royal highness was arrived there, and had made his dispositions, and placed his batteries, the enemy appear'd form'd in a deep column, twelve battalions a-breast, in order to attack a small enclosure with about 4 or 5 small houses in it, where we had four battalions posted; and about that village alone almost the whole of the action was; which lasted about 4 hours, after it had been taken and retaken four times; and when we had made ourselves masters of it by the assistance of our own detach'd troops, which came to us from the right, the line of foot without the village began to give way a little; they were however again put in order.

His royal highness then went to form that part of the cavalry which had been in disorder, but found himself cut off by some squadrons of *French* cavalry, which had broke in, and was obliged to retire to our cavalry, who, by that time, had charged and broke the enemy's first line, and afterwards, while his royal highness was with them, charged a second time, and broke the enemy again; but pursuing them too far, received a fire from some foot who lay behind the hedges, which gave the *French* cavalry time to form again, and then they forced ours to retire.

In the mean time our infantry retreated towards *Maestricht*, to the place where we joined. His royal highness marched towards *Lirnakin* with all the cavalry, to favour the retreat of the *Dutch* and the right wing; which was effected so successfully, that they lost nothing but some few men by cannon-shot.

Sir *John Ligonier* and count *Issenbourg* had the misfortune to be taken in the last attack that our horse made. Our loss is but very inconsiderable in comparison of that of the enemy, whose prisoners own above 8000 men. We have about 700 prisoners of theirs, and they have not so many of ours.

His royal highness gives the greatest commendations of his majesty's *British* and *Electoral* troops, of which there was not a squadron or a battalion, which did not charge and beat the enemy more than once.

We have lost no colours; but the *Greys*, his royal highness's, and *Adlebsen's*, have each lost a standard; in return, we have taken four standards and four colours. The garrison of *Maestricht* is reinforced by two *English*, three *Austrian*, and five *Dutch* battalions.

It was only our left wing, and some few *Dutch*, who were engaged with almost the whole of the *French* army.

Kill'd

Killed, Wounded, and Missing.

North British Dragoons.

Kill'd. 112 men, 134 horses.

Wounded. Lt Col. Macdougall; Capts. Preston and Blair; Lieut. Heron; Cornets Ogilvy, Herrington, Ballantain, and Brown; 36 men 21 horses.

Missing. Lieuts Wauchope, Douglas, Cornet Hunt, Quarter Master Carlisle.

Rich's Dragoons.

K. 2 men; W. 8 men.

M. Cor. and Adj. Simpson; 12 men 27 horses
Rothe's Dragoons.

K. Lieut. Gordon; Cornet Hay; 82 men.

W. Lieut. Armstrong; Qr. Mr. Seaman; 29 men; M. 2 men, 98 horses.

Cope's Dragoons.

K. 4 horses. W. 8 men, 4 horses.

M. Cornet Balmere; 5 men, 12 horses.

His Royal Highness the Duke's.

K. 3 men, 27 horses.

W. Lt Col. Ld R. Sutton; 13 men, 3 horses

M. Capts Otway, Hall and Kirk; Lieut. Kirk; Cornet Kenton; Qr. Mr. Evans and Simpson; 63 men, 50 horses.

F O O T.

Second Bat. 1st Reg. of Guards.

K. 5 men. W. 32 men. M. 37 men.

Second Bat. 3d Regiment.

K. Ensign Brown; 7 private men.

W. 19 private men; M. 20 private men.

Lieut. Gen. Howard's.

K. Capt. Hacker; Ensign French; 46 men.

W. Capts Crosby and Stoyte; Capt. Lt Jocelyn; Mr Mills, volunteer. 84 men. M. 26.

King's own Regiment.

K. Capt. Magot; 11 men.

W. Lt Col. Martin; Major Lafacefille; Capt. Catherwood; Lieut. Conway; Ensigns Wilson, Webb, Hamilton; 89 men. M. 25.

Pulteney's Regiment.

K. Lieut. Haddock; 29 men.

W. Capt. Stafford; Ensigns Naylor and John Hollyday; 83 men. M. 57 men.

Major General Howard's.

K. 14 men.

W. Lieut. Col. Williams; Major Petitott; Capt. Masters; Lieuts Goddard, Browne, Martin and Philips; Ensigns Dobson and Fuller, 125 men; M. 30 men.

Scotch Fuzileers.

K. 7 men. W. Capt. Leslie, 17 men. M. 12.

Welsh Fuzileers.

K. Capt. Johnson, 1 man.

W. Captains, Fortescue, Izard, Baldwin. Lieuts. Eyre, Rich, Gregge, Aday, Macklachlan, Hewit, Oakes, 41 men. M. 188 men.

Crauford's Regiment.

K. Lieut. Knight, 31 men.

W. Capt. Laurie, Lts. Stephen, and Core, 64 men. M. 26 men.

Douglas's Regiment.

K. Major Roper, 4 men.

W. Lt Col. Ross; Capt. Fuller; Lts. Rogers, Farquhar, Ross; 67 men. M. 13 men.

Johnson's Regiment.

K. 12 men. W. Lt Col. Lockart; Major Lacey; Capt. Kerrill; Lord Glasgow; Lieuts Gardiner, Edmonstone, and Cope; Ensigns Monypenny, Francombe, and Morriss; 64 men. M. 5.

Fleming's Regiment.

K. Major Petrie; Lt Brodie; 24 men.

W. Lt Col. Jackson; Captains Morgan, Dod, and Gore; Lt Aikland; Ensigns Vachan, Duncan, Elrington, Strong, Potter; Capt. Pechell omitted; 78 men. M. 82 men.

A N. B. In this return Dejean's and Conway's regiments are not set down, the regiments not having sent in their particular loss.

C A V A L R Y.

Killed 201. Wounded 104. Missing 93. Tot. 398. Horses. 165. 28. 187. Tot. 380.

I N F A N T R Y.

Killed 201. Wounded 826. Mis. 523. Tot. 1550.

B

Royal Artillery.

Killed, Wounded, and Missing. In all 83.

K. Major Michelson. W. Lieuts. M'Leod, Farrington, Dexter, Stephens, and Gogney; 4 serjeants, 7 corporals, 17 gunners, 45 matrosses, 1 conductor.

M. Capt. Farquherston; Lt Crauford

Major of brigade Wolf wounded.

C

S I R, Office of Ordnance, June 9.

E Lectricity being now a subject of general enquiry the following observations are submitted to the public.

D. STEPHENSON.

D

The animal machine is composed of four general principles, all equally and essentially necessary, namely, the solids, and three principal fluids, the air, and ether (acting outwardly and inwardly upon the body) with that complex one the blood, which is only elementary water saturated and tinged with a solution of the salts, sulphurs, and solid particles of the food. So that life and health, with the production and cure of all diseases, consist wholly in these three primary fluids, having their quantities, properties, and qualities, well or ill proportioned to each other, and to the strength and moving force of the solids. And as it is impossible for the animal solids to acquire by any means a greater strength and moving force, than what they receiv'd at their first formation, all that human art or medicine can do in promoting the health, and curing the diseases of animals and vegetables, consists wholly in finding proper methods to change and regulate the quantities, qualities and action of these three principal fluids, both outwardly and inwardly upon, the animal and vegetable fluids, so as to maintain a due balance and harmony between these four principal powers of the animal and vegetable machine. From whence it follows, that the changing the quantities, properties, and operation either of the air, or ether upon the body,

F

G

H

will produce an alteration either good or bad therein, as effectually as changing the quantity and qualities of the blood, or taking an emetick, &c. As the air and ether are the two most general instruments of nature, whereby life and health, with the production and cure of most diseases are effected, it neces-

sarily follows (unless we pretend to be wiser than the author of nature) that these two general causes, could we but apply them rightly, as nature does, will, with proper aliment, exercise, and a right government of the passions, be alone sufficient, and are all that ever was intended by nature for preserving health and curing all diseases; which ends can never be answered by the modern incomprehensible artificial materia medica. In a treatise entitled, *a mechanical practice of physick* (published in 1744) and in a late abstract thereof, I have shewn how the constitutions, properties, and qualities of the air may be chang'd at all times and places, and made to operate in such degrees, as suits best with the present state and indications of the body, and organs of respiration of every person, whereby the air, as it is the most universal cause of diseases, will be render'd the only universal remedy for curing them.

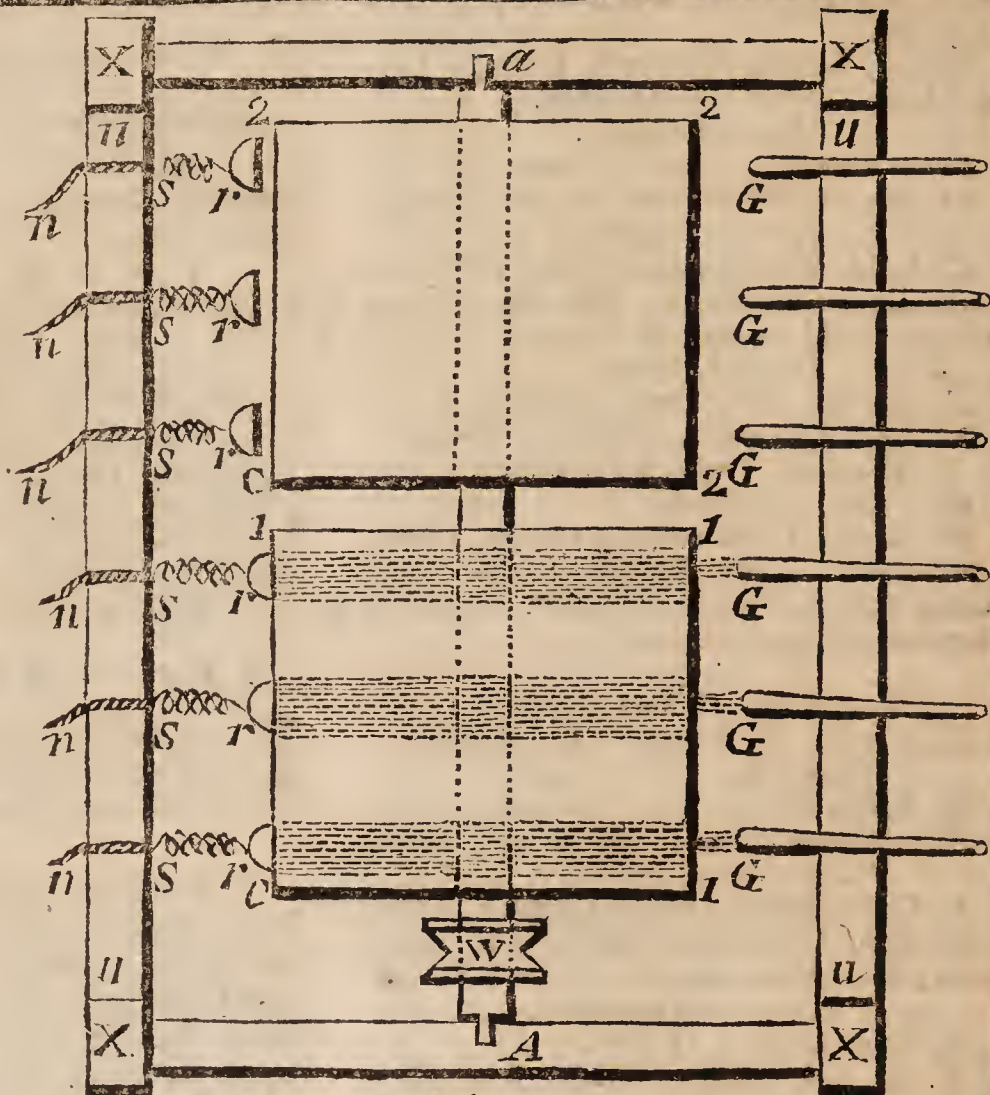


Fig. 1.

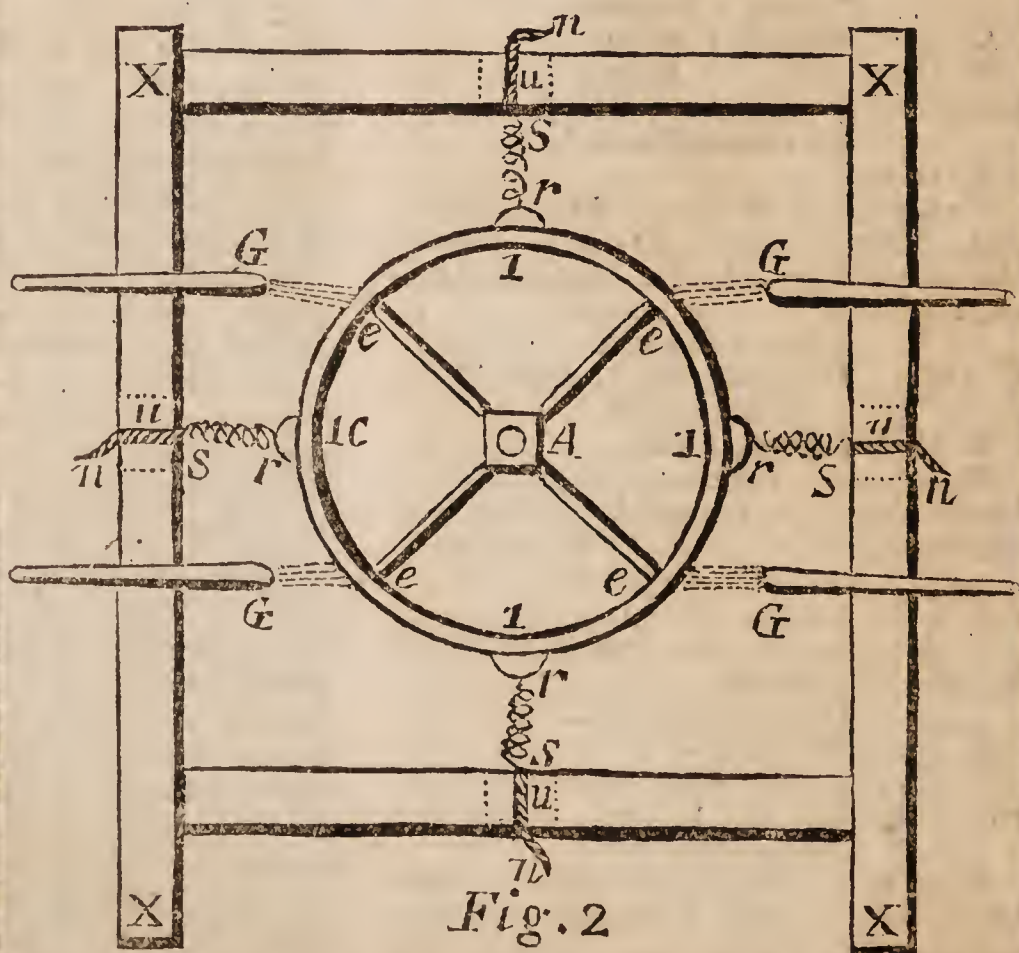


Fig. 2

In the said treatise also are two important discoveries, of the nature and use of electricity, which was here first shewn to consist in a new vibrative motion and direction communicated to the ether and air by the excited electrick body (which is since confirm'd by experiments) and not in any effluvia produced from the matter or substance of the body; as was the universal opinion then. It was here also first of all demonstrated from the oeconomy and mechanism of animals and vegetables, that electricity will promote their health, and cure their diseases, which is verified in part by some late experiments; some of the many uses of the ether in the animal and vegetable provisions, I proposed as queries (*See Mag. for March and April*) to be ascertain'd by proper experiments; and offer'd some remarks and cautions as to the executing those experiments; (*See C Mag. for May*) where it was proposed also, that to render the operation and effects of electricity or the ether, more quick, sensible and efficacious for promoting the health and curing the diseases of animals and vegetables, it is necessary a method be found for exciting, collecting and applying the ether to the body, or its parts, quicker and in different quantities and manners, for the same reason as it is necessary to change the quantity and operation of all medicines and means of health, as they will suit best with the indication. To answer which purpose, the electrical machine for performing such operations as are intended for the health of animals and vegetables, ought to have a different structure and apparatus, to render it capable of exciting and giving motion to a much greater quantity of ether, in the same time, than a machine for exhibiting the common experiments, and phaenomena of electricity only; for the same reason that we can never expect equal effects from a small and great engine of the same kind, or that a capillary siphon should discharge as much water in the same time, as one of an inch bore. For though a model of any pump, or hydraulick engine, may raise and give motion to such a quantity of water, as will serve to shew the mechanism, operation and effects of the engine, yet it will not be sufficient to supply water for any great uses. To which purpose the following construction of an electrical machine or pump is proposed.

Fig. I. is a horizontal, and Fig. II. a vertical plan or section of the machine.

(*Gent. Mag. JUNE 1747.*)

chine, wherein *Aa*, is an axis of iron or wood, disposed to move round horizontally, or vertically, upon which are fix'd several glass cylinders *C III*, *C 2 2 2*, &c. joyn'd together endwise (but for better distinction, are here shewn a small distance asunder) suppose the diameter and length of the cylinder *C III*, one foot each, and the glass one or two tenths of an inch thick; *r, r, r*, are three friction cushions or rubbers, about three or four inches broad, each having a spiral worm-spring *rs*, &c. by pulling which spring backwards with a string *sn*, &c. the cushions may be made press harder or lighter, or taken quite off from the side of the cylinder; the rubbers being set three or four inches asunder, the surface of the glass cylinder will be divided thereby into several parallel concentrick zones or belts, expres'd by the shaded dotted lines *rg*, &c. shewing the tracts or paths described by the ether round the glass when excited; *go*, &c. are gun-barrels or iron bars suspended as usual, each receiving the ether from its respective cushion; by which method the cylinder *C III*, though only one foot long, will excite and give motion to three times the quantity of ether, as a glass sphere of one foot diameter, with one such cushion apply'd thereto, as they are now used for electrical experiments. But if the external surface of this cylinder be conceiv'd divided into four equal parts, by four lines drawn lengthwise (*Fig. II.*) and upon each of these four lines, three cushions be apply'd, making in all twelve, each having its proper gun-barrel or conductor, the glass cylinder thus furnished, will excite and give motion to twelve times more ether in the same time, than a common electrical sphere of the same dimensions, as they are now made. So that if the axis *Aa*, carry ten cylinders, each a foot long, or five cylinders, each two feet long, it will excite a hundred and twenty times more ether, than an electrical machine as now constructed. If, therefore, this great quantity of ether thus excited and put in motion, be properly collected, and have its whole current and force determin'd and apply'd to the body, or its parts, it must produce effects proportionably greater; as water thrown by a large pump upon the body, will have a very different effect from letting it fall thereon, from a small syringe, or capillary siphon. And this machine on occasion may be fitted for raising or exciting

citing any less quantity, by keeping any number of the cushions *r*, &c. from touching the glass, as is shewn in the cylinder C 222, where all the rubbers are taken off, being confined by the chords *s n*, &c. The cylinders may be fixed to the axis by three or four branches, *Ae*, &c. (Fig. II.) and if both ends of the cylinders are open, it is proposed they will vibrate quicker and stronger, and excite the ether to motion sooner, than if the two ends were closed; *w*, is a small wheel with a groove, fix'd upon one end of the axis, for giving motion thereto, by another large wheel, not express'd in the draught. And the machine may be work'd by the force of water, wind, smoke, man, horse, or by a weight like a jack, &c.

Being furnish'd with such a compound ethereal pump, capable to raise and excite a greater or less quantity of ether, in the same time, as the several cases and indications require, we may reasonably expect much greater effects therefrom, in all the four different ways of applying it to the body. First, the ether may be much sooner accumulated and condensed upon the body, and kept so for any time required. Secondly, the ether being properly collected from all or any number of the cylinders, and having its current determin'd upon any part of the body, will produce much stronger concussions, stimulations and instantaneous sensations therein, with a proportionally quicker circulation, derivation, revulsion, secretion, &c. of the fluids. Thirdly, the ether may be thrown in much greater quantities at once, and made to flow and circulate stronger upon the body, being discharged therefrom, as fast as receiv'd, like the water thrown on the body in pump-bathing. Fourthly, the ether may also be made to circulate or flow on and off any particular part, as a finger, toe, hand, foot, arm, leg, thigh, eye, ear, nose, mouth, breast, organs of generation, upper, middle and lower regions of the body, by fitting a flaxen ligature, bandage, or annular bolster round the part, letting a piece of wet packthread or tape hang from the bandage down to the ground. This being done, if the ethereal fire be discharged upon the part, as soon as it comes to the non electric bandage, it will be conducted by the moisten'd packthread immediately to the earth or floor, without having any action upon the parts on the other side the bandage; and if two such non-electric

trick ligatures are tyed either round the trunk of the body, or any limb, the part between the ligatures may have the ethereal fire discharg'd thereon, none of the parts without the ligatures being affected therewith. The intended brevity of this paper will not admit giving a particular detail of the most proper methods, whereby the ethereal power may be applied, and made to exert its efficacy and virtue to the most advantage upon the body, and its parts, &c.

To render the electrifying apparatus more compleat for answering particular cases, it will be necessary to have a cylindrical vessel of cast iron, or copper, of four or five feet diameter, in the clear, and six or seven feet high, that a person may sit, or stand upright therein, having a fixed bottom, and cover at top, made to open and shut close by means of leathers. In the center of the cover is a round hole, with a cork fitted thereto, through which there passes a wire into the vessel, for the person to take hold of on occasion; this vessel must be well lined all over within (and without if necessary) with a thick coat of wax or rosin, &c. It is proposed a vessel thus prepared will be useful in many cases, by reason a person inclosed therein may have the ether accumulated and condens'd in a greater quantity upon his body, and retain it better, grounded on the same principle as electrifying a phial of water. And the person, while in the vessel, may breathe the external air, by holding one end of a pipe in his mouth, the other end being ingrafted on to the side of the vessel, &c.

It may be necessary to observe further, that the ethereal fire, so long as it is apply'd by a machine to any animal or vegetable, communicates a vibrative tremulous motion to the body, and all its parts, both solids and fluids. And as all such motions produce a comparative expansion and heat in the body, it follows, that animals and vegetables may be much injured by being exposed to cold damp air, immediately after being well electrified, the case being the same as if a person after great motion and exercise, or a profuse sweat, should expose himself unguarded to the inclemencies of the air. What gave occasion to this observation was the following experiment, made jointly with Mr Neale in *Leaden-hall-street, London*. The 2d June, 1747, an equal quantity of mustard and cress seeds was put in four glazed earthen pots, fill'd with the same kind of earth,

and water'd equally each day. Two of the pots were electrified four times a day, for a quarter of an hour each time. *June 4th* in the morning, the electrified seeds were larger and more tumid than the other, and while they were electrifying, the outer membrane or secundine of several burst open, and the gem came in view, and continued visibly unfolding, having grown a full tenth of an inch during that fifteen minutes. *June 6th*, which ended the experiment, upon comparing the pots, the electrified seeds which did grow, were more in number, and shew'd much greater degrees of life and vigour, having a more lively fresh green colour, and more pregnant and replete with vegetative juice. But as to the acceleration of their growth, there was not so great a difference as was expected; but this may be plainly accounted for from the foregoing observation thus: the body of the seed while electrifying being strongly saturated, agitated and expanded by the ethereal fire, which becomes dissipated after ceasing to electrify, the cold damp air thereupon entering the body of the seed, now open, and destitute of ether, checks the tender nascent fibrillæ, and keeps them from developing, and thereby retards their growth.

This shews that to render the operation and effects of the ether more efficacious upon animals and vegetables, its application ought to be continued for a considerable time, and much longer on vegetables, than animals. So that had the seeds been electrified both day and night without intermission, for the space of two or three days and nights, there is no doubt but they would have surpassed the others, as much in the acceleration of their growth, as they have in all other respects. This experiment was not made with all the accuracy necessary, therefore is not proposed as an experimentum crucis, and decisive, but is here inserted only to induce others who have better opportunities to try it more perfectly, and to remind them of such circumstances as are most material to be attended to in the process. Observing that as there is a great analogy between the mechanism of men and brutes, and also between animals and vegetables, so there is likewise in the causes and means of their life, health, diseases, and methods of cure.

N.B. Gentlemen who want such compound electrical machines as here described, may be supply'd therewith by Mr Neale, of *Leaden-ball-street, London*.

Translation of a Letter from Mr Malbran de la Noüe, Minister of France, address'd to the Ministers of the Electors, Princes, and States of the Empire, at the Diet of Ratisbon.

GENTLEMEN,

THE reports which the enemies of France affect to spread abroad, on occasion of the entering of the troops of the king into *Dutch Flanders*, and of the operations which have been the consequence thereof; their sinister insinuations upon the designs which they readily attribute to his majesty, and the distrust which they endeavour to excite in *Germany*, as if the peace of the empire was in danger; this being industriously spread abroad, would not permit me to keep silence, especially when it is so easy to dissipate these false reports and unjust insinuations.

All *Europe* is sensible of the moderation of his majesty from his forwarding the work of a general pacification. Every body knows that he has suspended the progress of his arms in the midst of his great successes, in circumstances which might cause him to hope every thing from the superiority of his forces; and that he has preferr'd conciliating methods to every enterprize, capable of confirming his conquests, or of procuring him fresh ones.

Friend of a republick, indebted to his crown for its establishment and preservation, the king designed, by this method of proceeding, to keep it not only from the misfortunes of the war, but to cause it to participate of the glory of re-establishing a peace.

These truths, Gentlemen, manifestly shew themselves in the * memorial deliver'd on the part of his majesty to the States General: therein may also be perceiv'd, that he was not desirous of taking advantage of his successes, nor to abridge them of their possessions or their power, but solely to oblige his enemies to put an end to a war, the consequences whereof could not but be equally fatal to all *Europe*, as it would particularly be to the constitution of the government of that republick, and to its commerce, which is the principal source of its strength.

In vain the prejudices of an unjust partiality attempt to sully a conduct so uniform as that of his majesty's constant attention for the public welfare. The princes of the empire certainly will not suffer themselves to be impos'd on; still guided by the love of their common

* See p. 177.

country, and by justice, they will surely lose nothing of their confidence in the solemn assurances so often repeated in the name of the king, as well to the *Germanic* body in general, as to the anterior circles in particular.

If the memorial delivered to the elector of *Mentz* in *October* last had been carried to the public dictature, as indeed his majesty had reason to expect, he would now again have renewed by that canal the same assurances of the constant resolution he was in of maintaining with the empire peace, neutrality, and good neighbourhood; but that way being as it were shut to him, to the great prejudice of the rights of the princes and states of the *Germanic* body, I can no other way supply it, than in addressing myself to their respective ambassadors and ministers; in order to represent to them, that his majesty has not changed, nor will ever change his principles; and whatever advantage his arms may gain, he shall only be more strongly confirmed thereby in the resolution of drawing closer and closer the bands of peace which subsist between his crown and the empire, and to concur in the means of rendering it to all *Europe*.

Guarantee of the treaties of *Westphalia*, the king has nothing more at heart than to eternize the execution of it. And it is to a view so greatly interesting to the *Germanic* nation, that his majesty will be constantly attached; not being able to give more eminent marks of his friendship, and at the same time his earnest desire to contribute to its advantage and happiness. I intreat your excellencies to acquaint your respective courts with this.

OF BURIAL GARLANDS.

S I R,

BEING a constant reader of your instructive, as well as diverting Magazine, I take the liberty to present you with some remarks on a passage in that of *December* last, p. 646, which gives an account of an Hour-glass, found in a grave in *Clerkenwell Church-yard*; and that some antiquarians supposed, that it was an ancient custom to put an hour-glass into the coffin, as an emblem of the sand of life being run out; others conjectured that little hour-glasses were anciently given at funerals, like rosemary, and by the friends of the dead put in the coffin or the grave.

But I fear neither of these customs can be prov'd by the works of any authentic author; besides, had such been

the use or custom, certainly these glasses, or at least fragments of them, would be more frequently discovered. Give me leave, Sir, therefore, to offer what I flatter myself will seem a more probable reason for the hour-glass's interment.

A In this nation (as well as others) by the abundant zeal of our ancestors, virginity was held in great estimation; in-
B somuch that those which died in that state were rewarded, at their deaths, with a garland or crown on their heads, denoting their triumphant victory over the lusts of the flesh. Nay, this honour was extended even to a widow that had enjoy'd but one husband (saith *Weaver* in his *Fun. Mon.* p. 12). And in the year 1733, the present clerk of the parish church of *Bromley* in *Kent*, by his digging a grave in that church-yard, close to the east end of the chancel wall,
C dug up one of these crowns, or garlands, which is most artificially wrought in filagree work with gold and silver wire, in resemblance of myrtle (with which plant the funebrial garlands of the ancients were compos'd.*) whose leaves are fasten'd to hoops of larger wire of iron, now something corroded with rust, but both the gold and silver remains to this time very little different from its original splendor. It was also
D lin'd with cloth of silver, a piece of which, together with part of this curious garland, I keep as a choice relic of antiquity.

E Besides these crowns, the ancients had also their depository garlands, the use of which were continued even till of late years (and perhaps are still retain'd in many parts of this nation, for my own knowledge of these matters extends not above 20 or 30 miles round *London*)
F which garlands, at the funerals of the deceas'd, were carried solemnly before the corps by two maids, and afterward hung up in some conspicuous place within the church, in memorial of the departed person, and were (at least all that I have seen) made after the following manner, viz. The lower rim, or
G circlet, was a broad hoop of wood, whereunto were fix'd, at the sides thereof, part of two other hoops crossing each other at the top, at right angles, which form'd the upper part, being about one third longer than the width; these hoops were wholly covered with artificial flowers of paper, dy'd horn, or
H silk, and more or less beauteous, according to the skill or ingenuity of the performer. In the vacancy of the inside,

* *Sir Tho. Brown's Misc. Tracts*, p. 29.

from the top, hung white paper, cut in form of gloves, whereon was wrote the deceased's name, age, &c. together with long slips of various-colour'd paper, or ribbons. These were many times intermix'd with gilded or painted empty shells of blown eggs, as farther ornaments; or, it may be, as emblems of the bubbles or bitterness of this life; whilst other garlands had only a solitary hour-glass hanging therein, as a more significant symbol of mortality.

About 40 years ago these garlands grew much out of repute, and were thought, by many, as very unbecoming decorations for so sacred a place as the church; and at the reparation, or new beautifying several churches, where I have been concern'd, I was oblig'd, by order of the minister and church-wardens, to take the garlands down, and the inhabitants strictly forbid to hang up any more for the future. Yet notwithstanding, several people, unwilling to forsake their ancient and delightful custom, continued still the making of them, and they were carried at the funerals, as before, to the grave, and put therein, upon the coffin, over the face of the dead; this I have seen done in many places. Now I doubt not but such a garland, with an hour-glass, was thus placed in the grave at *Clerkenwell*, which, at the rotting and falling in of the lid of the coffin, must consequently be found close to the scull, as that was said to be, and the wooden frame of the glass being but of slender substance, must needs have long since decay'd †, had it not been in great measure secured from moisture within the hollow part of the garland, tho' the thread that held it might in a short time let it slip down to the coffin's lid.

Thus, Sir, I have given you my thoughts of your *Clerkenwell* hour-glass, altho' there may be several things found in graves not so easily accounted for: As in digging a grave, *Anno 1720*, for one *Mr Will. Clements*, in *Nockholt* churchyard, in this county, were found deep in the earth several rolls of brimstone; and last year was dug out of a grave at *Wilmington* near *Dartford*, a quantity of *Henry the III*d's coins, the particular account of which, I intend shall be the subject of another letter, if it will be any ways entertaining or acceptable to your readers, the which will be a great pleasure to,

S. I R,
Bromley Your most obedient,
in Kent. E. S.

† See the Fig. Plate VIII. Vol. xvi. p. 640.

From the London Courant, June 6.

Reasons offer'd why we should acquiesce in the Dissolution of the Parliament.

IT is undoubtedly an affair of very great importance to the king, to his ministers, and to the nation; it will certainly make a very great noise abroad, as it creates a vast variety of sentiments at home. Some complain, and some commend; some look astonished, and others seem very well satisfied with it; in short, there want not those who censure and carp at, while, at the same time, multitudes approve, and applaud this measure, as the best that could be taken.

I shall not offer any thing on either side of the question, or attempt to prove that maintaining the parliament for the usual time, is right, or parting with it a year sooner, is wrong; but supposing that, either at present, or at any other juncture, *such a step* should be thought expedient, I conceive there are many reasons may be offered, why the people in general ought not to take umbrage at it; but, on the contrary, should rather rest satisfied, or be pleased with a measure of this kind.

In the first place, then, the calling, proroguing, and dissolving of parliaments, being as inherent prerogatives in the crown, as the sitting in the upper house is the hereditary privilege of the peers, and the choice of their representatives, the birth-right of the commons; it may be both just and expedient for the crown to exercise these branches of prerogative from time to time, in order to preserve them, and to prevent a very unjust and groundless opinion from taking place, that parliaments are fixed to seven years, and therefore are to continue so long, whatever reasons or motives there may be for dissolving, and taking the sense of a new representative of the people sooner. Short parliaments, and frequent sessions of parliament, have been always esteemed, by such as are best acquainted with our constitution, for the mutual benefit both of the crown and of the subject; and therefore it seems to be both absurd and dangerous, to quarrel with, or set up a clamour against, such a measure, merely on the score of its novelty, when in the light in which I have placed it, and in which, I think, it ought to be considered, there cannot well be a better reason assigned for it, than to prevent its being thought a novelty. For, since nobody can deny that such a measure is legal and constitutional, or that at some time

time or other it may be just and necessary; it cannot be, independent of other considerations; look'd upon as a *grievance*, that this branch of the prerogative is exercised; and the nation thereby made acquainted with its real constitution.

In the next place, I apprehend, that such a step as this, if taken now, or at any other time, would be a fit and reasonable *precedent* in favour of the people; because, if the crown shall sometimes see an expediency for breaking into the usual method of holding septennial parliaments, it cannot be judged either improper or indecent in the subject, upon like just and weighty motives, to endeavour by legal methods to obtain the alteration of the law in this respect, so as to reduce this period to five or to three years, as it stood formerly. I do not say that this is a proper time for such a *change*; nay, I shall not presume to assert that a proper time will ever come for making such a change, but I think, with truth and propriety, I may say, that it is not impossible such a time may come, when the commons of *Gr. Britain* shall think it requisite to apply to their representatives for their assistance in making such an alteration, or rather restoration; and if ever such a time should come, no doubt a precedent of this nature would have its proper weight. Parliaments are for the joint benefit of the crown, and of the people; the inconveniency of keeping the same parliament too long was felt in the reign of *K. Charles II.* the inconveniency of being obliged to part with a parliament too soon, was thought apparent in the last reign, which gave birth to the septennial act. If, therefore, either now, or at any other time, the crown shall exert that right, which it certainly has, of dissolving a parliament before the expiration of the accustomed period, it is impossible for any reasonable man to deny, that a time may come, when the people may, *upon good grounds*, desire to have elections rendered more frequent; and if this should ever happen, it will be a very difficult matter to find any convincing argument why it should not be comply'd with. The experience of all ages shows, that *parliaments*, as well as the *sessions* of a *parliament*, have been subject to *variations*. The instances before-mentioned prove, that it has been thought reasonable to prescribe in some measure the *mode* of these *alterations*; and the *crown* may have its reasons for altering that *mode*,

and other reasons may induce the *commons* to wish the same for their *own* sakes. Of which reasons however their representatives, and the other branches of the legislature, must be, as indeed they ought to be, *the only judges*.

A There is a *third* reason that may induce a dissolution of this nature, and that is, a desire in the crown and its ministers, not only to take the sense of a *new representative*, but to provide, as far as is possible, for the *freedom* of this choice, that they may be the better satisfied as to the *real sentiments* of the *nation*, to which it is not easy to divine a method that can more effectually contribute than this of *varying* the *usual period*, which must necessarily hinder *bribery* and *corruption*; and, which is another very good consequence, very much limit the extravagant expence which custom has almost universally introduced during the last year of a septennial parliament, in order to *secure* in some places, and in others to *pave the way* for a *change* at the ensuing *election*. Whoever will attentively and candidly consider this, will see it to be no slight, no trivial, or plausible, but a sensible and weighty reason, tending to promote the freedom of elections, and the honour and dignity of parliaments, and consequently the safety of the nation. It has been always looked on as a time of riot and confusion, and therefore if there be any legal method by which this season can be shortened, it ought to be applied; nor is there any body hurt by it, unless those can be said to be hurt, who, hurried by an impetuous spirit of intemperance, would hurt themselves, hurt the candidates, and hurt their country, merely to gratify that spirit which is too base to be named.

We may take notice of a *fourth* reason, that is most likely to take place in time of war, for then the public concerns of the nation requiring that the parliament should sit early, and obliging them also to sit long, there seems to be just cause, that to balance this, the continuance of the parliament itself should be shortened, that the private affairs of the members might not suffer too much by the necessary attendance on the public. It may indeed be objected, that the dissolution of a parliament may be very dangerous in time of war, weaken the hands of the government, and give our enemies great advantages: for it is not impossible that the nation may surmise, that a war may be unnecessary, though approved by one parliament, or if necessary,

cessary, improperly carried on by such as happen to have a parliament at their devotion; but this can never be said, where a war and the managers of it are approved by successive parliaments, and therefore at the first appearance it is a presumption in favour of any administration that shall take such a step in time of war, because it is not easy to conceive why they should venture upon it, if they were not conscious of the rectitude of their own conduct, and therefore willing to submit it not only to the examination of a parliament, but of different parliaments, which I crave leave to say is the strictest of all tests that our constitution has appointed.

There is but one reason more that I shall mention, for fear of taking up too much room in your paper, and it is this; that to adhere strictly to any certain period, may, in critical conjunctures, be of very dangerous consequence, by giving time and leisure, as well to our domestic as foreign enemies, to form schemes for the influencing a general election. It has been said, and very truly said, that this kingdom can only be undone by parliaments, tho', blessed be God, she has hitherto been preserved by them. Now undoubtedly it would be very right to prevent intrigues, which might be of such dangerous consequence, by any method consistent with our constitution; nor is it possible to assign any at once so consistent and so effectual, as the altering the usual period of elections; and the more suddenly this is done, the greater probability there is of its answering the intention: the doing this is solely in the power of the crown, and therefore as we can only expect such a good office from ministers, we ought not to be too hasty in blaming them, whenever they shall think it expedient to attempt a thing of this nature. Lastly, for it is indeed time to conclude, as their conduct in this, and in all other respects, must be subject to the inspection and consideration of a future parliament, we have no right to blame them before they are censured by their proper judges.

BRITANNICUS.

A Continuation of the Transactions at Genoa, from p. 167.

AFTER the retreat of the *Austrians*, one of the first concerns of the *Genoese* was to send succours to *Savona*. They dispatch'd on the 17th 4 galleys and an armed bark, to convoy to *Albi-*

zuola some transport ships with troops. They were hardly embark'd before an *English* squadron appear'd, which oblig'd them to come back into the port.

On the 18th great firing of artillery was heard towards *Savona*, which was a general assault on the castle, by sea and land; it was oblig'd to capitulate, and the next morning the governor and garrison surrender'd prisoners of war. The principal officers, being released on their parole of honour, repair'd to *Genoa*. (See Vol. xvi. p. 670 F)

In the mean time, the guards over the *Austrian* prisoners, which were about 4600 men, 210 officers included, were doubled. The people kept their general quarters at the Jesuits college in the street *Balbi*, whence all orders were issued. They established 60 companies of 50 men each, for the guard of the town, and the inhabitants of the valleys of *Bisagno* and *Pellicvera* held themselves in readiness to act as need should require. The foreign merchants, and the best citizens retired daily.

On Dec. 25, being *Christmas* day, there was a general motion both in the city, and the neighbouring parts, occasioned by ringing the bell of the metropolitan church, which commonly serves as a signal to take arms; the other bells of the town rung at the same time. In less than an hour, above 6000 persons armed were assembled at the general quarters in the street *Balbi*, and 4000 on the ramparts, and hills *del Sperrone* and *Castellaccio*. The like alarm being given in the valleys of *Pellicvera* and *Bisagno*, 8000 inhabitants of the former, and 4000 of the latter appear'd under arms, and remain'd there till after four o'clock in the afternoon, when it was order'd that every body should return home. The cause of this alarm was attributed to 300 porters, who, in coming back from *N. D. del Monte*, had several times fired their fuses, as a token of joy for recovering their liberty. It is, however, more probable, that the chiefs intended to try by this alarm, how much they might rely on their people for assistance in case of necessity. If so, the event answer'd their utmost hopes; for, besides the garrison, in the space of 2 hours they saw above 90,000 men under arms, among them even the monks, and foreigners, who were compelled to furnish contributions, on the same foot with the natives; and the cash not readily offering, it was resolv'd to make use of the ecclesiastical treasures,

tures, to defray the current expences of the day.

On the 26th the city received a manifesto from the Marquis *de Botta*, dated the 21st, summoning all the officers and soldiers of the republick, to obey his orders, in the state of *Milan*, considering them as prisoners of war, in virtue of the capitulation; and all the *French* and *Spanish* officers, on their parole of honour, to repair thither. He declared also the detention of the *Austrian* officers and soldiers, who were prisoners, to be unjust, and order'd that they should have leave to come and join his corps. The people, far from obeying this manifesto, publish'd another, decreeing capital punishment and confiscation of estate to all persons, that should dare to go out of the town on this occasion. Nevertheless 28 officers run the risque of it on the 27th, but they were stopp'd, and brought back to *Genoa*. The noble *Lawrence Fieschi*, one of the deputies, that kept a correspondence with the Marquis *de Botta*, when he was at *St Pierre d'Arene*, receiv'd a letter from this general, by which he admonish'd him to recommend to the governor the speedy and full execution of what was order'd by his manifesto. The people, to whom *M. Fieschi* communicated this letter, took on themselves an authority to return an answer, making among others the following demands: "The people of *Genoa* require on their part, that the general of the *Austrian* troops send back to the bank of *St George*, the sums taken from thence, and deposited in his hands: Likewise to make satisfaction both to the states in general, and to the subjects in particular, for the damages caused by his troops: adding, when these two conditions are fulfilled, it will be time enough to talk of releasing prisoners."

The same day an edict was publish'd to recall the *Genoese*, of whatever rank or quality, who were gone into the country on account of the troubles.

Three *English* men of war being arriv'd before *Genoa*, two deputies were sent to them, from the general quarters, in a felucca, with a large quantity of all sorts of provisions, and with an order to declare to the commanders, that the *English* vessels would be receiv'd into the port of *Genoa* on the footing of friends, and that the *Genoese* desir'd nothing more than to maintain a good correspondence with that nation, and to cultivate its commerce. The comman-

ders of these ships kept the provisions, but would not admit the deputies, to whom they sent this answer; "That it was not proper for them to confer with those deputies from the populace, but if the senate would send deputies, they would freely receive them."

The 28th the quarters of *Portoria* and the *Mole* shew'd themselves dissatisfied, because *Bava* and *Asseretto* the two chiefs of the people, had possessed themselves of the money that was taken from the *Austrians*, and in which these two quarters pretended to have a share, as having most contributed to the city's deliverance. These chiefs promised them a share accordingly; yet that very night sent the whole booty on board two feluccas, in which they intended to escape, but the people stopp'd them, and led them prisoners to *Palazzetto*, with 20 of their adherents, and the treasure was retaken, and put in a place of security.

This incident might have caused great disorder, but, instead of it, put things to rights. For all the quarters of the town, concern'd in the conservation of the booty, had, by common consent, recourse to the government, whom they supplicated to establish a deputation of six of the most wise and equitable noblemen of the senate. What they requested was granted, and they chose for new chiefs the following noblemen, viz. 1. *Pierre Marie Cennaro*. 2. *Ferome Serra*. 3. *John Baptist Grimaldi*. 4. *Charles de Ferrari*. 5. *Ferome Lomellino*, and 6. *John Marie Scaglia*. On this regulation, the quarters, which are 12 in number, form'd each a regiment, commanded by two chiefs, to whom the nomination of captains, lieutenants, and other officers was given. A hundred and twenty free companies, of 60 men each, were likewise rais'd by the quarters.

On Jan. 3, two officers arriv'd from the *French* and *Spanish* army in *Provence*, with advice, that it receiv'd daily new reinforcements, that the Marshal *de Bellisle* and the Marquis *de la Minas*, hoped soon to send assistance to the republick.

On this advice, they prepared with great alacrity to raise new outworks, and planted 100 pieces of great cannon on them. They reckon'd in the city, with the new regiments, 32,000 armed men, besides the armed peasants.

The important pass of *Bochetta* was guarded by the inhabitants of the valley of *Poljevera*, and by a body of regular

lar troops. The ways leading to it, on the side of *Arenzano*, were broken by the inhabitants. The Marquis *de Botta* caus'd the same thing to be done at *Voltaggio*, and the King of *Sardinia* at *Albizuola*.

The 4th, a body of 80 *Croats*, that were advanc'd towards *Bochetta*, near *Cravasco*, was attacked by the armed peasants, and oblig'd to retire under *Voltaggio*. Five hundred *Austrians* came back to the charge, the following night, from the quarter of *Fiacone*; but they could not force a passage. In the night of the 5th and 6th, a more numerous detachment of *Austrians* endeavoured to force the *Bochetta*, in which a very brisk skirmish ensued between them and a great body of the peasants and militia of the *Polsevera*, which being superior in number, maintain'd themselves in their posts, and made 80 prisoners.

From the 5th to the 13th happen'd several other vigorous skirmishes. The four galleys of the republick having put to sea, took some ships laden with provisions for the *Austrian* army in *Provence*.

In the mean time, the Marquis *de Pallavicini*, the empress's commissary general in *Lombardy*, by her orders sequester'd all the estates and effects of the *Genoese* nobility and others, in the *Milanese*, *Mantuan*, and elsewhere in the *Austrian* districts, and also strictly confined the four nobles, whom the republick had sent to *Milan* as hostages for their observation of the articles of capitulation.

The *Austrians* having forc'd the pass of the *Bochetta* (See p. 106) intrenched themselves at *Pietro Lavezzaro*, and repulsed the country people, who on the 17th attempted to disloge them. They set fire to some villages and houses, and refused quarter to some people who were shut up in, and obstinately defended a house near *Voltri*, which rather exasperated the country people than intimidated them, for in revenge they cut to pieces some prisoners, which they had taken in some skirmishes, and it was with difficulty that the government prevented the rabble in the city from massacring about 5000 *Austrian* prisoners, over whom a guard of monks and friars was appointed for their future security. The peasants of the eastern Riviera unanimously resolved to hazard all for the defence of the state, and each community drafted a number of men, who as fast as drafted marched to the capital. Persons of the first distinction were dispatched to *Naples*, *Pa-*
(*Gent. Mag.* JUNE 1747.)

ris and *Madrid*, to solicit succours; some of the young nobility put themselves at the head of the armed inhabitants, and many others sent in such vast sums of money to the military chest, as plainly demonstrated that it would have been no such hard matter to have discharged the sums due to her imperial majesty, by the capitulation, had they been seriously inclined to it. Many, however, of the best circumstances, both in the city and country, got off with their most valuable effects to *Leghorn*, *Pisa*, *Florence* and *Lucca*. The marquis *de Pallavicini* having signify'd to the senate, that the empress queen would grant a general amnesty, provided all things were put on the same footing as before the insurrection, the people, on notice of it, turned their fury on such of the nobility as favoured the *Austrian* party, and ruin'd several palaces, but several nobles uniting themselves with the order of merchants, means were found to appease the populace; a plot was discovered on the 28th to receive the *Austrians* into the city; many of the clergy, both secular and regular, who, with a good intention to preserve the place from destruction, were concern'd in it, were apprehended among other conspirators. Several of the richest families continu'd to embark for *Leghorn*, and it was computed that by *Feb.* 18, above 13,000 people had left the city. On *Feb.* 16, the *Genoese* attack'd a body of *Germans* entrench'd at *Ponte Decimo*, and oblig'd them to retire with the loss of some hundreds kill'd and wounded, almost to the *Bochetta*. They also, with the help of the peasants of *Polsevera*, repuls'd the *Austrians* in their attacks on *Langaſco* and *Pedemonte*, and a famous partisan, call'd *Barbarossa*, surpriz'd and cut in pieces 200 *Germans* near *Voltri*. Hence to the end of the month nothing was done by land on account of the bad weather, but the *Genoese* receiv'd 100 officers, and a commissary with two millions of livres ready money, and some supplies of ammunition from marshal *Belleſſe*. In the beginning of *March*, an edict was published declaring the capitulation of *Sept.* 6. void, as being made without consent of all the classes of the people (See p. 249) and the revoltors call'd themselves in this, and all other public papers, the *Chiefs and Conservators of the Republic of Genoa*. The approach of Gen. *Schuylenberg* (See p. 201.) the beginning of *April* caused a great consternation, all the

the shops were shut, and general processions made, every person capable of carrying arms was forced to serve, and march out to the defence of the suburbs and advanced posts, while the priests and friars mounted guard at the gates within. An *Austrian* detachment presenting itself before *Voltri*, the heads of the community submitted, and promised for themselves and the inhabitants to remain quiet, upon which 80 men were left to quarter there. Some days after, under pretence of exactions committed by this detachment, the inhabitants joined by 800 peasants, fell upon and massacred these 80 men; in revenge a large body of *Croats* forced the town, after some resistance, plunder'd it of all that was portable, and destroy'd the rest. *Sestri di Ponente* and *Monte Cbio* underwent the same treatment for the same reason, with this aggravation, that in the former of these towns the *Austrians* were treated in a very barbarous manner, and some of them bury'd alive. In short, both sides are so exasperated, that no quarter is given, and that part of the *Riviera* is nothing but a scene of desolation and barbarities.

CONDITIONS of Admission into the General Hospital at Bath.

I. THE case of the patient must be described by some physician, or person of skill in the neighbourhood of the place, where the patient has resided for some time; and this description, together with a certificate of the poverty of the patient, attested by some person of credit, must be sent in a letter, franked or post-paid, directed to the register of the General Hospital at BATH.

The age of the patient ought to be mentioned in the description of his case; and the persons who describe, are desired to be particular in the enumeration of the symptoms; that so neither improper cases may be admitted, nor proper ones rejected.

II. After the patient's case has been thus described, and sent, he must remain in his usual place of residence, 'till he has leave to come, signified by a letter from the register; who will, at the same time, send a blank parish certificate.

III. Upon the receipt of such a letter, the patient must set forward for BATH, bringing with him this letter, the parish certificate duly executed, and 3*l.* caution money.

IV. Soldiers may, instead of parish certificates, bring a certificate from their commanding officers, signifying to what corps they belong, and that they shall be received into the same corps, when discharged from the hospital, in whatever condition they are. But it is necessary, that their cases be described, and sent previously; and that they bring with them 3*l.* caution money.

The intention of the caution money, is to defray the expences of returning the patients, after they are discharged from the hospital, or of their burial in case they die there. The remainder of the caution money, after these expences are defray'd, will be return'd to the person who deposited it.

All poor persons coming to BATH, under pretence of getting into the hospital, without having their cases thus described, and sent previously, and leave given to come, will be treated as vagrants; as the act of parliament for the regulation of the hospital requires.

MIDDLESEX.

Of the County Hospital for the SMALL Pox, the Duke of MARLBOROUGH and the Lord Bishop of WORCESTER, Presidents; Sir HUGH SMITHSON and Sir ROGER NEWDIGATE, Barts, the Hon. Col. BOCKLAND, and the Rev. Dr HALES, Vice-Presidents.

AS the small-pox is a more general distemper than any other, and so very incident to these parts, that few escape being affected thereby one time or other, it certainly claims an equal right at least to have a proper place of reception provided for the many poor objects afflicted with this severe malady, especially as this case requires a more speedy assistance than most other diseases, which may admit of some delay, without the hazard of life, but this admits of none, and is so extensively fatal, that within the bills of mortality only, in the last eight years, have died no less than 15925, of which 3236 last year; and of these, a large part, in all probability, unhappily perished for want of proper advice and assistance.

As the small-pox is likewise infectious, and occasions great uneasiness, the receiving such from a neighbourhood into an hospital, is removing misery and destruction from it. How often are the poor, tho' useful members of society, with their languishing families, reduced to the utmost difficulty and distress! Seiz'd with this distemper, they are frequently obliged, some to quit their service and their maintenance, others miserably confin'd to a slender habitation, communicate the distemper to their helpless children: For whither can these poor wretches go? The doors of public hospitals are shut against them, and what private family will receive them? How often is a whole family involved in misery and distress, when this sad distemper attacks the head of it, while his illness deprives them of the pro-

profit of his labour, their only support, while at the same time the expence of that illness requires a greater supply.

These observations fully prove the advantages of this undertaking, calculated for the relief of poor distress'd house-keepers, labourers, servants and strangers, seiz'd with this unhappy distemper, who will here be immediately reliev'd in the best manner without expence.

Such as live under the constant terror of this loathsome and fatal disease, or cannot be admitted into family service, for not having had it, will be receiv'd by this charity in a distinct house, for *inoculation*, if freely so disposed, thereby avoiding both these inconveniencies, and also the great danger which often attends infection in the common way. Herein a judicious gentleman, surgeon to his majesty, of known experience in this branch of practice, has kindly promised his assistance, which, by divine blessing, has been attended with very happy success in many instances, and proved the undoubted means of preserving numbers of lives both of children and grown persons, as appears from the Philosophical Transactions, where out of 182 inoculated, only two miscarried.

This hospital is under the direction of a grand president, two presidents, and four vice-presidents, governors, sub-governors, trustees and sub-trustees.

An annual subscription of five guineas a year is the stated sum for a governor of this hospital; and during life, upon giving a benefaction of thirty guineas; a subscriber of three guineas is a sub-governor, of two a trustee, and of one a sub-trustee, during the annual payment of such sums. (See p. 211)

For every guinea to the number five, annually subscrib'd, such person has a right to one vote; and hence a governor has always five votes, and a sub-trustee one.

As the diseases proper to this hospital will not admit of delay, patients will therefore at all times be receiv'd, whether recommended or not, those from subscribers being first provided for.

Remedy for fizy Blood deficient.

Mr URBAN,

I Have perus'd part of your Magazine for April last, wherein your correspondent recommends bleeding for fizy blood; the observations are very just; there is but one thing wanting to make

that discourse complete, which with submission is deficient, that is, to shew the causes of fizy blood. As to his remedy, no man can dispute it, tho' attended with some bad consequences. With regard to the causes: These are principally to be remarked, 1. Eating flesh. 2. Drinking strong fermented liquors, especially ale. 3. The consequence of both, sloth, indolence and inactivity; but more especially excessive venery.

It is, therefore, evident how to effect the cure, viz. by avoiding the three preceding causes. See more on this same subject in *Boerhaave's Aphor. de Morbis spontaneis e Glutine oriundis*. † This method I take to be the best: I have experienc'd it above 20 years, who am, Sir, Yours, &c.

June 16, 1747.

R. D.

* See also the new translation of Sydenham. p. 453.

Mr URBAN, Ely, June 15, 1747.

As you often oblige the curious with a monumental inscription, I send the following remarkable one, taken from a brass plate affix'd to a stone in this cathedral, between the monuments of Bishop Heton and bishop Gunning.

Yours, &c. R. R.

YET A VERIE LITTLE AND HE THAT
WILL COME SHALL COME

The speritt and the bride say come

Lett him that heareth say come

And lett him that is a thirst say come
Even soe come LORD JESV

VRSVLA } TYNDALL by birth
 } COXEE by choice
 } VPCHER in * age and for comfort

* ANNO ÆTATIS 77^o.

N. B. This Gentlewoman was daughter to Dr Humphry Tyndall, first Dean of Ely, and was call'd Sappho for her wit and morals. She married at 20, became a widow at 42, and after enjoying her liberty 35 years, married, at 77, a lad of 19 for comfort, being within 2 months of her end.

An authentic Epistle relating to the most important Part of the late Action off Cape Finisterre. (See p. 228)

S I R, Portsmouth, May 30.

I Have the honour to send you some particulars concerning the late engagement on the 3d Inst. off Cape Finisterre; which, tho' in the greatest degree conducive to the success of that

rious day, yet have not been once mention'd in the public papers. These, indeed, have given us sundry accounts, but, among them all, I have not been able to find an impartial one; by which means, it hath happened, whether thro' wilfulness or ignorance, I know not, that signal merit in some hath been pass'd by undistinguish'd; whilst others, who only distinguish'd themselves by *not coming up*, and short shooting, have been complimented with the highest encomiums.

You may be surpriz'd, Sir, when I assert, that out of the formidable *English* squadron, but seven ships were engaged, properly speaking. Concerning the gallantry of three of them, which were the headmost ships, you have already had public accounts; and my intention by this is, to warm your hearts with an account of the behaviour of two others, the *Devonshire*, Adm. Warren's ship, and the *Bristol*, commanded by Capt. Mountagu, which, I hope, may be done without derogating from the honour of any.

I must observe to you, that we could have fell in with the enemy before 3 o'clock, but were retarded until after 4, by some councils held on board the chief commander; where the lieutenants attended to receive their respective orders. Between five and six the rear-adm. in the *Devonshire*, came up with, and attacked the *French* commodore; and having receiv'd his fire, as terrible a one as ever I saw, ran up within pistol shot, and then return'd it; and continued a brisk fire until the enemy struck. Then Mr Warren made up to the *Invincible*, the largest ship in the enemy's fleet; and having given her his broadside, had the pleasure to see himself seconded, and his blow repeated, by his noble friend Capt. Mountagu, in the *Bristol*. The *Bristol's* broadside dismasted the *Invincible*, and by that means struck her pendant, till then flying. However, she gave the *Bristol* her whole musquetry, fore and aft, and dropt astern. The *Prince George*, the ship admiral Anson commanded on board of, was at this time about a mile astern of the *Bristol*; and the *Pembroke* between them. I mention this, to obviate two commonly receiv'd mistakes: one, that the *Bristol* fired a broadside into the *Invincible* after she struck; and that the *Invincible* struck to the *Prince George*, which are both evident mistakes, as the *Bristol* shot down her pendant, till then flying; and, as is said before, the *Prince*

George then a mile astern. And the reason of the enemy's only returning her musquetry, was owing to her men having all run away from their guns, terrified at the havock made among them by the *Devonshire's* and *Bristol's* respective fires.

It was pleasant enough to observe a laudable contention between the commanders of the *Bristol* and *Pembroke*; which should engage the *Invincible*. The *Pembroke* attempted to get in between the *Bristol* and the enemy; but there not being room enough, the commander of the *Pembroke* hail'd the *Bristol*, and bid her put her helm astarboard, or his ship would run foul of her: to which Capt. Mountagu replied, Sir, *Run foul of me and be damned; neither you, nor any other man in the world, shall come between me and my enemy*. And then having given the enemy his broadside, and dismasted her, as aforesaid, left her to be pick'd up by the ships astern. When commanding his sails to be fill'd again, he said, *my boys, we will have another of them*; and immediately gave chase to two of the enemy, which had taken to their heels, and soon came up with the best-going ship the *French* had, called the *Diamant*, of 56 guns, and 480 men; and after an engagement within pistol-shot, of near an hour and three-quarters, the enemy being dismasted, one of her upper-deck guns burst, and his rigging shatter'd to pieces, he struck. This commander did honour to his country by his gallant defence; for when the *Bristol's* lieutenant went on board, he found her poop and quarter-deck like a slaughter-house, cover'd over with blood, &c.

The *Diamant* was the last ship that struck, of all that form'd the enemy's line; and with her striking, finished the work of this glorious day: a day, as famous for the scene it exhibited to the world, as infamous for the little notice taken of the principal actors in it. For who could have thought that the hero who commanded at the taking of *Cape Breton*, and who play'd so great a part in the action, together with that truly *British* young nobleman, who shewed whole pupil he had been, by so exact and close an imitation of his patron's manner of fighting, should stand unnoticed in the panegyrical records of this day? But that there are men, who, by their partiality to themselves, would have all the fame of a glorious action their own, and the heroism of every brave man under them buried in oblivion.

His MAJESTY's most Gracious SPEECH to both Houses of Parliament, on Wednesday the 17th Day of June, 1747.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Nothing could have been more acceptable to me, than the zeal and dispatch with which you have gone through the public business during the course of this session. The care and attention you have shewn to extinguish any remains of the late rebellion, and to strengthen the foundations of our future tranquillity by new provisions, as well for restoring the proper authority of the government in *North Britain*, as for better securing the liberties of the people there, cannot fail to have the most beneficial consequences.

The great efforts you have made for carrying on the war in a vigorous manner, have shewn you not to be less attentive to our foreign than to our domestic interests. They have given spirit to my allies; and enabled me, in conjunction with them, to bring a numerous and powerful army early into the field; and to maintain strong squadrons at sea, for the protection and defence of our trade and possessions, the annoyance of our enemies, and for supporting and enforcing the operations of my allies in *Italy*. The invasion made by *France* upon the territories of the States General of the United Provinces, has had a different effect from what our enemies promised themselves from it. The voluntary and speedy succour which I sent on that occasion was received with the utmost joy, and has been of great use; and the States have thereupon not only resolved on a great augmentation of their forces, which is actually making, but have taken such steps as must convince our enemies, how determined they are vigorously to support their own independency, and the interests of the common cause. I have the peculiar satisfaction to acquaint you, that the union between *Great Britain* and the republic, so necessary for both nations, was never more cordial, or better established, than it is at present.

The signal success which, by the blessing of God, has already attended my fleet, has happily disappointed some very pernicious projects of our enemies; and given a considerable blow to their naval strength, as well as to their commerce; which will be the most probable means of reducing them to reason. This is the great object which I have at heart; the sole view of all my measures being to put an end to the calamities of war, by a safe and honourable peace.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I must acknowledge in a particular manner the zeal and application, which you have raised the necessary supplies for the service of the current year; and your readiness in making good the deficiency of the civil list funds, arising from the unavoidable consequences of war, is a fresh instance of that regard and affection, which I have always experienced from you. To be able to effectuate all this immediately, after the suppressing of an unnatural and expensive rebellion, and under the burdens of war, must set the strength and credit of the nation in

the highest light; and secure to the crown of *Great Britain* that weight and respect, both with its friends and enemies, which justly belong to it.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

After the examples of justice, which have been found necessary, I have with pleasure taken the very first opportunity of doing what is more agreeable to my own inclination, the passing an act of grace. The good effect I promise myself from hence is, to heal in some measure those wounds which have been made, and re-establish the quiet of the kingdom; since by this act the generality of those who have been deluded from their duty, will find themselves restored to security, and to the protection of those laws, which they had endeavoured to subvert. A just sense of this early mercy will, I hope, induce them to make such returns of loyalty and gratitude, as so strong an obligation requires.

As this parliament would necessarily determine in a short time, and as nothing will give so much weight and credit to our affairs abroad in the present conjuncture, as to shew the dependance I have upon the affections of my people; I have judged it expedient speedily to call a new parliament. But I should think myself inexcusable, if I parted with this, without publicly returning you my thanks for the many eminent instances you have given me, of your inviolable fidelity and attachment to my person and government, and your unshaken adherence to the true interest of your country, and the protestant succession in my family. By the divine blessing, and your vigorous assistance, I have been enabled to crush and defeat the most audacious attempt that ever has been made to overturn the present establishment; and at the same time to furnish that support to our ancient and natural allies, which has already disappointed some of the most dangerous views of ambition, with which our enemies began the war. Such extraordinary merit, as it will always be gratefully remembered by me, must endear the memory of this parliament to posterity. From such demonstrations of the loyalty and affection of my faithful subjects, I do with the utmost satisfaction repose myself upon them; and do not in the least doubt of receiving new proofs of the same good disposition, in the choice of their representatives.

I have nothing so much at heart as the preservation of the civil and religious rights of my people, and the maintenance of the true greatness and prosperity of this nation. From these principles I will never deviate, and in these principles every true Briton will concur. Let this appear by your conduct in the present conjuncture; and let no false arts or misrepresentations take place to interrupt, or weaken that confidence and harmony between me and my people, which have been, and ever will be, productive of such happy effects.

His Majesty, at the same time, gave the Royal Assent to the following ACTS.

An act for granting to his majesty a certain sum of money out of the sinking fund,

fund, for the service of the year 1747; and for enabling his majesty to raise a further sum of money for the uses and purposes therein mentioned; and for the further appropriating the supplies granted in this session of parliament; and for applying a certain sum of money, for defraying the charge of the allowances to several officers and private gentlemen of the two troops of horse guards, and three regiments of horse, lately reduced, for the year 1747; and for continuing the bounties on the exportation of *British* and *Irish* coarse linens.

An act for vesting in his majesty the estates of certain traitors, &c. (See p. 246 H.)

— for granting a duty to his majesty, to be paid by distillers upon licences taken out by them, for retailing spirituous liquors.

— to continue several laws relating to the manufactures of sail-cloth and silk; to give further time for the payment of duties omitted to be paid for the indentures or contracts of clerks and apprentices, and for better securing the payment of the said duties; and declaring, that prize ships, lawfully condemned, shall be deemed *British* built ships; and for allowing prize goods to be landed and secured in proper warehouses, without payment of any duty, until it can be determined whether they are fit for exportation or home consumption.

— to enable his majesty to allow to the residuary legatees of Sir *Joseph Jekyll*, Kt, late master of the rolls, deceased, part of the legacy given by his will to the use of the sinking fund.

— for allowing persons impeached of high treason, &c. (See p. 245 A) to make their full defence by counsel.

— for relief of his majesty's loyal subjects in *Scotland*, whose title, deeds and writings were destroyed or carried off by the rebels in the late rebellion.

— to prevent the return of rebels and traitors concerned in the late rebellion, and pardoned on condition of transportation, and to hinder their going into the enemies country.

— for the better adjusting, and more easy recovery of the wages of certain servants, and for their better regulation, and that of certain apprentices.

— for the relief and support of maimed and disabled seamen, and the widows and children of those killed, slain, or drowned in the merchants service.

— for the better securing the payment of shares of prizes to *Greenwich* hospital; and for preventing the embezzlement of its goods and stores.

— for the ease of sheriffs, with regard to the return of process.

— to continue several laws for prohibiting the importation of books reprinted abroad, and first composed, or written, or printed in *Great Britain*; for preventing exactions of the occupiers of locks and wares upon the *Thames* westward, and for ascertaining the rates of water carriage upon the said river: and for better securing the lawful trade of his majesty's subjects to and from the *East Indies*, and for the more effectual preventing all his majesty's subjects trading thither under foreign commissions;

and relating to rice, to frauds in the customs, to the clandestine running of goods, and to copper ore of the *British* plantations; and for the free importation of cochineal and indico; and for punishment of persons destroying turnpikes, or locks, or other works erected by authority of parliament.

An act for taking away and abolishing the heretable jurisdictions in that part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*, &c. (See p. 202 F.) and for making satisfaction to the proprietors thereof.

— for taking away the tenure of wardholding in *Scotland*, &c. (See p. 247 F.)

— to enlarge the time limited by an act of the last session of parliament, for restraining the use of the Highland dialects; and to enable heirs of tailzie, guardians, tutors, curators, and trustees in *Scotland* to sell lands to the crown.

— to enforce the execution of an act of this session of parliament, for granting to his majesty several rates and duties upon houses, windows, or lights.

— to indemnify persons who have omitted to qualify themselves for offices and promotions, within the time limited by law, and for allowing further time for that purpose.

— declaring valid acts done by *Thomas Paulin*, as one of the principal land coal meters of *Westminster*, between Sept. 29 last and November 8 following.

— to extend the provisions of act 13 Geo. II. for naturalizing such foreign protestants and others therein mentioned, settling in the *American* colonies, to other foreign protestants, who conscientiously scruple an oath.

— to revive, continue, and amend an act 9 Geo. I. for clearing, deepening, repairing, extending, maintaining, and improving the haven and piers of *Great Yarmouth*; and for deepening and making more navigable the several rivers there emptying themselves; and for preserving ships, wintering in that haven, from accidents by fire.

— to indemnify persons who have omitted to register their letters of attorney appointing them agents for prizes within the time limited by law, and for allowing further time for that purpose.

— for building a bridge cross the *Thames*, from *Walton* to *Shepperton*. (See p. 150.)

— for repairing, improving, and maintaining the public conduits, and other water works in *Southampton*.

— for enlarging the term and powers granted by several acts of parliament passed for repairing the highways from *Wymondham* to *Attleborough* and *Hetherset*, and from *Wigmore Lane* to *Hall Walk Gate* in *Attleborough*, *Norfolk*.

— for holding the summer assizes and sessions of the peace for *Norfolk*, in *Norwich*, until a new shire-house can be built for the county, and for building a new shire-house on the Castle-hill, *Norwich*, and for raising money on the county for that purpose.

— for repairing the high road from *Stockton* upon *Tees* to *Darlington*, and thence thro' *Winston* to *Barnard Castle*.

— for the better preservation and improvement

ment of the river *Wear*, and port of *Sunderland*.

An act for repairing the road from *Catherick Bridge* to *Yarm*, thence to *Stockton*, and thence thro' *Sedgefield* to *Durham*.

— for continuing the term and enlarging the powers granted by an act 12 *Geo. I.* for repairing and widening the roads from *Gloucester* to *Hereford*, and for repairing other roads in *Gloucestershire*.

— for repairing the road from *Cirencester* to *Birdlip's Hill*.

— for building a chapel in *Wednesfield*, in the parish of *Wolverhampton*, *Staffordshire*.

— to enable the parish of *St Andrew Holborn* to purchase a convenient piece of ground, for an additional burying ground.

— to confirm an agreement made by the rector and vestrymen of *St James, Westminster*, for enlarging their church-yard.

— for uniting the two colleges of *St Salvator* and *St Leonard* in the university of *St Andrews*.

— for enlarging the term and powers, granted by two acts of parliament for laying a duty of two penny *Scots* upon every pint of ale and beer, brewed and vended within *Dumdee*.

— for reviving and continuing an act 9 *Geo. I.* for laying a duty of two penny *Scots*, or one sixth part of a penny sterling, upon every *Scots* pint of beer or ale, sold within the town of *Bruntisland*.

— for the king's most gracious, general, and free pardon.

And to twenty-one private bills.

From the *Westminster Journal*, June 6.

Topics of Self-Enquiry for Electors, and Candidates before Voting.

For an ELECTOR.

HAVE I thoroughly considered the privileges, which, as a *Briton*, I have a right to enjoy? How much of them I do enjoy, and wherein my birthright is invaded?—Do I put a just value upon the right I have, by the constitution of this kingdom, to assent to all those laws by which I am to be governed?—Have I reflected, that when I chuse a man to represent me, I convey to him all my own share of the legislative power, and that I am obliged to abide by his vote and decision?—What is the man that now offers to represent me? Do I know him well? Do such of my neighbours and fellow-citizens, on whose opinion I can rely, know him?—If known, what is his general character in private life? Is he honest to his tradesmen, kind to his family, regular in his conduct, not addicted to any notorious vice, nor in danger of growing necessitous by living at too much expence?—How has he behaved in the offices he

has born as a magistrate; or what use has he made of his influence, on former occasions, among his neighbours and dependents? Is he a man of such sense and experience, that I would chuse, abstracted from the consideration of his fortune or figure, to entrust him with the decision of my property in a disputed case, or with the care of my interest in a matter that required vigilance and application?—Has he ever before had a seat in parliament? How did he then behave? Was he tempted, and did he not fall? Was his steadiness from a virtuous principle, or because the minister did not bid up to his price?—Has he any sons, brothers, nephews, kinsmen, or friends provided for thro' his interest?

Does he want to buy my suffrage, or bias me, by some favour or gratuity, to give it in defiance of laws that make both him and me guilty in such a compact? How do I know he would not sell my rights and privileges, if any man in power should bargain for them upon the same principles?

Has he a fortune sufficient to keep him above corrupt dependence, and is he averse to lessen or encumber that fortune in order to procure a seat? Or is his estate already involved, and does he push for a seat with such an expence, only for protection? As in the former of these cases I have a reasonable ground for confidence, have I not in the latter almost an assured prospect of being betray'd, if I trust him?—Is he well acquainted with our present constitution, and well affected to that form of it which makes the people's election; or declaration in parliament, the best right of a sovereign? Without this, can he be a good subject of King *GEORGE*, or a sound member of that community, in which provision is made for maintaining the rights and privileges I claim to enjoy?—Does not the well-being of posterity, as well as of the present age, depend upon what shall be done on this important occasion? Is not my part of this work, as an elector, equal to that of any other man in the same community? Have I any excuse therefore, can I have any, either to my country, or my own conscience, for saying I am *but one*, and my vote can be of no great consequence among many?

May not my voice be decisive in the election of a representative, as the voice of him thus elected may be in a law to determine the weal or bane of this king-

kingdom? If I give it amiss therefore, either corruptly or inconsiderately, am I not guilty of the highest public crime that can be thought of in civil society?

Heads of Enquiry for a CANDIDATE.

What do I mean in this application? ^A Is it a zeal to my country that prompts me on, and do I aim only at her service? Or, is it the honour of being one of the *chosen* 558, without considering my own abilities and virtues?—Have I a clear perception of the duties and powers of a member of the *British* ^B legislature? Do I know the just extent of prerogative and privilege, the limits between them, and the danger to myself, to every *Briton*, to all the posterity of *Britons*, of letting the former encroach too much upon the latter? Am I distinctly acquainted with the grievances of my country, the causes of them, and the means of redressing them? Can I see thro' the fallacy of an argument when produced with all the flowers of ministerial rhetorick, and back'd with the concurrence and applause of a servile majority? Do my reasons manifestly convince among my acquaintance, and do they never yield to them only out of complaisance to my fortune?—On the contrary, am not I a dolt, a mere foxhunter, a coachman, a petit maitre, a FRIBBLE or FLASH? Am not I the property of knaves, the companion of fools, the jest and pity of wise men? Have I read, with nice observation, either books or mankind of a higher class than *Cheney's Races*, or the members of an assembly or route? Has not the task been tedious to me, whenever by desire I have faintly attempted to engage in it, to inform myself of the laws of my country, its virtues and vices,—to compare them with those of other countries, and from the effects of the latter to infer the tendency of the former? Ought I not to be acquainted with myself, before I set up to be a controller of the actions and estate of others? Am I virtuous?

Did I never, when secure of impunity and concealment, over-reach or injure my neighbour? Did I never wish for the opportunity of doing so? Or have I, from the pure love of justice and equity, and a sense of my duty, always done unto others as I would that they should do unto me?

Am I ambitious either of wealth or honours? If so, shall I be able to withstand the temptation of both,

which will certainly fall in my way in the station I now seek? Have I strength to keep my judgment unbiass'd, and my conscience unspotted, when, by a little swerving and straining, I shall be able to bring down on myself the smiles of a minister? If I am deficient in these respects, is it not wicked in me to solicit a trust that I am doubtful I shall not execute faithfully?

Suppose I can myself be content with my own fortune, and the rank I hold in my country, may not the necessities or solicitations of my relations and friends still raise difficulties? Should I not be willing to throw a part of the dependency that now is on me, upon the public?

But will it not be expected, in return for this, that I should oblige the minister who obliges me in my relations?—^C In answer to so close a question, could I not satisfy myself with another to this effect?—What then? Must not any other man, who accepts the same favours to himself or relations, return the obligation in the same manner? How then do I increase the number of members under undue influence, any more than the dependents I serve increase the number of placemen? A majority there will be on the side of the court, and why may not I, for my own benefit, or the benefit of my friend, be one of that majority?

But is it not worse with me than thus? ^E When I lay out my money, lessen my personal, or perhaps encumber my real estate, have I not a view in so doing to re-payments, with advantage? And if I perceive this be the true state of my mind, had I not better keep the fortune now my own, and honestly acquired, than risk a part of it to be re-paid with the blood of my country? ^F

The Westminster Journal, June 13.

HAS some reflections on the reasons assigned for the unexpected dissolution of the parliament. 'The author supposing this affair done to oblige the *Dutch*, who do not chuse to declare war, but with the concurrence of a new parliament, which may have 7 years duration—demands ironically, What can our ministers do better than oblige the States, to gain their valuable friendship, if it be considered what they have done for us within the last 3 years? It is but a small matter for them to ask, after so many millions spent in de-

defence of their frontier, about which they were indifferent.

As to the reasons, that this sudden calling of a new parliament will save a great deal of money at elections, and prevent the *French* tampering to get a parliament in their favour——this is an open confession, 1st, that great sums of money, which are now wanted, have been spent on such occasions; and 2^{dly}, that the *French* are still rich enough to bribe us; ought we not, therefore, to subscribe to the rectitude of this scheme of our wise men?

With respect to the other reason assign'd for this conduct, 'That it is to surprize both electors and candidates, and ruin the interest of country gentlemen, who would not fail of success, if they had but time to visit their friends.'——the author asks, May not diligence on one side be a match for artifice on the other? The pretensions of a candidate, unless his character be suitable, and well known, should therefore weigh but little with electors.

Westminster Journal, June 20.

THE author gives place to an essay on *charity and benevolence*, as peculiarly seasonable, when the struggles at elections are apt to embitter the minds of people.——The writer of it takes occasion, from the number of hospitals that have, for the honour of the nation, and the credit of *our own times*, been lately erected and supported by *voluntary* contributions, to recommend the avoiding mutual reproaches, and to press men to universal charity and forbearance; concluding with *St Paul's* description of *charity*, 1 *Cor.* xiii. and an exhortation against *envy and malevolence*.

From the *Old England Journal*, June 20.
Of the Cabinet Groupe dissolving the general Groupe.

THE extraordinary and adventurous step which the *Groupe* have taken, justly fills the minds of all good and prudent men with jealousies and apprehensions; they ask, how such a loyal *general court* could possibly have offended them? No impeachments have been stirred up, nor enquiries set on foot against them, no taxes refus'd; the glorious expedition to *Bretagne* is as much buried in silence as the advisers of it could wish; as is likewise the day, the dreadful day of slaughter and havoc! which happened among our country-
(*Gent. Mag.* JUNE 1747.)

men, waging unequal war in *Lowerland* for want of the assistance of the GOVERNOR's *Brunonian* troops, which had been cashier'd and stigmatized by the *coalition*.——Did the *deputies* disbelieve the mighty muster-roll that was laid before them of the formidable army that we were to have in *Lowerland* this summer? Did they question either the sincerity of the relators then or since, tho' the truth has so fatally fallen short of the relation? Have they not sat as tamely as ever an assembly could do, to see towns after towns given up to the enemy, and regiment after regiment sent over——to be given up to them too? Have they not very passively accepted every set of men that the *two brothers* have adopted?——What iniquitous jobb have these to produce, that they should be afraid the *general court* had not time enough to carry thro' for them?——Some scheme not very white must have been in agitation; or was this decisive stroke a wanton exertion of power? There is no accounting for the supineness of mankind on the present occasion, and for the security of the *Groupe* on taking such a step, but in the words of the poet,

*They do their safety to their weakness owe,
As weeds escape the scythe by being low.*

Pray heaven this carelessness be not carried farther! Tho' I doubt the constituents of the next *general court*, chosen in such a time of public lethargy, will hardly have the spirit and virtue to enter on their new function, by an enquiry after the authors and advisers of this notable *dismission*, yet it is to be hoped they will keep a steady eye on the future actions of men capable of giving such rash counsels. Suppose that thro' a series of bad management of the war, a bad peace is become necessary to be made, why should the next *general court* be more likely to approve of the making than the confirming of it when made? Has the *Groupe* such an idea of the dignity of crimes, as to imagine any set of men would be ambitious of becoming principals rather than accessaries? But such is the impartiality of the *coalition*, that they will not make one *general court* their *Fac-Totum*; they will reserve some portion of drudgery to be done by the next: But how can they promise themselves blind obedience from their new elect, when their last meritorious dependents could not, by all their compliances, save themselves from an unnatural death?

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The *old Leviathan* corps seem rejoiced to get rid of an assembly that gave the first shock to their long course of power, and are glad to see it sacrificed to the manes of their patron, by the hands of some of his own disciples; while our last conforming patriots were impatient for the annihilation of a meeting that sat but to reproach them with so many perfidies; neither are to be blamed; but what shall I say to country gentlemen, who seem so glad to have the contest over, and the term of canvassing shorten'd, that they are silent spectators of the most fatal blow that can be given to their rights and privileges? Surely, they are not insensible that the next election will be stolen away by surprize! The *groupe* have had time to lay their schemes, and prepare their purchase-money, and perhaps may have bought half the votes of the island before the country gentlemen had so much as time to ask for one. The paltry reasons assigned for the dissolution, to pleasure our good allies, and fix their determinations against the common enemy, by a new *court of deputies* who have a greater length of time to serve, bear but little weight among the judicious. *General courts*, 'tis true, have frequently interpos'd with their advice on peace and war, and debated on the choice of proper allies, but I never knew that our allies had any title to the choice of a *general court*.

I shall make but one observation more, and conclude. The only good that can be drawn out of this very bad measure, is a triennial *court of deputies*. This dissolution destroys all arguments for a septennial one.

Mr URBAN,

I Have attended to some specimens, that you have lately published, from some modern authors, upon similar subjects with *Milton's PARADISE LOST*; and I must own that they strike me very much. Some of them are truly sublime, and contain nearly the same sentiments with him; and others of them are so exactly the same, that some passages in *Milton* might pass for a just translation. It is true that several persons, thinking upon the same subject, must naturally fall into the same thoughts; but then I believe they will hardly hit upon the same images or similes; for there is no natural connection between a subject and them. For as the mind may range thro' the whole material world to find something to describe or

paint its notions, it is by great chance if the fancies of different persons fall upon the same picture; there is indeed a possibility of it, but I believe it cannot frequently happen. And for this reason I am inclined to think that *Milton* must have seen those authors, and that he freely borrowed some thoughts and images from them. I do not condemn him for it; but perhaps it had been better if he had mentioned their names, and made some acknowledgment. I believe all authors, that arrive at any perfection upon any subject, must have considered what others have said before them, and improved upon their notions. It can hardly be thought that *Homer* himself, or indeed any of mankind, could have finish'd so noble a work, if there had not been variety of poetick authors before him, from whom he might collect, and improve his fancy, and who are now lost in oblivion. But this does not detract from the genius and character of *Homer*; it only allows that there were other great men before him, and that his work was the more perfect for it; and so of our *Milton* it may be said, that it does not diminish his praise that he has taken from excellent writers before him; perhaps no genius could have made so perfect a work without them. There is indeed great merit due to them; but we must allow him the greatest share, as from their materials he formed so noble a system. An *Englishman* indeed, who has never read such authors, stands amazed at the stupendous performance, as he imagines something divine in the poet who finished it without any assistance from others; but when he is convinced that he has taken freely from them, it will only alter his superstitious opinion, and not diminish his reasonable regard; and this may be the best reason that can be given for so great a difference that there is between this work, and his piece of *PARADISE REGAINED*. In the first he was greatly obliged to others, but in the last he could have no assistance from any, tho' the nature of the subject was at least equally favourable. And it will farther help us to account easily, why he himself, as it is said, esteemed the *PARADISE REGAINED* more than the other; for, generally, we see parents are most fond of their genuine offspring.

Now, Sir, in this view I look upon the attempt of your correspondent *W. L.* to be very curious, as it shows the gradual rise of the greatest things to their

utmost perfection, and discovers that the works of the best authors often excel in proportion to the value of others on the same subject before them. And, in my opinion, this gentleman has succeeded so far that he deserves the applause of the publick. Prejudice will be so great in many that they will not listen to him, as they imagine that he derogates from the glory of their favourite; but surely truth is not to be suppressed in complaisance to any name whatsoever. For if it should come out, that he is not so much an original author as was formerly believed, where is the damage to the publick, and in what does the character of the *English* genius suffer? Are there not monuments enough of it besides him? It may indeed be said, that in all the quotations that are given us from those authors, there are few that will force us strictly to conclude that *Milton* has taken from them: but then it is to be remembered that when they are considered altogether, they make a strong proof that he has at least seen them, and that they gave birth to many of his descriptions: for in any case, from many presumptions collected in one view, tho' each considered singly by it self is slight and inconclusive, there will at length arise in the whole sufficient evidence for the fact. If it be confessed, from plain proof, that *Milton* has taken many things from the antients, why should not as good evidence make us equally conclude that he has likewise borrowed from the moderns? To be partial with regard to these is unreasonable, and it favours of caprice and superstition. I could venture the issue of the whole cause upon the last specimen *W. L.* produced to us, in the simile of a ship working into port against wind, to illustrate *Satan's* addressing *Eve*. For it seems to me to be next to impossible that two authors could have fallen on so remarkable a description, that has no necessary connection with the subject. I will not hesitate to say, that I am sure *Milton* has taken this from *Ramsay*; and if he has ventured to take so remarkable a figure, it is natural to think that he would deal more freely with those that were not so liable to be traced. This brings to my mind a pleasant story of two famous mathematicians, told by *Dr Wallis*, and with which I shall conclude my letter. Mr *Harriot* was author of a great discovery in Algebra, which he printed at *London*; and afterwards *M. des Cartes* published his geometry, in which he inserted the same invention, without taking any no-

tice from whom he had it, and for which he was admired by all the foreigners who had not seen the other. Some time after *Sir Charles Cavendish*, brother to the first duke of *Newcastle*, who was well skilled in *Mathematicks*, was at *Paris*. And he discoursing there with Mr *Roberval*, a famous geometer, concerning that piece of *Des Cartes* then lately published, "I admire, saith *Roberval*, that notion of *Des Cartes*, of putting over the whole equation to one side, making it equal to nothing, and how he lighted upon it." "The reason why you admire it, saith *Sir Charles*, is because you are a *Frenchman*, for if you were an *Englishman*, you would not admire it." "Why so? reply'd *Roberval*." "Because, saith *Sir Charles*, we in *England* know whence he had it, namely from *Harriot's Algebra*." "What book is that? saith *Roberval*, I never saw it." "Next time you come to my chamber, saith *Sir Charles*, I will shew it you." Which some time after he did; and upon perusal of it *M. Roberval* exclaimed with admiration, "*Il l'a veu! il l'a veu*, he had seen it, he had seen it." Finding all that in *Harriot* which he had before admired in *Des Cartes*,—and not doubting but that *Des Cartes* had it from thence. The application I leave to your readers, and, in the mean time, I am, Sir,
London, June 23, 1747. Your humble servant,
W. B.

A Treatise which has appeared this Month intituled, Observations on the Conversion and Apostleship of St PAUL, in a Letter to Gilbert West, Esq; having convinced several eminent Unbelievers of the Truth of the Christian Religion, we cannot omit giving some account of it.

THAT the conversion and apostleship of *St Paul* alone will sufficiently prove christianity to be a divine revelation, is the thesis which the author defends with great strength, candour and perspicuity.

In the prosecution of this important subject, he has observ'd the following method.

From the account of *St Paul's* conversion and apostleship, as contain'd in the ixth and xxvith Chap. of the *Acts*, and in his epistle to the *Galatians*, Chap. i. to the *Philippians*, Chap. iii. 1 *Tim.* Chap. i. 1 *Corinthians*, Chap. xv. 2 *Co-*
rinthi-

inthians, Chap. i. and *Colossians*, Chap. i. he infers these propositions :

1st, That the person attesting these things of himself, and of whom they are related in so authentic a manner, was either an impostor, who said what he knew to be false, with an intent to deceive ; or,

2dly, That he was an enthusiast, who by the force of an over-heated imagination imposed upon himself ; or,

3dly, He was deceived by the fraud of others, and all that he did must be imputed to that deceit ; or,

Lastly, What he declares to have been the cause of his conversion, and to have happened in consequence of it, did all really happen.

And, consequently, the christian religion is a divine revelation.

The falsehood of the first is proved by showing that *Paul* could have no rational motive to undertake such an imposture, nor could have possibly carried it on with any success by the means we know he employed.

His inducement must have been either the hope of advancing himself by it, in his temporal interest, credit or power, or the gratification of some of his passions under the authority of it, and by the means it afforded.

But when *St Paul* declared himself a convert to christianity, *Jesus*, the head of the sect, had been just crucified between two thieves, as an impostor and blasphemer ; a severe prosecution was begun against his followers, and the whole community, notwithstanding they had all things in common, was hardly supplied with the bare necessities of life ; despised as poor, and ignorant, and frantic ; the miracles they wrought ascribed to magic and imposture ; and *Saul* himself, at his own request, invested with a power to oppress and imprison them. And what wealth could be gained by joining a band of indigent fugitives ? What honour by becoming a teacher in a college of fishermen ? What power but over a flock of sheep driven to the slaughter.

Nor did he in fact accept such pecuniary assistance, as might have been afforded him out of the common stock. See 1 *Cor.* Chap. xv. v. 8. 2 *Cor.* xii. 14. 2 *Thes.* iii. 8. *Acts* xx. 33, 34 ; nor assume any power or superiority. *Eph.* iii. 8. 1 *Cor.* i. 12 to 17. iii. 5. xv. 9. 2 *Cor.* iv. 5. but taught obedience to rulers. *Romans* xiii.

That the indulgence of loose and irregular passions was not his motive, ap-

pears from his doctrine, which contains nothing but the strictest morality, forbidding, in the strongest terms of abhorrence, all licentiousness, idleness, loose behaviour, &c. and for the purity of his own manners he appeals to the *Thesalonians* and *Corinthians*, 1 *Thes.* ii. 3, 10. 2 *Cor.* i. 12, and iv. 2.

But supposing him to have acted without any rational motive, he could not have carried on an imposture so unprofitable and dangerous by the means he employed. It could not be carried on by one man alone, the faith he professed was not his invention ; with *Jesus* the author of it, he had never had any communication before his death, nor with his apostles but as their persecutor. But it was necessary for him to have a perfect knowledge of all the facts contain'd in the gospel, several of which were known to *Christ* and his apostles only. He must, therefore, have acted in confederacy with the apostles, whom he persecuted to the moment of his conversion ; and to account for the manner in which he chose to relate his conversion, we must suppose all who were with him, when he pretended to have so extraordinary a vision, were his accomplices also, prompted by no motive, and secur'd by no reward.

His first care ought to have been to get himself owned as an apostle by the apostles, having no other probable means of supporting himself in the credit and esteem of the disciples, or obtaining a participation of their mysterious designs and authority. But instead of this he went into *Arabia*, then return'd to *Damascus*, and did not go to *Jerusalem* till three years afterwards ; a conduct which can only be accounted for on a supposition that he neither receiv'd the gospel of any man, neither was he taught it but by the revelation of *Christ*, as he declares *Gal.* i. 12.

If an impostor, why should he have undertaken the conversion of the *Gentiles* ; an enterprize in which he was to contest, 1st, with the policy and power of the magistrates ; 2dly, with the interest, credit and craft of the priests ; 3dly, with the prejudice and passions of the people ; 4thly, With the wisdom and pride of the philosophers ; since, had he confined his preaching to *Judea*, these difficulties would not have occur'd in so great a degree, the people having been moved by the miracles wrought by the apostles, and the memory of *Jesus*, insomuch that the magistrates were often restrain'd from severe-

severities through fear of popular resentment. And to convert the *Jews*, arguments might be drawn from their own scripture, proving *Jesus to be the very Christ*. To the *Gentiles* all these ideas were new, they were to be taught the Old as well as New Testament; and how was this to be done by a man not authorized by his own nation, opposed by the greatest and wisest among them, and, as a *Jew*, accused of hating mankind, on account of the separation of that nation from all other, by innumerable peculiarities, and, consequently at once the object of national hatred, and national scorn, wherever he went?

But, after taking so imprudent a step, how were all these difficulties to be overcome, if this gospel came not in power and in the Holy Ghost? Doubtless by a pretence to miracles only; and yet to give false miracles any reputation, two circumstances are principally necessary; an apt disposition in those whom they are design'd to impose upon, and a powerful confederacy to avow and abet the cheat: both, or at least one of these, accompanied all the false miracles ancient and modern, but neither of them attended those wrought by *St Paul* and the other apostles.

Having thus overthrown this proposition, and proved that *Paul* was not an impostor, and superadded strong reasons to shew that if he was, he could not have succeeded by the means he employ'd, and that his success was the effect of a divine power, co-operating with his ministry, the author proceeds to shew the falsehood of the second proposition, and to prove that this apostle was not an enthusiast. In order to this, he observes that the ingredients of which enthusiasm is composed, are great heat of temper, melancholy, ignorance, credulity, and self conceit; that the first of these was in *Paul*, in common with some of the greatest persons of antiquity, not enthusiasts, he acknowledges; but that the rest were not, he proves from innumerable passages in his history and epistles; and that he had not the characteristick of an enthusiast, by a comparison of his life and writings with those of the saints of that stamp, both popish and protestant.

But the author goes yet further, and proves, that *Paul* could not have imposed upon himself by any power of enthusiasm, either in regard to the miracle that caused his conversion, or the consequential effects of it; for imagination in enthusiastic minds always

acts in conformity to the opinions imprinted on it, at the time of its working, directly contrary to the present case; *Saul's* mind being strongly possessed with opinions against *Christ* and his followers, his passions also concurring to give them a more active force, being inflamed by reflecting on his past conduct to them, by the pride of supporting a part he had voluntarily engaged in, and by the credit he found it procur'd him among the rulers whose commission he bore.

If in such a temper of mind he had imagined a vision from heaven denounced the anger of God against the *Christians*, and commanded him to prosecute them without mercy, it might be accounted for from the natural power of enthusiasm; but that in the very instant of his being engaged in the hottest persecution, he should imagine himself called to be an apostle of *Christ*, is so far from being a probable effect of enthusiasm, that just a contrary effect must have been naturally produced by that cause. To which may be added the extream absurdity of supposing all the persons who were with him could be so infatuated as to fall from their horses, and be struck speechless thro' fear, when nothing had happened; and even supposing all had gone mad together, would not the frenzy of some have taken a different turn, and presented different objects?

To account then for this vision and what follows without a miracle, it must be supposed that as *Saul* and his company were journeying along in their way to *Damascus*, an extraordinary meteor did really happen, which cast a great light, as some meteors will do, at which they being affrighted fell to the ground; and that this fear made them imagine it a vision from God, that the sound they heard in the air was an explosion attending this meteor, that *Saul* dreamt by chance of *Ananias's* coming, and that *Ananias* came by chance too; but this will not account for the distinct words which *Saul* heard, nor for the strict conformity between these and what *Ananias* said to him when he came; nor could he have cured a blindness which was the effect of a meteor, merely by the touch of his hand, or the sound of his voice.

In the third place he proves that the apostle was not deceived by the fraud of others, from the impossibility of producing by human power, a light in the air at mid-day brighter than the sun, of

causing *Saul* to hear words out of that light which were not heard by the rest of the company, of making him blind for three days, and restoring him to sight by a word, and producing the miracles subsequent to his conversion, as in them he was not passive.

The author having thus shewn, that this great event and its consequences could not be the effect of imposture, enthusiasm, or the fraud and artifice of others, even with the concurrence of extraordinary natural causes, the truth of his fourth proposition must result as an undeniable consequence, *viz.* that what is related by *St Paul* to have been the cause of his conversion, and to have happened in consequence of it, did really happen. And how, says he, shall we resist the conviction of such a proof, that christianity is a divine revelation? Does the doctrine of the apostles contain any precepts contrary to the law of morality written on the hearts of mankind? No such thing is pretended.

“Is it then on account of the mysteries in the gospel that the facts are denied, tho’ supported by evidence which in all other cases would be allow’d to contain the clearest conviction, and cannot in this be rejected without reducing the mind to a state of absolute scepticism, and overturning those rules by which we judge of all evidence, and of the truth, or credibility of all other facts? But this is plainly to give up the use of our understanding where we are able to use it most properly, in order to apply it to things of which it is not a competent judge. The motives and reasons upon which divine wisdom may think proper to act, as well as the manner in which it acts, must often lie out of the reach of our understanding; but the motives and reasons of human actions, and the manner in which they are perform’d, are all in the sphere of human knowledge, and upon them we may judge, with a well-grounded confidence, when they are fairly proposed to our consideration.

It is incomparably more probable that a revelation from God concerning the ways of his providence, should contain in it matters above the capacity of our minds to comprehend, than that *St Paul*, or indeed any of the other apostles, should have acted, as we know that they did, upon any other foundations than certain knowledge of *Christ’s* being risen from the dead; or should have succeeded in the work they undertook, without the aid of miraculous powers. To the

former of these propositions, I may give my assent without any direct opposition of reason to faith; but in admitting the latter I must believe against all those probabilities that are the rational grounds of assent.

A Nor do they who reject the christian religion because of the difficulties which occur in its mysteries, consider how far that objection will go against the systems both of religion and of philosophy, which they themselves profess to admit. There are in *deism* itself, the most simple of all religious opinions, several difficulties, for which human reason can but ill account; which may therefore be not improperly stiled *articles of faith*. Such is the origin of evil under the government of an all-good and all-powerful God. Such is the reconciling the eternal prescience of God with the free-will of man. Such is also the *creation* of the world at any supposed time, or the *eternal production* of it from God; it being almost equally hard, according to meer philosophical notions, either to admit that the goodness of God could remain unexerted through all eternity before the time of such a creation, let it be set back ever so far, or to conceive an *eternal production*, which words, so applied, are inconsistent and contradictory terms; the solution commonly given by a comparison to the emanation of light from the Sun not being adequate to it, or just; for light is a *quality* inherent in fire, and naturally emaning from it; whereas *matter* is not a *quality* inherent in or emaning from the divine essence, but of a different substance and nature, and if not *independent* and *self-existing*, must have been *created* by a meer act of the divine *will*; and, if *created*, then not *eternal*, the idea of *creation* implying a time *when the substance created did not exist*.

But because of these difficulties, or any other that may occur in the system of *deism*, no wise man will deny the *being* of God, or his *infinite wisdom*, *goodness*, and *power*, which are proved by such evidence as carries the clearest and strongest conviction, and cannot be refused without involving the mind in *far greater difficulties*, even in downright *absurdities* and *impossibilities*.

The author concludes by answering a common objection of unbelievers to all arguments in favour of yielding our assent to any thing which surpasses our comprehension, which follows in his own

own words, as a specimen of his stile and manner of writing.

“Nor let it be said, that this will be an argument for the admitting all doctrines, however absurd, that may have been grafted upon the christian faith: those which can plainly be proved *not to belong to it*, fall not under the reasoning I have laid down: (and certainly none do belong to it which contradict either our *clear intuitive knowledge*, or the *evident principles and dictates of reason*.) I speak only of difficulties which attend the belief of the gospel in some of its pure and essential doctrines, plainly and evidently delivered there, which being made known to us by a *revelation supported by proofs* that our reason *ought to admit*, and not being such things as it can *certainly know to be false*, must be received by it as *objects of faith*, tho’ they are such as it could not have discovered by any natural means, and such as are difficult to be conceived, or satisfactorily explain’d by its limited powers. If the glorious light of the gospel be sometimes overcast with clouds of doubt, so is the light of our reason too. But shall we deprive ourselves of the advantage of *either*, because those clouds cannot perhaps be entirely removed while we remain in this mortal life? Shall we obstinately and frowardly shut our eyes against *that day-spring from on high that has visited us*, because we are not as yet able to bear the full blaze of its beams? Indeed, not even in heaven itself, not in the highest state of perfection to which a finite being can ever attain, will all the counsels of providence, all the *height* and the *depth* of the infinite wisdom of God, be ever disclosed or understood. *Faith* even then will be necessary, and there will be *mysteries* which cannot be penetrated by the most exalted archangel, and *truths* which cannot be known by him otherwise than from *revelation*, or believed upon any other ground of assent, than a *submissive confidence in the divine wisdom*. What then, shall man presume that his weak and narrow understanding is sufficient to guide him *into all truth*, without any need of *revelation* or *faith*? Shall he complain that *the ways of God are not like his ways*, and *past his finding out*? True philosophy, as well as true christianity, would teach us a wiser and modester part. It would teach us to be content within those bounds which God has assign’d to us, 2 Cor. x. 5. *casting down imaginations, and every high thing that exalteth itself against the knowledge of God, and bring-*

ing into captivity every thought to the obedience of Christ.”

DESCRIPTION of the FIGURES in the number’d Plate.

NUMBER I. II. described.

A WHEN a town is besieged, and the enemy has rendered himself master of the covered way, and all the outworks, and the flanks and parapets are ruined by his cannon, the works which he carries on for passing the ditch cannot be discovered without the utmost peril to the person appointed to reconnoitre; and yet as this discovery is of the greatest importance, the lives of many faithful subjects, which are always rare towards the end of a siege, must be sacrificed to effect it; and being exposed to the whole fire of the enemy’s parallels, if they are not killed before they have executed their commission, they are so intimidated by their dreadful situation, that they examine circumstances but slightly, and with confusion, and so make an imperfect report: to prevent these inconveniencies M. de Serviere invented this machine.

Along the rampart of the side attacked, dry pits must be dug as at **A**, in which must be placed the two beams, or long pieces of wood, **B C**, in such a manner as that the piece **D** shall be firmly fixed by its lower end in the ground at the bottom of the pit, and by its upper end to the cross pieces **E**; that the second beam **C** shall be free, in order to rise and fall as in a groove the whole length of the former, for which purpose the piece **C** must be furnished at its lower end with the slider **D**, so that it will pass freely through the opening in the middle of the cross pieces **E**, and may be drawn up by the cord **G**, which is fastened to its lower end, and passes over the pully **H**.

At the upper end of the beam **C** is placed the centry-box **I**, which must be musket proof: into this box the engineer must be put, who is to discover the enemy’s works, and then drawing up beam **C** by force of hand, as has been said already, the engineer will at the same time rise in the centry-box, till he is high enough to command the whole ditch, and see what the enemy is doing, thro’ a hole bored in the centry-box for that purpose. When he has sufficiently examined every thing, he makes the signal and is let down by slackening the cord **G**: this may be repeated as often as occasion requires, without danger from any thing but cannon-shot, which is not so great by an hundredth part as the small arms; for, as the enemy cannot tell exactly where your pit is dug, and your machine constructed, he cannot level a piece of ordnance at it till he sees it rise, and then it will require a very skilful and dextrous engineer, and a piece that carries very true, to hit so small a mark as the box, or beam that supports it.

The counterpoize or weight **K** may be added to this machine, which will facilitate the working of it; because the cord being fastened towards the lower end of the beam **C**, and passing over the pully **L**, will so far contribute to raise the beam as that one or two men will be sufficient to work the machine.

Fig.

Fig. 1. shews the centry-box as it appears when elevated for making an observation.

Fig. 2. represents a section of the hole or pit, with the centry-box level with the ground.

NUMB. III. Shews the figure of a stage for clipping high trees, which may be formed on the same principle with the foregoing; the upper part is made to draw up, thro' grooves, to a proper height, and to let down again; so that it may be the more conveniently kept dry in a house, or under cover.

FIG. IV. The figure of a cheap Hygroscope made of the ripe wreathed or spiral seed vessel of the plant *Geranium* or *Cranesbill*, such as are produced by the musked hemlock-leaved sort of *Bauhin*, p. 319.

THE use and properties of this instrument, tho' seemingly trivial, are really admirable. To make it, you need only graduate a small circle on any convex body, and fix in the center of it a single capsula or seed-case of the *Geranium*. The surface must be a convex, because the beak of the seed vessel, being extended by much humidity does not keep parallel to the horizon, but as it sinks might be interrupted by a plain surface. This seed vessel, if well chosen, is so exquisitely sensible, that on an increased drought it makes nine or ten volutions, but on the approach of moisture revolves so speedily, that on the affusion of one drop of water it retains but one or little more than one volution. And yet in the dryest weather it will never contract its beak, which being always extended (as in the figure) performs the office of an index, and will show, not only how many wreaths or entire circles are made, but also the progress of its motion on the graduated circle; insomuch that if the circle has 24 degrees, and the *Hygroscope* recover only six wreaths or turns, you will clearly perceive 144 degrees of humidity. In short, the sensation of it is so remarkable, that the different temperaments of chambers may be ascertained by this instrument, which even the vapours from a human body will affect. It has the further advantages, that it is portable, and may be exposed to the open air. One of these spires of the *Geranium* will continue with care two years, and is easily renewed, from other seed vessels, which it is best to keep ready for use in a cellar or some moist place. It may be contrived in a small case, like a watch case, for the pocket.

In the hexagonal fig. (No. IV. on the plate) is a contrivance of an optic lens,

which may be raised or lower'd between the two front pillars by means of grooves in them, in order to assist those whose sight is defective, to discern the number of spiral volutions.

A NUMB. V. VI. The habits of the children of the foundling hospital, taken May 1, 1747, at the breakfasting, they having baskets of flowers to present to the ladies. The boys have only one garment, which is made jacket fashion, of *Yorkshire* serge with a slip of red cloth cross their shoulder; their shirts lapping over their collar resembling a cape; their breeches hang loose a great way down their legs; instead of buttons is a slip of red cloth furbelow'd. B The girls petticoats are also *Yorkshire* serge; and their stays are cover'd with the same, of which a slip turns back over their shoulders, like that of the boys, and is of the same colour: their cuffs, bib, and apron are linen; the shift is gathered and drawn with bobbin, in the manner of a close tucker. The boys and girls hats are white, and tied round with red binding.

These children being return'd by the country nurses at 4 years old, are clothed in this manner proper for labour, and differing from that of the children at nurse; and a number for each is to be fixed to their cloaths, in some manner, so as to be always visible, that every child may be easily known by it.

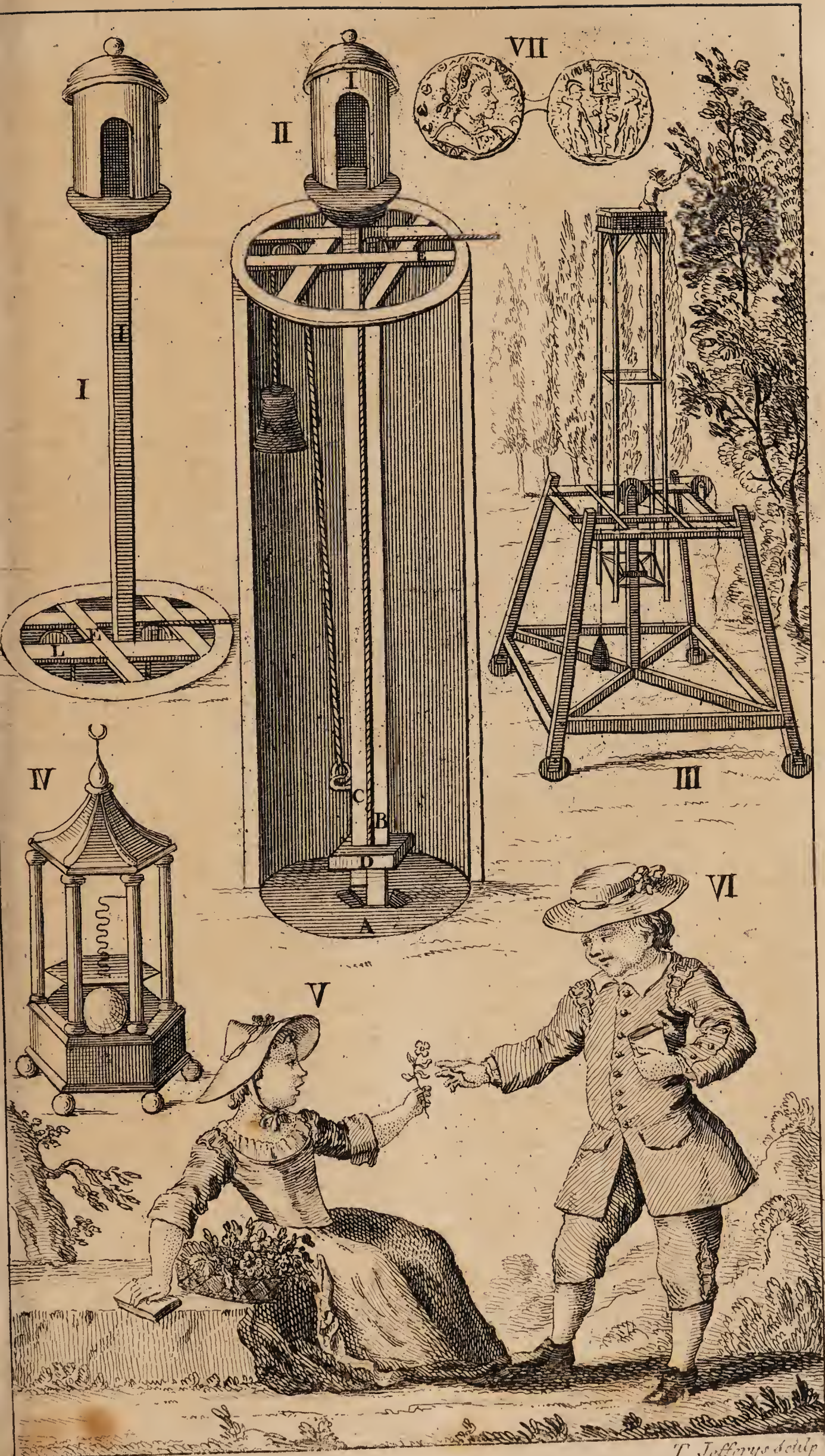
The nurse of the wards is to have the care of their cloathing, to see they keep themselves cleanly, and to teach them to read at the times to be appointed for that purpose; to see they rise at five o'clock in the summer, and seven in the winter, and that they are out of the ward in a quarter of an hour after these times.

At half an hour after five in the summer, and half an hour after seven in the winter, the boys are to be called over in the school-room by the master, and from thence are to go with him to work, either in the garden, or other place appointed for that purpose, which is to be in the open air, unless in extreme bad weather.

Their work is to be such bodily labour as is suitable to their age and strength, and may be most likely to fit them for agriculture, or the sea service, such as digging, houghing, plowing with ploughs manageable without horses, hedging, cleaving wood, carrying burthens, and such like laborious employments.

At eight in summer, and nine in winter, they are to breakfast; the elder boys in the open air, if the weather permit, and to have an hour allow'd them for that purpose; the younger may breakfast in the eating-room, in the presence of the nurses of their wards. The rest of the morning, till twelve, is to be spent in their labour. From twelve to two is allowed for dinner and rest; at two, they are to return to their work, and to work till six in summer, and till it is dark in winter. From that time till supper, part of the time is to be employed in learning to read; the rest, the children may play in the open air, or school-rooms.

Eight o'clock in the summer, and seven in the winter, are to be the hours of supper, and at nine for bed.



On Sundays, and other days appointed for public worship, they are to be instructed in the principles of religion and morality, to attend at chapel, to be taught the catechism used by the church of *England*, or heard to read such parts of the holy scripture, as are most suitable to their understanding.

On Saturdays in the afternoon, and on the afternoons of some public holidays, they may be allowed to divert themselves with such exercises as will increase their strength, activity, and hardiness; are never to play at games of chance, but are to be taught that it is base and effeminate; and some punishment of infamy is to be affixed to this offence.

The girls are to be kept in wards, entirely separate from the boys, to be dressed plain and neat, with numbers visible in some part of their cloathing, to rise at the same hours with the boys, to clean the house, make the beds, and do the household business till the hour of breakfast; after that to be employ'd in making linen or cloaths, or such other labour as is suitable to their age and strength, or in some useful manufactory.

The diet of the children of the hospital is to be plain and good of the sort, and to consist some days of meat, and others of roots or herbs, raised by the children's labour; their drink to be water, their bread coarse, and made of a different sort of corn, as wheat, rye, barley, pease, oats, &c.

Strong drink, tea, coffee, and tobacco are never to be permitted to be used by any child in the hospital, nor any butter allowed them.

For the easier disposal of the boys, an order may be obtained from the lords of the admiralty, to the captains of his majesty's ships, to take a certain number of boys, from time to time, according to the rate of the ships, and their proportion of men; and if the captain of every merchant ship, of a hundred tons, or upwards, was obliged (if required) to take one or more; it would greatly increase the number of seamen; and, the hospital keeping an account of them, the government, on any emergency, would be directed where to find them.

The governors will, by enquiry, find in what inland places boys are wanting for husbandry, and inform the committee thereof; and the girls are to be placed out, as household servants, or put out for a term of years, to be employ'd in the linen or other manufactory, as soon as possible, but not without due enquiry after the character of the persons who take 'em.

As it will be impossible for the hospital to contain the great number of children, which will be under its care, if properly encouraged; and, as the keeping of children in it near town will be much more expensive than at a distance from it, it will be extremely proper to send out little colonies of them; the boys to be employ'd and educated in the manner before-mentioned, under proper masters, at or near *Yarmouth, Lynn, Liverpool, Hull, &c.* and the girls to *Manchester, Nottingham, Braintree, Devizes, &c.* By which means, the good effects of the charity will be more visible, the money collected for their support more diffu-

(*Gent. Mag.* JUNE 1747.)

fed, and masters and mistresses will be more easily and readily supplied with children, than they would be if they were to send to *London*.

The children are to be discharged when they are claimed by their parents, or when they have attained the age appointed by act of parliament, or when the girls are married.

When any person shall claim a child, they are to leave a petition with the secretary, directed to the governors; and the petitioner attending at a day appointed, the house committee shall enquire what right they have to the child, what are their circumstances, whether they are able and willing to provide for the child, and what security they can give for that purpose, and what sum they can pay to the hospital, towards the expence it has been put to by the maintenance of the child; which committee shall report the same to the next general committee, with their opinion thereupon.

If the report is satisfactory to the general committee, they shall then, and not before, order the billet, or mark which was affixed to the child, to be opened, and the register searched, and if they find the child is living, may make an order to deliver the child to its parents or relations, which order is to be delivered, when they have complied with the terms required by the committee, but not previous thereto. Every person to whom a child is so deliver'd, is to provide cloathing for their child, in which it is to be dressed; and the cloathing of the hospital is to be left.

When any persons are discharged for having attained their age appointed for that purpose (*i. e.* 24 for males, and 21 for females, or when any of the girls shall be married, with the consent of the committee) the general committee, at their discretion, may give them cloaths, money, or necessaries, not exceeding the value of ten pounds. But as it is to be hoped, that the males and females will be able, at those years, to get an honest livelihood by their industry, this charity must be cautiously practised, except on marriage of the girls.

It seems reasonable to apply to the legislature, for an act to vest in the hospital the estate and effects of every person who has been brought up in the hospital, and not claimed, who shall die intestate, and without issue, and leaving no husband, or wife, them surviving: and that, in such cases, the ordinary be obliged to grant administration to such person as the hospital shall appoint. See a *Proposal for enlarging this Scheme*, p. 163.

NUMB. VII. Is a coin, sent for explanation by our correspondents.

Mr URBAN,

Since the literati have been pleased to approve of my attempt, I send you, in further prosecution of my charge against *Milton* (*See p. 82, 3, 4, 5.*) a few more passages, amongst innumerable others, from *Grotius*, with parallel ones from *Milton*, which the learned and judicious reader is desired seriously to con-

sider.

O O

sider. Not to repeat the two passages in the first act, *orcus sub pedibus tremit* (See p. 83 F) "*Hell trembled as he strode,*" and that entirely literal translation, *Better to reign in hell, &c.* I proceed to

ACT II. GROTIUS.

Age! si vacabit (scire nam perfectius
Quæ facta fuerint, ante me factum potes)
Narra petenti, quomodo, quoque ordine,
Tam magna numeris machina impleta est suis.

MILTON.

Deign to descend now lower, and relate
How first began this heaven, which we behold
Distant so high, with moving fires adorn'd,
Innumerable; and this which yields, or fills,
All space, the ambient air wideinterfus'd,
Embracing round this florid earth.—

GROTIUS.

Innominata quæque nominibus suis,
Libet vocare propriis vocabulis.

MILTON.

'Things by their names I call, tho' yet unnam'd.

GROTIUS. ACT. III.

Terrestris orbis rector! & princeps freti!
Cæli solique soboles! ætherium genus!
Adame! dextram liceat amplecti tuam.

MILTON.

Offspring of heaven and earth! and all earth's
lord!

GROTIUS. ACT. IV.

Quod illud animal, tramite obliquo means,
Ad me volutum flexili serpit viâ?
Sibila retorquet ora, setosum caput,
Trifidamque linguam vibrat: oculi ardent duo,
Carbunculorum luce certantes rubrâ.
Adrepta cervix surgit, & maculis nitet
Pectus superbis: coerulis picti notis
Sinuantur orbes: tortiles spiræ micant
Auri colore: lubricum longos sinus
Tendit vòumen: terga se in gyros plicant.
Nunc se reclinat flexile in collum caput,
Retroque spectat, quodque caudæ proximum
Nodatur agmen lumine adverso videt.
Quodcumq; tandem est propius huc ad me venit.
Pronos propinqua fundit anfractus viâ,
Lengosque tractus pedibus advolvitur meis.
Ad tollit ora: miror an queat & loqui.

MILTON.

So spake the enemy of mankind, inclos'd
In Serpent, inmate bad! and towards Eve
Address'd his way: not with indented wave,
Prone on the ground, as since; but on his rear
Circular base of rising folds, that tower'd
Fold above fold, a surging maze! his head
Crested aloft, and carbuncles his eyes:
With burnish'd neck of verdant gold, erect
Amidst his circling spires, that on the grass
Floated redundant: pleasing was his shape,
And lovely! —

GROTIUS.

——— Nata Deo! atque homine fata!
Regina mundi! Eademque interitus inscia!
Cunctis colenda! —

MILTON.

Daughter of God and man! immortal Eve!
Empress of this fair world! Resplendent Eve!
Sovereign of creatures! universal dame!

GROTIUS.

Rationis etenim omnino paritas exigit,
Ego bruta quando bestia evasi loquens,
Ex homine, qualis ante, te fieri Deam.

MILTON.

A That ye shall be as gods, since I as man,
In'ernal man, is but proportion meet:
I of brute, human; ye of human, gods.

GROTIUS. ACT. V.

Per sancta thalami sacra, per jus nominis
Quodcumque nostri: sive me natam vocas,
Ex te creatam: sive communi patre
Ortam, sororem: sive potius conjugem:
Cassam, oro, dulci luminis jubare tui
B Ne me relinquo: nunc tuo auxilio est opus,
Cum verso fors est. Unicum lapsæ mihi
Firmamen, unam spem gravi adflicta malo
Te mihi reserva, dum licet; mortalium

Ne tota soboles pereat unius nece: [gam?
Tibi nam relicta, quo vadam? aut ævum exi-

MILTON.

For sake me not thus, Adam! witness heaven!

What love sincere and reverence in my heart

C I bear thee, and unweeting have offended,
Unhappily deceiv'd. Thy suppliant
I beg and clasp thy knees: Bereave me not
(Whereon I live) thy gentle looks, thy aid,
Thy counsel in this uttermost distress,
My only strength and stay! Forlorn of thee,
Whither shall I betake me? Where subsist?

GROTIUS.

D Tu namque soli numini contrarius,
Minus es nocivus: ast ego nocentior,
(Adeoque misera magis, quippe miseriæ comes,
Origoque scelus est, lurida mater mali)
Deumque læsi scelere, teque, vir! simul.

MILTON.

——— On me exercise not

Thy hatred, for this misery befallen:

E On me already lost! me, than thyself
More miserable! Both have sinn'd, but thou
Against God only; I 'gainst God and thee.

GROTIUS.

Quod comedo, poto, gigno, diris subjacet,
Corporeque & animo penitus evasi miser.

MILTON.

Whate'er I eat, and drink, and shall beget,

F Is propagated curse! —

From these parallel places, I hope, it is abundantly plain, that *Milton* in composing his *Paradise Lost* had more assistance than is generally imagined, and, consequently, is not so much an original author as he has been hitherto universally reputed; I shall endeavour, God willing, to shew this still more fully hereafter.

I shall only remark further, that as the great Mr *Addison*, and Doctor *Bentley*, blame *Milton* for concluding his poem in so mournful a strain, the like conclusion in *Grotius*, which is quite proper in a tragedy, tho' not in an Epic poem, will convince the reader, that the great *English* poet was led into that error by treading too close on the heels of our young Latin tragedian.

SHIPS taken by the French and Spaniards, June 1746.

THE Grand Scipion (*See our last*) retaken by a Fr. privateer, and carry'd into Morlaix.

The Exmouth, Mould, from Carolina to Oporto, carry'd into Vigo.

The Albania privateer of Dover, taken by a Fr. privateer, in sight of that port.

The Charming Peggy, Moreton, from Perth for London, carry'd into Dunkirk.

The Hibernia, Ryan, from London for Boston; and the Rose, Wigmore, from Dover for Portsmouth, both carry'd into Calais.

The Anne, Jarwerine, from Jersey for Newfoundland, carry'd into St Maloes.

The Charming Peggy, Iron, from Carolina for Bristol; a vessel with pilchards, and another with butter, corn, &c. carry'd by a privateer into Bilbao.

The Sterling Castle, Woolcomb, from Portsmouth to Lisbon, with bale goods, car. into Galicia.

The Katherine, Adams, from Newfoundland, last fr. Falmouth for Lond. car. to Havre de Grace.

The Rachel, Douglas, from Berwick for Hamburgh, ransom'd for 320*l*.

The Eleanor and Sarah, Sands, from Lynn to Norway, ransom'd for 300*l*.

The Charming Jenny, Eltringham, from Drontheim for Lynn, tak. by a Fr. priv. and ransom'd.

The Dolly, Pullen, from Dartmouth, taken by the St Barbara priv. and ransom'd for 300*l*.

A vessel of Falmouth, name unknown; taken by the said privateer.

The Mary, Anderson, from London for Barbadoes, car. by a Fr. priv. into Martinico.

The Phoenix, Clerk, from Montserrat for London, carry'd into Guadaloupe.

The Molly, Glegg, arriv'd at Antigua from Liverpool, taken and ransom'd for 600*l*.

The Sarah, Morris, from Falmouth for Barbadoes and Antigua, tak. by the Barbara pr. of Bilbao.

The John Galley, Croftthwait, from Philadelphia for S. Carolina, car. into St Augustine.

The Ellen and Margaret, Read, from Inverness for London, taken and ransom'd for 270*l*.

The Sarah, Pigeon, from Lymington for Yarmouth, taken by a French priv. and ransom'd.

The Boston Merchant, Bruce, from Boston for London; the Gordon, Allen, and another ship, both from Virginia, with 720 hogheads of tobacco, all 3 taken by a large Dunkirk priv. and carry'd into Bergen in Norway.

A Coaster, Seymour; the sloop Mary, Hutchinson, from Providence to New York, both taken off the bar of Carolina, by a French privateer.

A ship, Capt. Tomlinson of Lancaster, taken off the Orkneys, by a French priv. and ransom'd for 95*l*. He fell in afterwards, with another French privateer, who soon dismiss'd him after producing his ransomer's bill.

The Sarah and Elizabeth, Dove, from Carolina for Holland, carry'd into Brest.

The Dove Frigate, Williams, from Scotland for the Baltic, carry'd into Dunkirk.

The , Rulre, from Norway for England, taken on the coast of Norway.

The Edward and Mary, Young, from Gottenbourg for N. Berwick; the Porto Bello, Sharpe, from Ipswich for Rotterdam; the Margaret, Randall, from Bergen for Kirkwall; and the Rickie, from Norway for Frazerbourg, all taken on the North coast, by Fr. priv. and ransom'd.

The Margaret and Anne, Simmers, from Hamburgh; the Dobson, Herne; and the Hasleten, both from Ipswich for Rotterdam, all 3 taken by Fr. priv. to the Northward, and ransom'd, the Dobson for 180*l*. the Hasleten for 300*l*.

The Hope, Lamb, from Dublin for Barbadoes, carry'd into Martinico.

The Mermaid, Crips, from Norway for London; the Katherine, , from Philadelphia for Londonderry; the , Wright, from Gottenburgh for Scotland; and a brigantine from Milford for Yarmouth, all taken off the Naze, a promontory of Norway, by French privateers and ransom'd; the Mermaid for 175*l*.

The True Love, , from Norway for Londonderry, taken off Lewis island by a Fr. pr.

Bergen, June 2. The French are daily sending in prizes. There lie here two from Boston, with about 2000 barrels of tar, and one with Dutch goods; the Pretty Peggy of Frazerburgh and 4 more are in the river, two of them from Virginia with tobacco, one with iron and deals, and the 4th either from Hudson's Bay or Capé Breton, with furs and skins.

The Indian Queen, Reed, from St Kitts for London, car. into Porto Rico.

The Spy priv. of Bristol, Capt. Burford, carry'd by a French priv. of 26 guns into Morlaix.

A ship, Capt. Wardroper, for Gottenburgh, taken and ransom'd for 250*l*.

The D. of Cumberland priv. Capt. Coombes of Bristol, chasing a vessel, struck on a rock on the French coast, 109 of her men were brought to Falmouth, by the Charming Nancy priv. of Jersey. The captain and remainder got on shore in France; he would have blown up his ship, but was prevented by 2 French men of war.

The John and Mary, Slingsby Shelden, taken off the Naze, by the Marshal de Saxe, a French prix. of 24 12 and 9 pounders, and 350 men, and ransom'd for 250*l*.

The Blandenburg, Lookerman, from Virginia for Liverpool, with 473 hogheads of tobacco, carry'd into Bilbao.

The , Meredith, from Carolina to London, carry'd into France.

The Ogden, Tristram of Liverpool, from Africa for Jamaica, taken by a Spanish priv. off the East end of Jamaica, after a gallant resistance, which so irritated the Spaniards that on boarding her they killed all both whites and blacks, during which the ship sunk, and all on board, except one man, 5 boys, and 9 negroes perish'd.

A flag of truce arriv'd at Rhé Island, from Martinico, with 26 captains of ships, taken by the French, and advises that 18 ships had been lately carry'd into that island; among them are the Char-

Charming Peggy, Hodge ; the Anne, Killihelly, both for St Kitts ; the Expedition, Mayler ; the Endeavour, Carrol, for Barbadoes, all from Cork, with provisions ; the , Ellingwood ; the , Hammet, from Salem ; the , Welden from N. England ; the , Mac Cloud, from Issue Cape, all for Barbadoes ; the , Rupe, from Philadelphia for Antigua ; the , Redman, from Philadelphia for the W. Indies ; and the , Mims, from Barbadoes for N. America.

SHIPS taken by the English, June 1747.

THE Dove, , from Montserrat ; the Bella, Foster, from Liverpool for Tortola ; the St Paul, from London for Virginia ; the Fortune, Moodie, from Cork for St Kitts ; the Eleanor, Pennell, from Oporto for Topsham ; the Britannia, Purchas, from Lisbon for Bristol ; the St Philip, from Tingmouth for Newfoundland ; the Dragon, Drewitt, from Dublin for Antigua ; the Industry, from Bristol for the isle of May ; the Expedition from North Bergen for Hull ; all re-taken.

Two French transports taken, and 2 sunk out of 10 designed for Genoa.

The Concord, a Fr. letter of marque ship, from Bayonne for Martinico, taken by the Kent man of war ; she had 1200 *l.* insur'd upon her in Bristol.

A large Dutch ship, with naval stores for Cadiz, taken by the Kent and Hampton Court.

The Jane and Catherine, Van Holm, from Cadiz for Dunkirk, taken by the Hound sloop.

The Comarice, Clavire, from Bayonne for Hamburg, brought by a priv. into Dover.

The St Barbara priv. of Bilboa, 16 guns, and 140 men, taken by the D. of Cumberland priv. Capt. Combes of Bristol, and brought into Falmouth.

A French privateer of 12 guns and 40 men, taken by the Hazard sloop of war.

The Adventure privateer of St Maloes, of 10 car. 12 swivel guns, and men, taken by the Surprise ; both these privateers sent into Plymouth.

The Three Sisters of E. Friessland, from Port L'Orient, sent by the Swan sloop into Portsmouth.

The Flivighton and Egepten, Asten, from Hamburg for Roan, sent by the same into Dover.

The Passpartous privateer of Granville, of 10 guns and 79 men ; and

The Basque priv. of Bayonne, of 2 car. 6 swivel guns, and 81 men, both taken by the Portland man of war, Capt. Stevens, and brought into Plymouth.

The Lafine, a small Fr. pr. of 4 guns, and 15 men, brought by the Duke William pr. to Dover.

The Revenge priv. of Granville, of 22 guns, 9 pounders, and 230 men, taken by the Maidstone man of war, Capt. Kepple, and brought into Portsmouth ; he retook also 4 prizes from the privateer. *Gaz.* She had on board 50 ransomers.

The Charron priv. of Dunkirk, 10 car. 10 swivel guns and 85 men, taken by the Fortune sloop, Capt. Jekyll, and brought into Yarmouth ; there were four more privateers in her company, which escaped. *Gazette.*

A small Fr. pr. 4 swivels, and 18 men, brought by the Surprise man of war into Weymouth.

Another with 4 swivels and 16 men, brought into Dover by the Cholmley cutter, belonging to the custom house, with 4 fishing boats of Hastings taken by her.

The Pr. William, Gislekins, from Port Louis for Hambourg, br. by the Prosperous pr. to Dover.

The L'Huitre (Oyster) priv. of Cherburgh, 2 car. 10 swivel guns, and 32 men, sent by the Vulture sloop of war into Weymouth. *Gazette.*

A small privateer, brought by the Eagle privateer into Dover.

A Fr. ship and a brig, belonging to the fleet of M. de la Jonquiere, and laden with warlike stores, taken by the Shoreham, Capt. Cosby, of Anson's Squadron, and car. to Lisbon. *Gaz.*

The Mary Galley, Nariex, of Amsterdam ; from Marseilles for St Valery, brought by the Swallow privateer of Rye into Dover.

The Maria, Berkhort, of Rotterdam, from Port Louis for Hambourg, brought by the Duke William privateer into Dover.

The Sea Horse, Kaas, sent by the Sandwich privateer into Falmouth.

The Virgin Mary, , from St Jean de Luz for Audierne, sent by the Duke of Cumberland privateer, Capt. Maugier, into Dartmouth.

Two Dutch ships, from Bourdeaux for Roan, br. by the Guernsey pr. Capt. Perchard to Falmouth.

A French ship outward bound taken by the same privateer.

The Lady Clara, for Roan ; and the Roan merchant for Dunkirk, taken by the Dover priv.

A Fr. shallop of 2 car. 8 swivel guns, and 50 men, brought to Spithead by the Flamborough.

A French ship of 20 guns from Martinico, and a French cutter with dispatches on board taken by the Kent man of war, off Cape Ortugall.

The Mary Anne, a Fr. priv. 6 car. guns, 8 swivels, and 80 men, taken by the Jamaica sloop.

An Advice boat, for Chebuctow, with an account that M. Jonquiere was coming thither with a squadron, taken by the Mermaid sloop of war, Capt. Gayton.

The Princess of Brasil, Gonzalos, from Amsterdam to St Sebastian's, brought into Dover by the Greyhound man of war.

A French ship, laden with wheat, carry'd by the London and Garland priv. into the Madeiras.

The Hope of Amsterdam, from Riga to Brest, with hemp, brought by the Garland priv. of Bristol, Capt. Harly, into Falmouth.

The Louisa Ulrica, Beagh, from Hamburg with bale goods for Malaga, sent by the K. George and Prince of Orange privateers into Dover.

BEAUTY, an ODE.

BEAUTY, of celestial frame,
Smiling still, and still the same,
Ever fresh and blooming found,
Decks the wide creation round.

Let the quick aspiring eye
View her in the spangl'd sky,
View her when by night she plays,
Silver'd o'er with CYNTHIA's rays;

See, in rosy garments drest,
How she beautifies the East,
And, on purple pinions born,
Smiles auspicious on the morn.

View her in her ev'ry grace,
Painting earth's extended face,
Flow'ry meads, and silver rills,
Humble vales, and haughty hills.

When the winds are lull'd asleep,
View her on the azure deep:
When the sunny sky is clear,
See her charms in heav'n appear.

See her, in a summer's day,
Fann'd by zephyrs, frisk and play;
From each grove her songsters hear,
Warbling raptures to the ear.

View'd in nature's mighty whole,
Jove himself, the quick'ning soul,
Charms below, around, above,
Raise our wonder, and our love.

But if all her charms you'd see
Join'd in one epitome;
If you'd gaze on ev'ry grace,
View a lovely female face:

There you'll find, and there alone,
Beauty smiling on her throne;
There her brightest glories shine,
All collected, all divine.

Tell me, youth, and tell me true,
Can you there her graces view?
Proof against them can you prove?
View, and yet forbear to love?

Love you must, but tell me more,
Can you view, and not adore?
Soon you'll feel the pleasing smart,
Gently thrilling thro' your heart.

While the sweet infection flies,
Swift as light'ning, from her eyes,
Mixing anguish with your joy,
She shall all your thoughts employ.

Hager to promote your bliss,
You shall long to snatch a kiss,
Snatch a kiss, and something still,
All your wishes to fulfil.

While you bless the gentle flame,
Pleas'd you'll own the passion came,
Nor of ocean, earth, or air,
But of Beauty's queen the FAIR.

Edinburgh, May 16, 1747. FLORIO.

To Mr _____, _____ of Bristol.

By a L A D Y.

IN am'rous shades, the live-long day,
Where turtles bill, and lambskins play,
Give me, to pass my time;
Free from dull business and debate,
And free from fops and bauds of state,
To link my thoughts in rhyme.

My brows with rosy chaplets bind,
In Fancy's mazy grove reclin'd:
Let all her visions shine,
By turns while various beauties fire
My soul with elegant desire,
For somewhat all divine.

Then say, shou'd Love, enchanting theme!
The matron's talk, the virgin's dream,
My softest thoughts employ?
I'll bless the god-head that inspires
My soul with nature's pure desires,
Improv'd with friendship's joy.

With lillies crown'd, behold! the dear,
The lov'd and honour'd swain draws near,
Whose face his heart displays;
That He! whose stock of heav'nly truth,
Joyn'd to the bloom of sportive youth,
Our sex with wonder praise.

He! whose chaste eyes no loose desire
Betray, yet spirit, sense and fire,
In all their glances shine.
Who, careful of his health and fame,
Subjects to no inglorious flame
A heart I pant to joyn.

See where he comes, the lovely swain!
And with his presence awes the plain!
By me the charmer sits;
On him I fix my haughty eye,
And scorn the world while he is by,
Fools! pedants! fops! and wits!

Where by this cherub am I led?
Sure to the paths, immortals tread,
Illumin'd by his ray!
Seraphic love, like gold refin'd,
Sublimes, and leaves all dross behind,
And shines with endless day.

Bristol, May 4.

HONORIA.

Translation of the Distich from Ovid, p. 240.

IF beauty, like his own, must Phaon move,
In vain a Goddess sues for Phaon's love.

R. L.

Another Attempt.

IF none but she, whose face will love impart,
Thy heart can win, no she can win thy heart.

RUSTICUS.

ANOTHER.

IF no nymph, Phaon, but with equal charms,
Thy arms must fill, no nymph must fill thy
arms.

FIRE,

FIRE, WATER, WOMEN.

Vander Bruin *revers'd*. By a LADY.

FIRE, water, women, are man's ruin,
Says that old doating, *Dutchman*,
BRUIN:†

But what phlegmatic humour bred
Such frantic notions in his head?
Ascribing thus life's baleful woes
To causes whence each blessing flows.

Fire! the blest genial light of day,
Pure in itself without allay;
Reliever of the burthen'd earth,
To pregnant nature giving birth.

Gold by its power is brighter made,
And takes fresh lustre from its aid;
The human savage this improves,
And warms and softens till he loves:

Who could endure the biting pain
Of tardy *Saturn's* frigid reign,
Did this kind element not cheer,
And sooth the rigour of the year?

But when an haughty tyrant grown
It aims to rule beyond its throne,
Its rival—Water, like a sage,
Repels the torrent of its rage.

Thee, crystal flood! thee, purling stream!
How oft the poet's chosen theme!

You slake the lab'rer's parching thirst,
When by hot *Cancer's* influence curst;
His glowing breast in you he laves,
And cools in your refreshing waves:

Youth's goddess, *Hebe*! calls for thee,
Meet social of her darling tea;
Composer too of nuptial strife,
Restoring peace to man and wife;

Sir Knight thy blest effects admir'd,
And prov'd the good by thee inspir'd.†

For Woman next I plead, old *Van*,
Woman! thy life! thy soul! O man.
In *Ed'n* plac'd, yet wretched state!

Till heav'n in pity form'd a mate;
Tho' lair the gift, of all bestow'd,
Thy primal, and thy chiefest good,

In ev'ry grace and beauty dress'd,
To win, and charm a social breast.

Then, sage minheer, this truth confess,
That hence springs human happiness;

That Fire, and Water, and the Fair
Are claimants both of thanks and care:
And not by fate as evils sent,

But life's kind aids and blessings meant,
BIDDY BELLAIR.

† See *Prior's* Poems.

† Alluding to a story, in the *Tatler*, of the
good effects of a lady's holding cold water in her
mouth.

ANSWER to the RIDDLE, p. 244.

IN your last Magazine, th' ænigmatist *Sphinx*
Has no *Oed'pus* puzzled, whatever she thinks;
For her low home-spun lines, in bad rhyme tagg'd
together,

Plainly shew she was cobbling a piece of SHOE-
LEATHER.

W. C. E.

Answer'd also by T. Haywood, and J. Simms.

To the Memory of the Rev. Dr B——.

IN lov'd retirement, blest'd with learned ease,
Thy guide was Virtue, and thy path was
Peace:

But ah! how swift our choicest pleasures fly!
To-day the roses bloom, to-morrow die.
Soon was thy tender consort snatch'd away!
And then (for whom alone you wish'd to stay)
That duteous * daughter—late thy joy and pride,

“Who never gave thee sorrow till she dy'd!—
Those gentle eye-lids clos'd—you gaz'd no more
On earth, your darling treasure gone before.

By frequent thought on death, prepar'd to go
To those calm regions which are free from woe,
Fearless you shot th' amazing gulf,†—alone;
In life serene, in death without a groan.

Perhaps, in pity to thy mournful pray'r,
Some guardian angel, sent to heal thy care,
With gentler hand thy soul to heav'n remov'd,
There to enjoy the company you lov'd.

* See Vol. XI. p. 156.

† He died in his chair, suddenly and alone.
His end (like his life and natural temper) seems
to have been remarkably quiet and serene.

A S O N G.

WHilst zephyr gently swells the sail,
And odours breath in every gale,
Observe, my fair, how smooth the stream,
How mild the sun's reflected beam,
What various objects we descry,
What pleasing scenes amuse the eye.

In fortune's bark let others sail,
Deluded by the flatt'ring gale,
Or fondly seek the distant shore,
To grasp the rich *Peruvian* ore:
Nor wealth, nor fame should me beguile,
Oh! would my fair *Belinda* smile.

Wou'd she some tender pity show,
The wand'ring streams shou'd cease to flow,
The fish no more in waters glide,
Nor ships the swelling waves divide,
Nor northward shou'd the needle move,
If e'er my heart forget to love. D.

A S O N G.

NOT the soft sighs of vernal gales,
The fragrance of the flow'ry vales,
The murmurs of the crystal rill,
The vocal grove, the verdant hill;
Not all their charms, tho' all unite,
Can touch my bosom with delight.

Not all the gems on *India's* shore,
Not all *Peru's* unbounded store,
Not all the pow'r, nor all the fame
That heroes, kings, or poets claim,
Nor knowledge, which the learn'd approve,
To form one wish my soul can move.

Yet nature's charms allure my eyes,
And knowledge, wealth and fame I prize;
Fame, wealth and knowledge I obtain,
Nor seek I nature's charms in vain:
In lovely *Stella* all combine,
And, lovely *Stella*! thou art mine.

A PASTORAL DIALOGUE.

CÆLIA.

TOO partial, *Damon*, are thy lays,
In *Chloe's* and *Amelia's* praise;
See! am not I as young?
Am I less soft, less gay, less fair?
Have I not lips, and eyes, and hair?
Then, *Damon*, O! the truth declare!
Why have not I been sung?

DAMON.

The nymphs you hate, the nymphs you
scorn,

With rival wreaths my brows adorn:
'Tis this awakes my lyre.

They tend my lambkins, and rejoice
To see me move, to hear my voice:
Like theirs were lovely *Cælia's* choice,
Her presence would inspire.

CÆLIA.

Suppose each morning I should twine
A garland, for no brows but thine,
Shall I be then supreme!

If I sit by thee ev'ry day,
To hear thee sing, to see thee play;
Then say, O *Damon*, prithee say,
Shall *Cælia* be thy theme?

DAMON.

Amelia then, tho' heav'nly bright,
Nor *Chloe*, fair as rising light,
With *Cælia* shall contend;
I'll praise thy wit, thy shape, thy mien;
Thy charms shall speak thee Beauty's queen;
In thee *Diana* shall be seen,
And every nymph shall bend.

Occasioned by the Censure of an Old Fellow
viewing some ANTIC HABITS.

'H A! cries a cynic (with a frown)
'Hence comes this groupe of
whims to town?

'At what great period of her reign
'Did *Folly*, queen of all the vain,
'To shew the mind's extreme disease,
'Produce such antic things as these?—
'Or, void of ornament as use,
'Were they some taylor's wild produce,
'When *Luna* rul'd his pregnant brain,
'And *Monro* bled and purg'd in vain?

Your censure spare, dear monsieur *Chien*!
To *Age* and *Dulness* vent your spleen;
Life was bestow'd to be enjoy'd,
(Poor *Chien* perhaps *Intemperance* cloy'd)
But know, these habits, tho' they seem
Offspring uncouth of sprightly *whim*,
When join'd by *friendship*, *love*, and *wine*,
Can make *delight* unclouded shine;
To *laughter* gay excite the *fair*,
Swell the fond soul, and banish *care*,
In one bright moment raise to view
More joys than *cynics* ever knew.
If this be folly, grant, ye Gods!
Wisdom and I be still at odds!

To me *love*, *friendship*, *wine*, dispense,
And keep dull *apathy* from hence.
Oh! plague me not with stoic frost,
Till all the pow'r of bliss is lost!
Till *Lucia*, *Colin*, charm no more,
And *Time* proclaims that *Jack's* threescore;

Besides, in favour of disguise,
Know most mankind are *walking lies*.
Must I example give?—the *priest*,
Whose foibles one would hope the least,
Too oft attempts, in *crape*, to hide
His darling vices, *lux'ry*, *pride*.—
With wig so vast, and face so grave,
See *Galen's* son, tho' bred to save,
Distressing others, self-distress'd,
A *dunce*, or *atheist*, when undress'd.
The *templar*, under sable *gown*,
Conceals the *rake*, who spoils the town:
Simplicity itself a veil,
See *quakers* cheat where *jesuits* fail;
And specious masks are worn by *cits*,
Which int'rest paints, and cunning fits.
Perhaps 'tis dang'rous here to say
What *purple* covers ev'ry day;
Or shew the diff'rent *knaves* and *asses*,
Rang'd in their due degrees and classes:
Why shou'd I break the gen'ral rule
To stand the butt of ev'ry fool?
Let this suffice—and I admit,
Deception's charge myself must hit,
Who seem the wretch I disapprove,
Of *'bus'ness talk*, but *think* of *love*.

The POWER of BEAUTY.

The second Ode of Anacreon translated into
English literally.

Nature gives all creatures arms,
Faithful guards from hostile harms;
Jaws the lion brood defend,
Horrid jaws that wide distend!
Horns the bull, resitless force!
Solid hoofs, the vig'rous horse;
Nimble feet, the fearful hare;
Wings to fly, the birds of air;
Fins to swim, the watry kind;
Man, the virtues of the mind.
Nature, lavishing her store,
What for woman had she more?
Helpless woman! *Tabè fair*;
Beauty fell to woman's share;
Beauty, that nor wants, nor fears
Swords, or flames, or shields, or spears.
Beauty stronger aid affords,
Stronger far than flames or swords:
Stronger far than swords or shields,
Man himself to Beauty yields.

Translation of the Epigram on Marcus, p. 194.

WHILE, Marcus, with show of much reading and
thinking, [sinking,
You teach how the dead were preserved from
'Twixt you and a mummy this diff'rence I see,
In that is no pepper, no salt is in thee. R. L.

COCK-FIGHTING.

WHere* *Dudston's* walks with vary'd beauty shine,
And some are pleas'd with bowling, some the wine,
Behold a gen'rous train of Cocks repair,
To vie for glory in the toils of war;
Each hero burns to conquer or to die:
What mighty hearts in little bosoms lie!

Come, *Hogarth*, thou whose art can best declare,
What forms, what features human passions wear,
Come, with a painter's philosophic sight,
Survey the circling judges of the fight. [heart
Touch'd with the sport of death, while ev'ry
Springs to the changing face, exert thy art;
Mix with the smiles of Cruelty at pain
Whate'er looks anxious in the lust of gain;
And say, can ought that's gen'rous, just or kind,
Beneath this aspect, lurk within the mind?
Is lust of blood or treasure vice in all,
Abhorr'd alike on whomsoever it fall?
Are mighty states, and gamblers still the same?
And war itself a cock-fight, and a game?
Are sieges, battles, triumphs, little things;
And armies only the game-cocks of kings?
Which fight, in *Freedom's* cause, still blindly bold,
Bye-battles only, and the main for gold?

The crested bird, whose voice awakes the morn,
Whose plumage streaks of radiant gold adorn,
Proud of his birth, on fair *Salopia's* plain,
Stalks round, and scowls defiance and disdain.
Not fiercer looks the proud *Helvetians* wear,
Tho' thunder slumbers in the arms they bear:
Nor *Tbracia's* fiercer sons, a warlike race!
Display more prowess, or more martial grace.
But, lo! another comes, renown'd for might,
Renown'd for courage, and provokes the fight.
Yet what, alas! avails his furious mien,
His ruddy neck, and breast of varied green?
Soon thro' his brain the foe's bright weapon flies,
Eternal darkness shades his swimming eyes;
Prostrate he falls, and quiv'ring spins the ground,
While life indignant issues from the wound.
Unhappy hero, had thy humbler life
Deny'd thee fame by deeds of martial strife,
Still hadst thou crow'd, for future pleasures
spar'd,

Th' exulting monarch of a farmer's yard.

Like fate, alas! too soon th' illustrious prove,
The great by hatred fall, the fair by love;
The wise, the good, can scarce preserve a name,
Expung'd by envy from the rolls of fame.
Peace and oblivion still thro' life secure,
In friendly glooms, the simple, homely, poor.
And who would wish to bask in glory's ray,
To buy with peace the laurel or the bay?
What tho' the wreath defy the light'ning's fire,
The bard and hero in the storm expire.
Be rest and innocence my humbler lot,
Scarce known thro' life, and after death forgot.

* *A gentleman's seat, about a mile from Birmingham, fitted up for the reception of company, in imitation of Vaux-hall Gardens.*

Extract from HONOUR. A SATIRE.

By Mr WHITEHEAD

SAY, what's nobility, ye gilded train!
Does nature give it, or can guilt sustain?
Blooms the form fairer, if the birth be high;
Or takes the vital stream a richer dye?

What! tho' a long patrician line ye claim,
Are noble souls entail'd upon a name?
Anstis may ermine out the lordly earth,
Virtue's the herald that proclaims its worth.—
Vice levels all, however high or low;
And all the difference but consists in show.
Who asks alms, or supplicates a place,
Alike is beggar, tho' in rags or lace:
Alike his country's scandal and its curse,
Who vends a vote, or who purloins a purse:
Thy gamblers, *Bridewell*, and St *J**s's* bites,
The rooks of *Mordington's*, and sharks at *White's*.
—Honour's a mistress all mankind pursue;
Yet most mistake the false one, for the true:
Lur'd by the trappings, dazzled by the paint,
We worship oft the idol for the saint.
Court'd by all, by few the fair is won,
Those lose who seek her, and those gain who shun:
Naked she flies to merit in distress,
And leaves to courts the garnish of her dress.

The million'd merchant seeks her in his gold;
In schools the pedant, and in camps the bold:
The courtier views her, with admiring eyes,
Flutter in ribbons, or in titles rise;—
By various ways, all woo the modest maid;
Yet lose the substance, grasping at the shade.

Who, smiling, sees not with what various strife,
Man blindly runs the giddy maze of life?
To the same end, still diff'rent means employs,
This builds a church, a temple that destroys;
Both anxious to obtain a deathless name,
Yet erring, both mistake report for fame.

Report, tho' vulture-like the name it bear,
Drags but the carrion carcass thro' the air;
While fame, Joye's nobler bird, superior flies,
And, soaring, mounts the mortal to the skies.

Advice to my Fellow Sufferers; the late One-Horse-Chaise-Men, on the present Election.

YE, who late loll'd in easy chaise and one,
And now must walk, or ride *Old Grey* or *Dun*,
Enquire, when wheels were tax'd (to mend your
fate)

What patriots, spokesmen were in the debate.
And get this act, a promise to revoke,
Or put into each spokesman's wheel a spoke.

RUSTICUS.

On the Admirals ANSON and WARREN.

Earth's scanty bounds the *Macedon* deplor'd;
And wept in silence o'er his useless sword;
One world was all that *Greece* subdu'd of yore,
For *Britain*, *Anson* shall discover more;
While *Warren*, chief for equal worth renown'd,
Shall conquer all the worlds by *Anson* found.

The IMPATIENT LOVER.

Haste! ye dull hours, to bring the promis'd
day,
When *Jove* shall envy *Damon* *Celia's* charms,
And sighing deem the treasure thrown away
That brib'd inferior *Danae* to his arms.

Drive faster, *Phæbus*! urge the fiery steed,
Or leave once more to *Phaeton* the rein;
Let the bold snipling risque the world for speed,
Small is the hazard to the prize I gain.

AMORET.

Historical Chronicle, June 1747.

TUESDAY 2.



THE *East India* company received a packet over land from *India*, with letters from *Bassora* of Feb. 5. advising that 4 of the *French* men of war, (See p. 188) were gone to the isle of *Bourbon*, and others to *Pondicherry* to refit; but as they had received no stores from *France*, 'twas thought they could attempt nothing further against the *English* settlements; the governor of *Bombay* was under no apprehension from them, having taken in to pay a great body of the natives; that the *English* colours were flying at *Madras*, on Oct. 29; but whether the *English* governor had ransom'd the place, or the *French* had put them out to deceive the *English* was not known.

E. of *Sandwich* arrived from *Breda*.

WEDNESDAY 3.

Was a violent storm of thunder and rain, by which the bridge on the *Arundel*, at *Midhurst* in *Sussex*, was carry'd away, the church and churchyard were overflow'd some feet deep, several sheep were drowned, and a man attending them killed with the lightning, as was a grocer in *Arundel*.

THURSDAY 4.

Admiral *Warren* in the *St George*, 90 guns, with the *Devonshire*, *Yarmouth*, *Defiance*, *Nottingham*, *Bristol*, *Ambuscade*, *Falcon* sloop, and *Vulcan* fireship, sail'd from *St Helens* on a cruize to intercept the *French Domingo* fleet.

FRIDAY 5.

At the court of Common Pleas was try'd a cause between Miss *David* of *Castle-yard*, *Holborn*, plaintiff, and the Rev. Dr *Wilson*, prebendary of *Worcester*, canon of *Lincoln*, and vicar of *Newark upon Trent*, defendant. The action was laid for 10,000*l.* on a breach of a promise of marriage, when, after a trial of almost a day, the jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff, with 7000*l.* damages.—It was proved by several witnesses and letters, that the Dr had frequently promised to marry her, and prevailed on her to promise him: That they both had declared the same publicly in a solemn manner: And that he afterwards having deny'd his making such promise, and the lady having refused the addresses of a gentleman on account of her engagement, and being liable to the law, if she married another, this action was brought, to justify her reputation.

(Gent. Mag. JUNE 1747.)

Ended the sessions at the *Old Bailey*, when Sam. *Hurlock*, for the barbarous murder of *John Pitts*, his bedfellow, by giving him while in bed 13 wounds with a cutlass, two whereof cut thro' his liver, and a third pierced his heart; *John Cook* for a highway robbery; *Rich. Ascraft*, the first smuggler convicted on the late act; *Elizabeth Dennis*, and *John Riley*, for a street robbery, received sentence of death.

SATURDAY 6.

Admiral *Warren* passed by *Plymouth*, and was joined by the *Edinburgh*, *Monmouth*, *Windsor*, *Pembroke*, *Gloucester*, *Portland*, *Faulkland*, and *Viper* sloop.

ORDER against SMUGGLERS.

In consequence of a report of the attorney and solicitor general, wherein they give their opinion, 'that all his majesty's subjects; civil and military, magistrates, officers, and private persons; have, by law, without any express warrant for that purpose, authority to seize and apprehend any persons assembled, armed, and acting in such manner as described in the laws against smuggling, and bring them before a magistrate, who may commit them to prison; and in the seizing, apprehending, securing, and committing them to prison, may repel force with force, and justify any violence or hostilities which may be necessary to suppress and subdue them, or bring them to justice:—His majesty in council has been pleased to require and command all officers, both civil and military, to use their utmost force in support of the laws, and suppressing, subduing, and bringing all such offenders to justice.'

MONDAY 15.

Being the anniversary of the proclamation of his majesty's accession was observed as a high festival at *Kensington*.

Came an account that 555 Highlanders had surrender'd with their arms to the governor of *Fort William*, and voluntarily taken the oaths to his majesty.

WEDNESDAY 17.

His majesty went to the house of peers, passed the bills depending, and made a most gracious speech (S. p. 273-5) after which the parliament was prorogued to July 9.

H *Henry Simms*, commonly called gentleman *Harry* (See p. 102) *John Hudson* for felony, *John Exelby* for a burglary, *John Pigeon* (See p. 45) and *Mary Allen*, for

P P

for shoplifting, were executed at Tyburn. *Anne Boswell*, convicted of murdering her husband, *John Bruce* for stealing a mare, *Martha Paine* for stealing a silver watch, and *Sarah Lowther* for forging seamen's wills, were order'd for transportation; the last for life.

THURSDAY 18.

By the King, A PROCLAMATION.
For dissolving this present Parliament, and declaring the calling of another.

G E O R G E R.

WHereas we have thought fit, by and with the advice of our privy council, to dissolve this present parliament, which now stands prorogued to Thursday the ninth day of July next; we do for that end publish this our royal proclamation; and do hereby dissolve the said parliament accordingly: and the lords spiritual and temporal, and the knights, citizens and burgessees, and the commissioners for shires and burghs of the house of commons, are discharged from their meeting and attendance on Thursday the said ninth day of July next. And we being desirous and resolved, as soon as may be, to meet our people, and have their advice in parliament, do hereby make known to all our loving subjects, our royal will and pleasure to call a new parliament; and do hereby further declare, that, with the advice of our privy council, we have this day given order to our chancellor of Great Britain, to issue out writs in due form, for calling a new parliament; which writs are to bear teste on Monday the 22d day of this instant June, and to be returnable on Thursday the 13th day of August next.

Given at our court at Kensington, the 18th day of June, 1747, in the 21st year of our reign.

G O D save the K I N G.

His majesty in council was pleased to order the convocation of the clergy to be dissolved, and new writs to be issued for electing another, to bear date June 26, and be returned August 19.

A proclamation was also issued, commanding all the peers of Scotland to assemble at Holy-rood-house, Edinburgh, on Aug. 1 next, to choose 16 peers to serve in the ensuing parliament.

On this occasion a ministerial writer observes that no precedent is to be found of a parliament being abridg'd of its duration, and yet dismissed with praises and thanks.——The late king's administration thought it not safe, even in peace, to have a new election in the year after a rebellion, but prolonged the parliament beyond its due term; now, after a more dangerous rebellion, and during a war with France and Spain, his majesty has thought fit to shorten the term one whole year, and order a new election: So noble a confidence hath been in the affections of his people. (See Books, Art. 36.)——The Craftsman has this remark, 'They are sown in corruption and dishonour, may they be raised in incorruption and glory!' An order of council, concerning the dis-

temper among the horned cattle (comprising the former orders (see p. 100, 198.) and to take place July 1.) any 4 justices or commissioners of the land tax, are authorised to prohibit the holding of fairs for the sale of cattle within their divisions, if they shall see reason; of which public notice is to be given.——All hay, &c. which infected cattle have breathed upon, and all straw, litter, &c. which they have touch'd, is ordered to be burnt; and all persons who have attended such cattle are forbidden to go to sound cattle in the same cloaths; the houses, &c. where they have stood are to be cleaned with vinegar and water, and wet gunpowder, pitch, tar or brimstone burnt therein, and no fresh cattle introduced till after 2 months; and to gather up the dung of infected cattle, and bury the same deep under ground.——That, for encouraging the owners to comply with this order, they are to be allowed half the value, not exceeding 40s. for each cow, &c. and 10s. for the hide and horns; and not exceeding 10s. for each calf.

Another proclamation requires all ships which arrive from Santa Cruz, and other parts in West Barbary, where the plague now rages, to perform quarantine; those bound to the Thames and Medway, at Standgate Creek, and those bound to other ports, at such places as shall be appointed by the officers of the customs.

SATURDAY 20.

All the rebel prisoners, who had been evidences, were discharged from the custody of messengers, and money given to each to bear his charges home.

Were discharg'd out of custody, pursuant to his majesty's act of grace, *John Gordon of Glenbucket, Esq;* *Chiffelham, James Drummond, James Davison, Rob. Bruce and Peter Pattison*; Gordon had 10 guineas given him, and the other 5 guineas each, and a pass for Scotland.—Twelve others were discharg'd, and had three guineas each given them.

MONDAY 22.

Harvey, a smuggler of Suffolk, was try'd at the King's Bench on several issues, and for not surrendering according to the proclamation. He was found guilty of the smuggling, but acquitted of the felony incurr'd by not surrendering, the proclamation not having been regularly affix'd and proclaim'd.

WEDNESDAY 24.

Was held a general court of the E. India company, when their accounts were settled, and it appear'd that their loss by the French taking Madras, &c. amounted only to 180,000*l.* and a motion was made that no ransom, &c. be agreed to by the directors without the consent of the general court.—Their ship *Northampton*, was at Bencoolen.

At a court of Hustings held for election of sheriffs for London and Middlesex, *Crisp Gascoyne* and *Edward Da-*

Davis, *Esqrs*, and *Aldermen*, were chosen by a great majority.

New England, May 16. Three transports from *Rhode Island*, with 400 men on board, for the intended expedition against *St John's Island*, the taking of which would more and more straiten the commerce between *Old France* and *Canada* (See our map Feb. last year) were lost near *Chebuotow*.

The money taken by Admiral *Anson*, is to be coined with the word *Finisterre*.

SUNDAY 28.

An express arrived from *Plymouth*, with advice, that a brigantine, from *San Domingo*, was arrived there, which was taken by the *Kent* and *Lyon* men of war, part of adm. *Warren's* fleet, who had taken 14 of the *French* fleet, and was in chase of the remainder, who were under convoy of four men of war.

P.S. 'Tis said, that 30 are taken in all, 14 are arrived at Spithead.

LIMA, the capital of *Peru* in the *Spanish West Indies*, was in October last, ruin'd by an earthquake, which lasted about 3 minutes, 1500 souls were lost, 74 churches, 14 monasteries, and 15 hospitals, besides some thousands of houses were bury'd in the ruins, and the jewels and vessels of gold and silver lost amount, it is said, to 300 millions of piasters. The town of *Callao*, a sea-port within two leagues of that city was swallow'd up by the sea, and the hurricane was so violent, that several vessels which rode at anchor were afterwards found on dry land several leagues up the country. The sea has filled up the place where the town stood, which was the best port in *Peru*, and all the inhabitants, between 6 and 7000, perished, except about 200 sailors and fishermen, who were thrown upon land with their vessels. The loss of the king of *Spain* is irreparable, both in regard to the settlement, and the vast treasure laid up there during the war, which was not to be brought to *Europe* till after a peace.

—*Lima* had been twice before almost destroyed by earthquakes, first in 1586, and last in October 1687. The latter of these shocks was so dreadful, that *Waser*, who felt it 150 leagues at sea, affirms, that it frightened the whole ship's company, who thought they had struck upon a rock, and were convinced of the contrary only by founding. The water was mixed with sand, tho' no bottom could be found; and the ships on the coast were driven some leagues over the land, as in this last earthquake.

—This city was built by *Pizarro*, the

conqueror of *Peru*, in 1534. It stood 12. 30. S. L. was surrounded with a wall, fortified with bastions, and very populous. The plain around it is fruitful in corn, wine, oil, sugar, flax, and fruits. It was about four miles in length, and near two in breadth; had a square, with piazzas in the centre, where all the principal streets were terminated, and the palaces of the vice-roy and the archbishop, with all the public offices, were situated.

Extract of a Letter from Yarmouth.

WE have a very remarkable story from *Rotterdam*, where the *Fanny* galley, Capt. *Blakely*, arrived on the 18th. The captain had been chased 11 hours by a large *French* privateer, and his vessel being a prime sailor, he did not make the best of his way, but kept at a safe distance; and by this means, she drawing little water, decoy'd the privateer upon the flats, where he beat to pieces on the sands. The *French* made all the signals of distress, but Capt. *Blakely*, having only 9 hands, and seeing two boats put off, one very large and full of men, he did not go to their relief.—But the large boat sinking with all the men, and there appearing in the other only 11 men and 2 women, he lay by, and let them come up to the galley; when, to his great surprize, he saw his own wife, who had been taken 4 days before in a collyer bound to *Rotterdam*, where she was going to meet him. She said she had been very civilly used by the *French* captain, who ran one of his men thro' for offering to take her cloak. The privateer had 14 carriage and 20 swivel guns, and 105 men, who all perished except the 11, among whom were the captain and 2 lieutenants, and boatswain.

TUESDAY 30.

In a late bloody action on the 22d, (see p. 258-9,) the duke of *Cumberland*, 'tis reported, cut off the hand of a *Fr.* dragoon who was going to shoot him.—The *Westminster Journalist* May 30, wish'd our brave duke and all his countrymen up to their chins in the canal of *St James's Park*.

Mr URBAN,

June 1, 1747.

THE author of the letter in your Magazine for May, sign'd *William Smith*, is egregiously imposed upon; for 'tis well known, that *Paul Dudley*, Esq; never acted in any judicial capacity in *Connecticut*, but is chief justice of the province where he has always resided, and has been long married to a daughter of the late Gov. *WINTHROP*, by whom he never had any children.

As they are of very good families, and he is one of the first rank in the country, 'tis pity their names should be ignorantly or wantonly used in support of a fictitious speech.

The scurrilous description of the customs of you 11 persons, if in use at all, is among the very lowest sort of people only.

Yours, &c. L. AMERICANUS.

Persons excepted by Name out of the King's General Pardon.

Earl of Traquair,	Cole M'Donald of Barisdale,
Earl of Kellie,	
Earl of Clancarty,	Gregor M'Gregor,
Sir James Steuart, Bt.	Malcolm M'Leod, of
Sir John Douglas, Bt.	Rafa, [Seyan,
Sir Jam. Harrington, Bt.	Archibald Menzies of
Sir James Campbell, Bt.	Gilberd Menzies, jun.
Sir Wm Dunbar, Bt.	of Pitfoddles,
Sir Alex. Bannerman, Bt.	Thomas Mercer mer-
Archibald Steuart, late	chant in Aberdeen,
provost of Edinburgh,	Wm Moir of Lonemay,
Peter Barry, M. D.	Ja. Moir of Stonywood,
Th. Blair of Glasclune,	Oeneas M'Donald, late
Alexander Blair, writer	banker at Paris,
in Edinburgh,	James M'Donald, bro-
Peter Byers of Tonlay,	ther to M'Donald of
Ja. Carnegie of Boysack	Kinloch Moidart,
Cha. Cumming of Kin-	Jn Murray, late clerk
nimond, [Pitully,	of 3 customs at Alloa.
Wm Cumming, jun. of	Donald M'Donald of
Roderick Shishholm,	Inveroy,
Alexander Cameron of	John M'Donald, sen.
Dungallon, [haldie,	of Glengary,
Wm Drummond of Ba-	Alexander M'Donald of
William Drummond of	Glenco, [carnock,
Callendar,	Rob. Murray of Glen-
James Frazer of Foyers,	Thomas Ogilvie of East
Simon Frazer of Avochna-	Mill, [Acheries,
naclay,	Alexander Ogilvie of
John Frazer,	Tho. Ogilvie of Coul,
M'Gelispick,	merchant in Dundee,
Hugh Frazer, son to A-	Jn Riddle of Grange,
lex. Frazer of Leat Clan	David Robertson of
James Farquharson of	Easter Bleaton,
Balmurral,	George Robertson of
John Fullerton, jun. of	Faskelly, [Blairfetty,
Dudwick,	James Robertson of
John Dow Frazer,	Alexander Robertson of
Jn Frazer of Browich,	Strouan,
steward to Ld Lovat.	Duncan Robertson of
Tho Frazer of Gortuleg,	Drummachean,
Al. Garioch of Margie,	Donald Smith merchant
Ar. Gordon of Carnoufie	in Aberdeen,
Geo. Gordon of Hawhed	David Smith of Inve-
Jn Gordon of Abachie,	ramsay,
Ja. Gordon of Gobardie,	Daniel Spalding of Ash-
Francis Gordon of Mill	entually,
of Kincardine,	James Stirling of Craig
Robert Gordon, jun. of	Barnett,
Logie,	Charles Stuart of Bal-
James Gordon of Glas-	lachallan, [nachin,
terum, [rick,	David Stuart of Kyn-
Robert Graham of Gar-	Robert Stuart of Killi-
Patrick Grant of Glen-	harry,
morison,	John Turner, jun. of
John Graham of Kil-	Turner Hall,
mardinny, [side,	Alexander Thomson of
David Hunter of Burnt-	Fechfield, [town,
Jn Halden of Lanrick,	David Tulloch of Bug-
Alex. Halden his son,	Wm Vaughan, jun. of
Andrew Hay, jun. of	Courtfield, in the
Ramus,	county of Monmouth,
Alex. Irwine of Drum,	Andrew Wauchop of
George Kelly,	Nidrie, Esq;
James Levistonne, late	Alexander White, jun.
postmaster of Falkirk,	of Adlehill.

A LIST of BIRTHS for the Year 1747.

JUNE 5. **W**IFE of Rich. Penn, Esq; a proprietor of *Pensilvania*, deliver'd of a son.

Wife of Mr Cole of *Kent-street*, *Southwark*, — of 3 boys, christen'd the same day *Abraham*, *Isaac* and *Jacob*.

13. (N. S.) Q. of *Sicily*, — of a prince filed Duke of *Calabria*.

A LIST of MARRIAGES for the Year 1747.

May 30. *John Honeywood*, Esq; marry'd to Mrs *Warren*, widow of *Wm Ball Warren*, Esq; worth 3000 l. per Ann.

JUNE 4. *Rob. Tunstall*, Esq; of *Brentford*, — to a daughter of *Arthur Walter*, Esq; mercer in *Ludgate-street*, 3000 l.

Rob. Davies of *Denbighshire*, Esq; — to the eldest sister of Sir *Nic. Bayly* of *Anglesea*.

5. *Rev. Dr Middleton*, author of the life of *Cicero*, — to Mrs *Wilkins*.

Mr *Fox*, money scrivener in *Bishops-gate-street*, — to Widow *Drinkwater*, 20,000 l.

12. Mr *Pell*, surgeon in *Well-close-square*, — to Widow *Wilson* of *Whitechapell*, 7000 l.

Rich. Cox, Esq; of *Bartlett's Buildings*, Esq; — to a sister of Sir *Wm Codrington*, Bart.

Sir *Edw. Smith*, Bart, of *Hill Hall*, *Effex*, — to Miss *Salmon* of *St Albans*.

13. (N.S.) The princess *Maria Josepha*, 3d daughter to his *Polish* majesty, — to the Elector of *Bavaria*.

23. *Barnaby Backwell*, Esq; banker in *Fleet-street*, — to Miss *Gordon* of *Charter-house-square*.

John Gainsborough of *Sudbury*, Esq; — to the eldest daughter of *Ed. English* of *Braintree*.

A LIST of DEATHS for the Year 1747.

May 29. *Fra. Dickens*, Esq; counsellor at law, in *Lincoln's Inn*.

30. *Cha. Colbourn*, Esq; late a director of the *East India* company.

31. *John Hedworth* of *Chester-le-street*, in the county of *Durham*, Esq; aged 65, of a violent colic in his coach, near *Leicester*, as he was returning from *Bath*. He was so well esteem'd in his county, that he had represented it in parliament ever since the year 1713, without any attempt to change him. He left a great estate to his two daughters, the eldest marry'd to Sir *Rich. Hylton* of *Hylton Castle*.

JUNE 1. *T. Millinger Hudson* Esq; of *Kent*. *Geo. Covenal*, Esq; of *Surrey*, aged 87.

2. Mr *North*, solicitor of the King's mint, and one of the under sheriffs of *London*, a person of an amiable character.

Mr *Muilment*, the famous dancer.

3. (N. S.) Prince *Christian*, son to their majesties of *Denmark*.

4. Sir *Sam. Newman*, Bart. in *Old Palace Yard*, dying a bachelor, the title is extinct.

Hen. Kealy of *Scholes*, *Yorksh.* Esq; aged 97.

8. Ld *Vise. Middleton* of *Ireland*; succeeded by an only son, by a sister of late E. of *Effex*.

9. Miss *Kerridge*, only daughter of *Rich. Kerridge* of *Shelley Hall*, *Suffolk*, Esq;

12. Lieut. *Cha. Avery*, aged 81.

13. *Wm Taylor*, Esq; page of the back-stairs

airs to Q. Anne, K. George I. and his majesty.
Pierce Butler, Esq; merchant of *London*.
Mr Siffen, mathematical instrument maker.
 15. *Sam. Ongley*, Esq; member for *Bedford*.
 16. At *Dublin* upon a journey, *Mr Rich. Sunderland*, colourman of *London*, a trader of strict honour, and a disinterested friend.
 17. *John Edwards Freeman*, Esq; of a fractur'd skull by a fall from his horse on *Enfield Chace*.
 19. *Pb. Salisbury* of *Lincolnshire*, Esq;
 23. Justice *Jones* of *Shadwell*, *Middlesex*.
Marshal Montagu of *Shepley*, *Yorksh.* Esq;

A LIST of PROMOTIONS for the Year 1746.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Whiteball, THE king has been pleased to constitute and appoint the Rt Hon. *James Ld Tyravoley*, Lieut. Gen. of his majesty's forces, to be governor of the island of *Minorca*, and the town and garrison of *Port Mahon*, in the room of the E. of *Stair*, dec.

The king has been pleased to constitute *Stratford Eyre*, Esq; Capt. in Col. *Batereau's* Reg. to be governor of the town and port of *Galloway* in the kingdom of *Ireland*, in room of Lieut. Col. *John Wynne*, dec.

Whiteball, June 13. The king has been pleased to grant the dignity of a Baron of the kingdom of *Great Britain* unto *Geo. Anson*, Esq; of *Soberton* in the county of *Southampton*, by the name, stile and title of *Ld Anson*, Baron of *Soberton* in the said county.

Whiteball, June 23. *Welbore Ellis*, Esq; appointed one of the Lords of the Admiralty, in room of

Geo. Grenville, Esq;—one of the Lords of the Treasury, [in room of the E. of *Middlesex*.]

Sir Fra. Eyles, Bt,—one of the commissioners of the Navy, [in room of *T. Revel*, Esq;]

John Selwin, sen. Esq; the office of paymaster of his majesty's marine regiments, in room of *Sir Cha. H. Williams*. See Vol. KVI. p. 586-7]

Rt Hon. *Ld Ilchester*, with *Sir Philip Meadows*, Knt. comptroller of the accounts of his majesty's army, [in room of *Ld Visc. Middleton*, dec.]

June 27. The king has been pleased to grant unto *Sir Jacob Bouverie*, of *Longford* in the County of *Wilts*, Bt, the dignities of a Baron and Visc. of the kingdom of *Great Britain*, by the name, stile and title of *Ld Longford*, Baron *Longford* in the county of *Wilts*, and Visc. *Folkestone* of *Folkestone*, *Kent*.

— To *Sir Hen. Liddel* of *Ravensworth Castle* in the county of *Durham*, Bart. the dignity of a Baron of this kingdom by the name, stile and title of *Lord Ravensworth*, Baron of *Ravensworth* in the said county.

— To *Ant. Duncombe* of *Barford*, Esq; the dignity of a Baron of this kingdom, by the name, stile and title of *Ld Feversham*, Baron of *Downton* in the said county.

From other Papers.

John Stewart, Esq; appointed Lt Col. and *Cha. Leslie*, and *John Young*, Esqrs,—Majors in *Ld Drumlanrig's* regiment.

Arch. Grant, and *Rob. Gordon*, Esqrs,—Capts of 2 independent companies to be rais'd in the Highlands.

Capt. *Christie* of *Frampton's* Reg.—Capt. in the 3d Reg. of guards.

Ralph Burton,—Major; and *Flower Mocher* and *Geo. Wilbrabam*, Esqrs,—Capts in the 2d troop of H. Gren. Guards.

Dr Clifffen,—physician to the army, in room of *Dr Lawson*, dec.

Tho. Waites, Esq;—secretary to the lords justices of *Ireland*, in room of *John Potter*, Esq; resign'd.

Capt. *Cockburn* (Adm. *Lestock's* Capt. in the expedition to *Britany*)—Capt. of the *Dispaatch*, 44 guns.

Lieut. *Midwinter*, who commanded the *Defiance*, after the death of Capt. *Grenville*,—Capt. of the *Weazle* sloop for his gallant behaviour, in room of

Barrington,—Capt. of the *Bellona*, a French privateer.

Capt. *Gwynn*,—commander of the *Soleil*, late a French privateer.

Capt. *Winchcomb*,—of the Ps *Mary*.

Capt. *Obrian*,—of the *Swift* sloop.

Capt. *Bentley*, Admiral *Anson's* Capt. in the *Pr. George*.—Capt. of the *Defiance*.

Capt. *Beard*,—commander of the *Rainbow*, a new ship, 40 guns.

Counsellor *Legge*, Baron of the Exchequer, in room of *Baron Reynolds*, dec.

Commodore *Long*,—a commissioner of the victualling office, in room of *Tho. Brereton*, Esq; who resign'd in order to be elected member for *Liverpool*.

Hen. Banks, late member for *Corf-Castle*, and *Sidney Stafford Smith*, judge of the *Marshalsea* court, Esqrs, called to be of the king's counsel at law.

Rt Hon. Countess of *Yarmouth*, has a grant under the great seal of a pension of 4000 l. per An. on the *Irish* revenue.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS
 conferr'd on the following Rev. Gentlemen.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

THE king has been pleased to grant unto *Paul Forrester*, D.D. the place and dignity of a canonry or prebend of the cathedral church of *Christ*, in the University of *Oxford*, void by the death of *Dr Peter Foulkes*.

From the other Papers.

Rev. Mr *Peter Dawson*, fellow of *Oriel* college, *Oxon*, presented rector of *St Magdalen*, *Chester*, 200 l. per An.

Mr *Isaac Oldfield*,—rector of *Hatton*, *Derbyshire*, 250 l. per An.

Mr *Walter Sedgwick*,—rector of *Sitton Beach*, *Oxfordshire*, 200 l. per An.

Mr *James Butler*, fellow of *Corpus Christi* college,—of *Melton*, *Hampshire*, 320 l. per An.

ALTERATIONS in the List of Parliament.

Place | Elected | in room of
Bridport, — *Grenville*, Capt. *Grenville*, d.

The new Elections in our next.

TURKEY and the Northern Crowns.

THE imperial minister has signed a treaty with those of the porte for the renewing and rendering perpetual the treaty of *Belgrade*; the treaties also between *Russia* and the porte have been lately renewed; so that peace seems settled between the three empires.—

From *Petersburg* we are told, that the grand chancellor had declared in form to the resident of the states general, that 30,000 of the empress's troops were ready to march into the service of the allies, as soon as application should be made for that purpose to her imperial majesty.—We have nothing material from *Sweden* but the conviction and sentence of Dr *Blackwell*, an *English* physician, who, after various kinds of tortures, has confessed some schemes in which he was concern'd both with natives and foreigners, for which the royal commission have found him guilty of high treason in plotting to overturn the constitution of the kingdom, and reverse the order of succession, and sentenced him to be broke alive on the wheel, his heart and bowels to be pulled out and burnt, his body quartered, and his head fix'd upon a pole.—By the subsidy treaty of 1738, *France* was to pay *Sweden* annually 900,000 livres; the same is renew'd for 10 years longer, and a defensive treaty is signed between *Sweden* and *Prussia*.

I T A L Y.

The military operations in this country are push'd with much vigour on both sides; the *Austrians* have redoubled their efforts for the reduction of *Genoa*, and the *French* have made all possible advances for the relief of that important place. On May 20, N.S. the *Austrians*, after three hours resistance took the important post of the *Capucins* near *Besethetta*. The next day the D. de *Boufflers* at the head of all the regular troops, peasants, burghers and domestics, made a general sally, and attacking the besiegers with the utmost fury, drove them from the post, and all the redoubts belonging to it; but the *Austrians* rallying, and receiving reinforcements from gen. *Schulemberg* who visited every post in person, bravely recover'd all they had lost, and after an obstinate fight of 4 hours, pushed them into the town with the loss of 600 men killed, among them the marquis *du Fay*, a *French* colonel, and the marquis *Grimaldi*, a noble *Genoese*, taken prisoner. On the 28th the *Genoese* garrison of the castle of *Massone*, consisting of 173 men, and 13 officers,

among them marquis *Doria*, and M. *Sauli*, surrender'd at discretion. This good success led the way to the taking of *Bisagno*, the eastern suburb of *Genoa* on the 13th instant, in which the general, who has given the highest proofs of his courage and conduct in this expedition, making a feint to attack *St Peter d' Arena*, and so drawing the troops and attention of the enemy that way, attacked *Bisagno* with 15,000 men in 3 columns; the first posts occupy'd by the *Genoese* were carry'd without noise or blood, but 1500 regular troops under the *Spanish* major gen. *Tabin* made a gallant resistance, but most of them were killed or taken. By this advantage way was made for the *English* squadron to come close to the shore, and all succours by sea effectually prevented. And letters from *Francfort* advise, that on the 17th the *Austrians* carry'd *St Peter d' Arena*, and took in it 40 cannon and 20 mortars, with which having begun to bombard the city, a capitulation was demanded, and hostages exchanged for that purpose. Gen. *Wentworth*, it is said, had put adm. *Medley* under arrest for misconduct.

On the other side, marshal *Belleisle* after retaking the isles of *St Margaret* and *St Honorat*, the garrison of about 500 men surrendering prisoners of war, pass'd the *Var*, and took possession of *Nice* without resistance. *Montalban* held out but a day, *Villafranca* not a week, the garrison of about 500 men being made prisoners of war. The *French* then advanced to *Ventimiglia*, where the *Austrians* seem'd resolved to make a stand, but they abandon'd that place also, leaving a small garrison in the castle, and retired towards *Final* and *Savona*, where it is probable the marshal will find sufficient obstructions, to prevent his relieving *Genoa*.

AUSTRIAN LOW COUNTRIES.

The *French* have employ'd during most part of this month 20,000 men in digging a canal from *Mechlin* to *Louvain*, to be filled with the waters of the river *Dyle*; a work which will not only promote the commerce but the security of those defenceless towns, while they shall pursue their scheme of laying siege to *Maestricht*, the vigilance of the D. of *Cumberland*, who has been indefatigable in attending their motions, in order to preserve so important a place, which has been in possession of the *Dutch* near a century, has at length drawn on an action; of which see an account by authority, p. 258-9.

EACH DAY'S Price of STOCKS in JUNE 1747.

BILL of Mortality from
May 26. to June 23.

	BANK	E.-India	South Sea	South Sea	Ann. old	Ann. new	4per Cent.	B. 1746.	4per Cent.	B. 1747.	3per Cent.	India Bon.	B. Cir. pr.	Lottery	Tickets	L. s. d.	I. s. d.	Wind at Deal.	W. at St. John's G. West	Barometer	Ther.
29	126 1/2	153a 2 1/2	103	103	99 1/4	100 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	96 3/8	96 3/8	86 1/4	18sa 19	6 15 0	10 1 0	10 1 0	10 1 0	10 1 0	S. W.	S. W.	30,5	37
30	126 1/2	153a 2 1/2	103	103	99 1/4	100 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	96 3/8	96 3/8	86 1/4	18sa 16	6 15 0	10 1 0	10 1 0	10 1 0	10 1 0	S. W.	S. W.	30	38
31	Sunday																	S. W.	N. E.		
1	126 1/2	153a 2 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	99 1/4	100 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	96 3/8	96 3/8	86 1/4	18sa 19	6 15 0	10 1 0	10 1 0	10 1 0	10 1 0	S. W.	S. W.	29,7	45
2	126 1/2	153a 2 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	99 1/4	100 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	96 3/8	96 3/8	86 1/4	18sa 16	6 15 0	10 1 0	10 1 0	10 1 0	10 1 0	S. S. W.	S. W.	29,7	44
3	126 1/2	154a 1 5/4	102 1/2	102 1/2	99 1/4	100 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	96 3/8	96 3/8	86 1/4	17sa 18	6 15 0	10 1 0	10 1 0	10 1 0	10 1 0	S. W.	S. W.	29,75	43
4	126 1/2	154a 1 5/4	102 1/2	102 1/2	99 1/4	100 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	96 3/8	96 3/8	86 1/4	19sa 20	6 15 0	10 1 0	10 1 0	10 1 0	10 1 0	S. S. W.	W. by S.	29,7	45
5	126 1/2	154a 1 5/4	102 1/2	102 1/2	99 1/4	100 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	96 3/8	96 3/8	86 1/4	20sa 19	6 15 0	10 1 0	10 1 0	10 1 0	10 1 0	S. E.	S. S. W.	29,8	39
6	126 1/2	154a 1 5/4	102 1/2	102 1/2	99 1/4	100 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	96 3/8	96 3/8	86 1/4	19sa 20	7 0 0	10 1 0	10 1 0	10 1 0	10 1 0	South	E. S. E.	29,75	37
7	Sunday																	South	South		
8	126 1/2	153	102 1/2	102 1/2	99 1/4	100 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	96 3/8	96 3/8	86 1/4	19sa 20	7 0 0	10 1 0	10 1 0	10 1 0	10 1 0	N. E.	N. E.	29,9	38
9	126 1/2	153	102 1/2	102 1/2	99 1/4	100 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	96 3/8	96 3/8	86 1/4	20sa 21	7 0 0	9 18	9 18	9 18	9 18	S. W.	S. W.	29,95	38
10	126 1/2	154a 3 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	99 1/4	100 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	96 3/8	96 3/8	86 1/4	20sa 21	7 2 6	9 19	9 19	9 19	9 19	W. S. W.	W. by S.	30,1	38
11	126 1/2	153 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	99 1/4	100 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	96 3/8	96 3/8	86 1/4	20sa 21	7 2 6	9 19	9 19	9 19	9 19	Eaft	Eaft	30,2	28
12	126	153 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	99 1/4	100 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	96 3/8	96 3/8	86 1/4	20sa 19	7 2 6	9 19	9 19	9 19	9 19	E. N. E.	Eaft	30,1	28
13	126	153 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	99 1/4	100 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	96 3/8	96 3/8	86 1/4	19sa 18	7 2 6	9 18	9 18	9 18	9 18	S. E.	E. S. E.	30	29
14	Sunday																	S. W.	E. S. E.		
15	126a 1/4	153 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	99 1/4	100 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	96 3/8	96 3/8	86 1/4	18s	7 2 6	9 18	9 18	9 18	9 18	N. by E.	N. N. E.	29,9	37
16	126 1/4	154	103	103	98 3/4	99 1/2	97 3/4	97 3/4	96 3/8	96 3/8	86 1/4	18s	7 2 6	9 18	9 18	9 18	9 18	N. N. E.	N. N. E.	29,9	38
17	126	153 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	99 1/4	100 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	96 3/8	96 3/8	86 1/4	18sa 19	7 2 6	9 16	9 16	9 16	9 16	E. N. E.	N. E.	30	41
18	125 1/2	153 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	99 1/4	100 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	96 3/8	96 3/8	86 1/4	17sa 16	7 2 6	9 19	9 19	9 19	9 19	N. by E.	N. by E.	30	45
19	125 1/2	153 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	99 1/4	100 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	96 3/8	96 3/8	86 1/4	17sa 18	7 2 6	9 19	9 19	9 19	9 19	N. by E.	N. by E.	29,85	45
20	125 1/2	153 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	99 1/4	100 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	96 3/8	96 3/8	86 1/4	18s	7 2 6	9 19	9 19	9 19	9 19	N. N. E.	N. E.	29,9	46
21	Sunday																	N. W.	West		
22	125 1/2	154	102 1/2	102 1/2	98 3/4	99 1/2	97 3/4	97 3/4	96 3/8	96 3/8	86 1/4	17sa 18	7 5 0	9 19	9 19	9 19	9 19	N. W. by W	N. by E.	30,1	41
23	125 1/2	154	102 1/2	102 1/2	98 3/4	99 1/2	97 3/4	97 3/4	96 3/8	96 3/8	86 1/4	16sa 17	7 5 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	S. E.	S. W.	30,05	39
24	125 1/2	154	102 1/2	102 1/2	98 3/4	99 1/2	97 3/4	97 3/4	96 3/8	96 3/8	86 1/4	17sa 19	7 5 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	S. W. by W	West	29,9	38,5
25	125 1/2	155	102 1/2	102 1/2	98 3/4	99 1/2	97 3/4	97 3/4	96 3/8	96 3/8	86 1/4	17sa 18	7 5 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	South	S. W.	29,45	39
26	125 1/2	155	102 1/2	102 1/2	98 3/4	99 1/2	97 3/4	97 3/4	96 3/8	96 3/8	86 1/4	19sa 17	7 2 6	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	S. W.	West	29,65	39
27	125 1/2	155 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	98 3/4	99 1/2	97 3/4	97 3/4	96 3/8	96 3/8	86 1/4	17sa 19	7 2 6	9 19	9 19	9 19	9 19	S. W.	West	29,75	39
28	Sunday																		West		

Wheat Peck Loaf is. 8d.
Wheat 26 to 27s. per qr
Barley 10s. to 13s. per qr
Oats 8s. to 11s. per qr
Hops 3d. 4s. to 4d. 12s. h.

Wind at Deal June 28. South.

India Stock transfer books shut
June 23, open July 21, and pay
the dividend July 28.

Prices of Goods.	F. Brandy	Rum Jam.	Rice, Carol.	Alloes, Bar	Beeswax, Eng.	N. Eng.	Sugar, Jamaica	Leew. Isles	Ginger, white	Coffee, E. Ind.	Martinico	Cotton,	Turkey	Cardamoms	Camphire	Cochineal	Pepper	Pimento	Salt Petre
29	8	0	0	0	6	6	1	1	4	12	10	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0
30	8	0	0	0	6	6	1	1	4	10	10	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	0
31	8	0	0	0	6	6	1	1	4	10	10	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	0
1	8	0	0	0	6	6	1	1	4	10	10	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	0
2	8	0	0	0	6	6	1	1	4	10	10	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	0
3	8	0	0	0	6	6	1	1	4	10	10	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	0
4	8	0	0	0	6	6	1	1	4	10	10	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	0
5	8	0	0	0	6	6	1	1	4	10	10	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	0
6	8	0	0	0	6	6	1	1	4	10	10	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	0
7	8	0	0	0	6	6	1	1	4	10	10	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	0
8	8	0	0	0	6	6	1	1	4	10	10	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	0
9	8	0	0	0	6	6	1	1	4	10	10	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	0
10	8	0	0	0	6	6	1	1	4	10	10	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	0
11	8	0	0	0	6	6	1	1	4	10	10	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	0
12	8	0	0	0	6	6	1	1	4	10	10	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	0
13	8	0	0	0	6	6	1	1	4	10	10	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	0
14	8	0	0	0	6	6	1	1	4	10	10	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	0
15	8	0	0	0	6	6	1	1	4	10	10	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	0
16	8	0	0	0	6	6	1	1	4	10	10	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	0
17	8	0	0	0	6	6	1	1	4	10	10	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	0
18	8	0	0	0	6	6	1	1	4	10	10	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	0
19	8	0	0	0	6	6	1	1	4	10	10	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	0
20	8	0	0	0	6	6	1	1	4	10	10	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	0
21	8	0	0	0	6	6	1	1	4	10	10	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	0
22	8	0	0	0	6	6	1	1	4	10	10	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	0
23	8	0	0	0	6	6	1	1	4	10	10	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	0
24	8	0	0	0	6	6	1	1	4	10	10	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	0
25	8	0	0	0	6	6	1	1	4	10	10	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	0
26	8	0	0	0	6	6	1	1	4	10	10	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	0
27	8	0	0	0	6	6	1	1	4	10	10	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	0
28	8	0	0	0	6	6	1	1	4	10	10	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	0

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47. — before the lord mayor, on the same occasion. By *W. Gibbon, M. A.* *Bathurst.*

48. *The extent and limits of subjection due to princes*:—By a country clergyman, on *Jan.* 30. *Pemberton.*

49. *Spiritual worship the religion of the law and the gospel*:—At a visitation at *Nor.* *thampton.* By *Tho. Hartley, M. A.* *Whiston.*

50. *The nature and necessity of regeneration*:—At *St Bartholomew the Great, London.* By *R. T. Bateman.* *Lewis.*

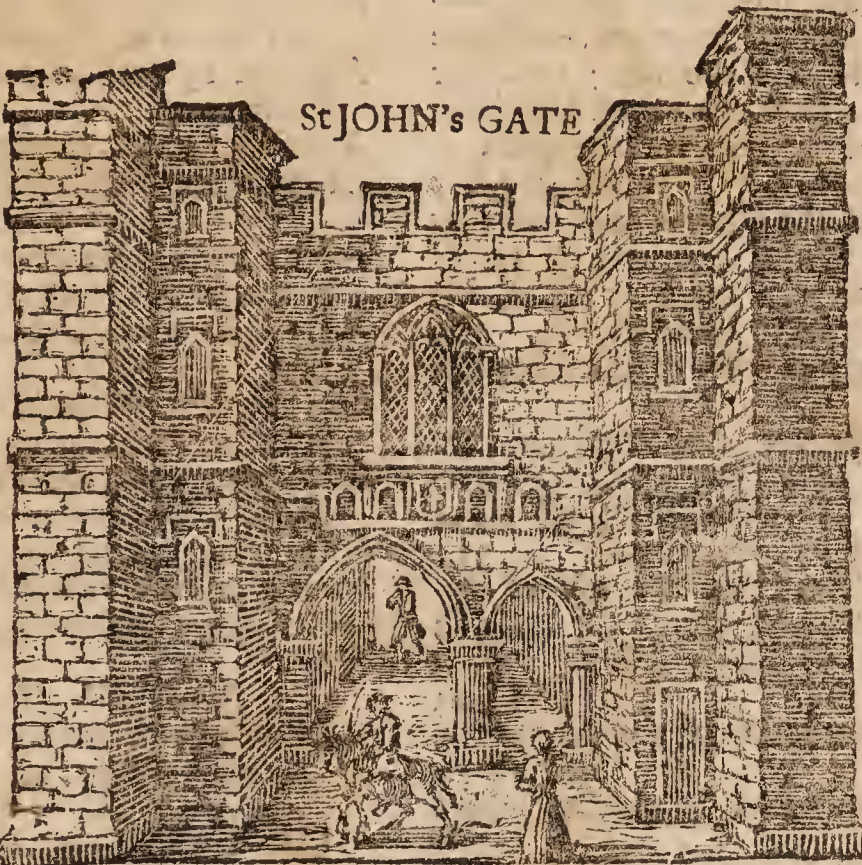
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For JULY 1747.

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

LONDON: Printed by E. CAVE, jun. at St John's Gate.

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Sworn foe to the dread thunderer I come,
Driv'n from my native heav'n, an exile scorn'd.

N.B. The liberty taken by some cunning booksellers of unstitching the Gentleman's Magazines which pass thro' their hands, and stitching in them other titles, and advertisements, (tho' a stale trick) makes a declaration necessary, that we have no concern in any other monthly book.



T H E
Gentleman's Magazine,
For JULY 1747.

A LIST of the COUNTIES, BOROUGHs, &c. with the Mem-
bers returned for the ensuing Parliament.

The Members not in last Parliament are in this *Italic Character*.

[The Figure before the Names, shews for how many Parliaments they have been elected. 1. and figures after the Names signifies that such were in the last Parliament chosen for the Place so number'd, being according to the Pages of the *Parliamentary Register*, which contains 24 Parliaments.

Those in the small Character with Figures of the Poll shew the Opposition.
(See Polls at last Election in Magazine for May 1741.)

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| 1 Abingdon, Berks.
<i>John Morton</i> | 11 Ashburton, Devonsh.
2 John Arscot
4 John Harris | 21 Berwick:
3 Lord Visc. Barrington
3 Thomas Watson |
| 2 Agmondesham, Bucks.
3 Sir Henry Marshal, Kt
2 Wm Drake | 12 Aylesbury, Bucks.
4 Earl of Inchiquin, l. 45
2 Edw. Willes, l. 216 | 22 Beverley, Yorksh.
5 Charles Pelham
<i>Sir Wm Codrington, Bt</i> |
| 3 St Albans, Hertfordsh.
2 James West
<i>Sir Peter Thompson</i> | 13 Banbury, Oxfordsh.
2 John Willes
14 Barnstaple, Devonsh.
4 Henry Rolle
<i>Thomas Benson</i> | 23 Bewdley, Worcester-sh.
4 Wm Bowles |
| 4 Aldborough, Suffolk.
<i>Wm Windham</i>
<i>Philip Fonnereau</i> | 15 Bath, Somersetsh.
4 Gen. Geo. Wade
<i>Robert Henly</i> | 24 Bishops castle, Salop.
<i>Samuel Child</i>
<i>John Robinson Lytton</i> |
| 5 Aldborough, Yorksh.
3 Andrew Wilkinon
2 Nathaniel Newnham | 16 Beaumaris, Wales.
4 Lord Visc. Bulkeley | 25 Blechingly, Surrey.
3 Sir Kenrick Clayton, Bt
2 Wm Clayton |
| 6 Allerton, (North) York.
5 Henry Pierse
5 Henry Lascelles | 17 Bedfordshire.
<i>Sir Danvers Osborne, Bt</i>
<i>Thomas Alstone, Esq;</i> | 26 Bodmin, Cornwa'l.
4 John Laroche 30
3 Sir Wm Irby, Bt. (l. 83) 25
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| 7 Andover, Hampshire.
2 Visc. Lymington
3 John Pollen | 18 Bedford.
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4 Sir Wm Morden
<i>Sir Fra. Henry Drake, Bt.</i> |
| 8 Anglesea, Wales.
<i>Sir Nicholas Bayley</i> | 19 Bedwin, Gr. Wilts.
2 Sir Edward Turner
Wm Scott;
2 Lascelles Metcalf
Wm Sloper. Double return. | 28 Boroughbridge, York.
2 Wm Murray, sol. general
2 Earl of Dalkeith |
| 9 Apulby, Westmoreland.
4 Sir John Ramsden
2 Randle Wilbraham, l. 169. | 20 Berkshire.
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 2 Robert Hoblyn
 38 Bridgnorth, *Salop.*
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 Arthur Weaver
 39 Buckinghamshire.
 4 Sir Wm Stanhope
 2 Richard Lowndes
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2 John Marq. of Granby

2 Sir John Cust, Bt

103 Grimsby, Linc.

2 Wm Locke

John Gore

104 E. Grinstead, Suff.

2 Whistler Webster

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105 Guilford, Surrey.

4 Rich. Onslow

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106 Harwich, Essex.

2 Ld Viscount Coke

3 John Phillipson

107 Haslemere, Surrey.

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220 Shoreham, *Sussex.*

2 John Frederick, l. 195
2 Rob Bristow

221 Somersetshire.

3 Tho. Prowse
2 Sir Cha. Kemys Tynte, l. 264

222 Southampton, *Co.*

6 Lord Harry Powlett
Francis Whitbed

223 Southampton.

3 Peter Delmé
Anthony Langley Swimmer

224 Southwark.

2 Alexander Hume 1158
Wm Belchier 831

Sir James Creed 778

225 Staffordshire.

6 Hon. Wm Leveson } 2602
Gower

5 Sir Walter Wagstaff } 2654
Bagot

J. Crewe 2433
Sir R. Wrottesly 2421

226 Stafford.

John Robins
5 Wm Chetwynd

227 Stamford, *Linc.*

Brownlow Ld Burleigh 208
John Proby, jun.

228 Steyning, *Sussex.*

3 Hitch Younge
Abraham Hume

229 Stockbridge, *Hants.*

3 Daniel Boone, l. 101
Wm Chetwynd, jun.

230 Sudbury, *Suffolk.*

2 Thomas Fonnereau
2 Rich. Rigby, l. 55

231 Suffolk.

2 John Affleck
3 Sir Cordell Firebrace

232 Surrey.

6 Hon. Arthur Onslow
3 Lord Baltimore

233 Sussex.

6 Rt H. Hen. Pelham
2 John Butler, l. 104

234 Tamworth.

2 Sir Henry Harpur, l. 266
Hon. Tho. Villiers

235 Tavistock, *Devon.*

2 Tho. Brand, l. 220
Hon. Ri. Leveson Gower & 141

236 Taunton, *Somerset.*

2 Sir Cha. Wyndham, Bt l. 9
Robert Webb

237 Tewkesbury, *Glocest.*

5 Lord Visc. Gage
Wm Dowdeswell

238 Thetford, *Norf.*

4 Col. Cha. Fitzroy
2 Lord Henry Beauclerk

239 Thirsk, *Yorkshire.*

5 Frederick Frankland
2 Tho. Frankland

240 Tiverton, *Devon.*

4 Sir Dudley Ryder
6 Sir Wm Yonge & 119

241 Totness, *Devon.*

5 Sir John Strange, Kt
Charles Taylor

242 Tregony, *Cornw.*

Claudius Amyand
Wm Trevanion

243 Truro, ditto.

2 Capt. Edw. Boscawen
John Boscawen & 213

244 Wallingford, *Berks.*

3 Joseph Townsend, l. 252
Richard Tonson

245 Warwickshire.

3 Sir Cha. Mordaunt
2 William Craven

246 Warwick.

3 Henry Archer
2 Visc. Hillborough

247 Wareham, *Dorset.*

5 Henry Drax 273
2 Tho. Erle Drax, l. 67 266

John Pitt 206
Rob. Banks Hoskinson 193

248 Wells City, *Somerset.*

3 Francis Gwyn
Hon. Geo. Hamilton

249 Wendover, *Bucks.*

2 Ralph E. of Verney
3 John Hampden

250 Wenlock, *Salop.*

3 Brooke Forester
2 Isaac Hawkins Browne

251 Weobly, *Heref.*

Manfel Powell 42
Savage Mostyn 42

Ld Percival 22
Sir Ja Buckworth 22

252 Westbury, *Wilts.*

3 John Bance, l. 244
Paul Metbuen

Westflow, see Portpigham.

253 Westminster.

2 V. Trentham, (l. 24) 2873
Sir Peter Warren 2858

Sir Tho. Clarges 544
Sir Tho. Dyke 514

254 Westmoreland.

Edward Wilson
John Dalfone

255 Weymouth, *Dorset.*

2 Welbore Ellis, l. 70
5 Richard Plumer, l. 4
(See Melcomb)

256 Whitchurch, *Hants.*

3 John Selwyn, jun.
Hon. Cha. Wallop

257 Winchelsea, *Sussex.*

2 hon. Jn Mordaunt (l. 180.) 15
2 Tho. Orby Hunter 12

Ld Visc. Doneraile 3

258 Winchester, *Hants.*

12 George Bridges 50
3 Hen. Penton, l. 246 37

Wm Powlet 27

259 Windsor, *Berks.*

2 Ld Geo. Beauclerk
4 Rt Hon. Henry Fox

260 Wilton, *Wilts.*

6 Robert Herbert
3 Wm Herbert

261 Wilts.

3 Sir Robert Long, Bt
3 Edward Popham

262 Woodstock, *Oxon.*

2 John Visc. Bateman, l. 60
2 John Trevor

263 Wotton-Basset.

2 Robert Neale 91
Col. Martin Madan 97

Sam. Jodiel 85 Wm Breton 79

264 Wygan, *Lanc.*

2 Richard Clayton
Richard Barry

265 Worcestershire.

2 Lord Deerhurst, l. 36
2 Edmond Pytts

266 Worcester.

2 Tho. Vernon 1557
3 Tho. Winford, l. 112 1074

Rob. Tracey 1027

267 Yarmouth, *Norf.*

3 Edw. Walpole
Charles Townshend

268 Yarmouth, *Southamp.*

3 Thomas Holmes
2 Col Henry Holmes

269 Yorkshire.

5 Sir Conyers D'Arcy l. 204
3 Sir Miles Stapylton, Bt

270 York.

Wm Thornton
3 George Fox

Account from an Officer of the Artillery, of the battle in Brabant. (See p. 258, 315-16, 345.)

ON the 10th, apprehending from the motions of the *French* that they designed to invest *Maestricht*, it was judged necessary to move from behind the *Demer*, to prevent that design. We decamped in the evening, marched all night, and next day encamped at *Zonork*. On the 19th, by day-light, we marched towards *Hasselt*, where we pitched our tents for a few hours. About 12 at night we marched off in 3 columns, the infantry and cavalry making two, and the artillery and baggage a third. At 9 in the morning we saw *Maestricht* 4 or 5 miles distant. We proceeded towards *Tongres*, and in a little time halted in the village of *Remsb*, where were several *French* safeguards, which was an indication that their army was not far off. Soon after we were informed that the allies were drawn up in line of battle. Our baggage was immediately sent off for *Maestricht*, and our cannon and ammunition waggons were drawn up on an eminence, to be in readiness for orders. At 4 in the afternoon we advanced with the heavy artillery up an ascent, thro' the lines of the allies, and form'd a battery to play upon the *French* infantry, which were advancing upon us. The Hussars and Pandours were engaged at this time very warmly. We began immediately to play upon the enemy's infantry, and galled them so prodigiously that they were obliged to retire. Then we fired on a village, where we supposed the *French* shelter'd themselves, and with two haubitzers threw several bombs into it. In a few minutes they opened a battery upon us, and we cannonaded each other very smartly for about an hour, at which time one of their magazines blew up by a bomb; so that after 3 or 4 discharges more they desisted firing, and drew off their cannon. Col. *Belford*, of the train, received orders from his royal highness the duke, to retire behind the lines of infantry that night; which accordingly we did. The *British*, *Hanoverians*, and *Hessians*, lay upon their arms all night; but, as it was very cold wet weather, the *Austrians* and *Dutch* thought it more agreeable to pitch their tents; and the next morning, when we began to prepare ourselves to receive the enemy, they lay in their tents unconcern'd.

We observed the *French* advancing in vast numbers towards the left, where the *British*, *Hanoverian*, and *Hessian*

troops were posted. About 9 o'clock we began to cannonade each other, and considerable execution was done on both sides. No troops ever advanced more boldly than the *French* in this action; and, notwithstanding the violence of the grape and round shot, &c. from the *British* artillery, which laid both their cavalry and infantry in heaps, they carried on their attack with the utmost vigour. By this time they were engaged with small arms, the battalions which composed their front line were soon repulsed, and lost several stand of colours; but others advanced in their places, which were soon repulsed likewise, and were in like manner succeeded by fresh battalions, and so on during the whole conflict: but we suffered an incessant fire, without any relief, except a little from the second line. In the mean time the *Austrians* and *Dutch* look'd on, and never fired a shot. The *Scots Greys*, the *Duke's*, *Rothes's*, and Sir *Robert Rich's* dragoons, with a body of Hussars, gave the *French* cavalry a prodigious stroke, and took several standards, but the enemy, by superiority of numbers, obliged them to retreat, tho' they afterwards made several rallies with success. When we found ourselves overpowered, and obliged to draw off the cannon, we spiked up 15 field pieces which we could not get off for the gens d'arms; &c. crowding in among us, and for want of horses, many of them being killed.—This day's action is look'd on as most glorious on the part of the allies that were engaged; who consisted of no more than 36 battalions, and the above squadrons, and who withstood the chief body of the *French* army, and the best troops it afforded, for above five hours, without losing a yard of ground, and afterwards made a regular retreat: and 'tis concluded, that if the other allies had exerted themselves half so much, we should have gain'd a compleat victory.—By the time we got to *Maestricht*, two pontoon bridges were thrown over the river, and while the baggage was passing over into the dutchy of *Limbourg*, the *Austrians* to cover their own retreat, were very warmly engaged with the *French*, both with cannon and small arms, and found an opportunity to take the royal white standard from the gens d'arms, their kettle drums, 12 other standards, and 80 prisoners.—'Tis the general opinion, that the allies had between 5 and 6000 men killed, and as many wounded; and the *French* own the loss of three times that number.

The following Letter, (supposed to be written by Mr Kelly,) was printed in the Caledonian Mercury, just after the battle of Preston Pans, while Edinburgh was in the power of the rebels.

—It was at that time also sent to us; we publish it now as a curious piece, and to shew how apt bad men are to apply the inscrutable turns of providence in favour of their own cause and party.

S I R,

AS things are now come to that issue, that we enjoy some foretastes of that precious liberty, whereof we have long had but the empty name, and men may freely speak those sentiments, which but very lately would have been penal even in our secret thoughts, could the rigour of laws and the terrors of power have reached them there; you'll allow the few following lines a place in your paper.

I have been a spectator of what has happened here of late, tho' I could not be an unconcerned one, as I love my country; but as I have no party rage, and have taken no side, I can less be suspected of partiality or prejudice. Tho' I am as remote from enthusiasm as any man, yet I am not void of religion, but love to spend some leisure hours now and then, in contemplating the divine wisdom, power and goodness, display'd in the wonderful methods and events of God's providence: the occurrences of some weeks past have furnished a more than ordinary number and variety of speculations of this sort.

When I see a prince born to rule, and endowed with every quality that can fit him for it, a prince of whom it may be said, more truly than of *Titus Vespasian*, that he is the delight of mankind, the admiration of all that know him, whom to see, is to love, his presence and manner commanding reverence, softening hearts, conquering prejudices, and turning the spite of his enemies into respect and the warmest affection: A prince of our own blood, being the direct lineal descendant of the ancient race of our *Scots* kings, which for 2000 years and more had governed a free and happy people: A prince who might have lived in ease, and safety, and splendor abroad, without running hazards on a personal account: When I see this prince listening to the groans of his oppressed, unhappy people, and exposing his sacred person for their relief, animated more by zeal to rescue his country from ruin, than to recover the just right of his family: When I see this prince not trust-

(*Gent. Mag.* JULY 1747.)

ing in the arm of flesh, but placing his confidence (next under God, who can confound worldly power and policy) in the justice of his cause, and the affections of his people, accompanied with a very small retinue, being just seven of his own faithful friends, embarking in a small vessel, committing himself to the mercy of the winds and seas, and to the greater danger of many armed enemies, which lay in his way: When I see him, through so many difficulties, landing in a remote corner of his country, ill furnished with accommodations fit for his birth and merit; when I find the first news with which he was entertained after his arrival, was of a great price set on his innocent head, to encourage ruffians to take away his life; and of a disciplined army of 4000 men, to hinder the acquisition of his undoubted right; when, in spite of so many discouragements and incumbrances, I see a little one become a thousand, great things issuing from small beginnings; a gallant resolute army of faithful subjects brought together in a short time, the enemies forces struck with terror, fleeing while none pursued, their general officers taking shelter in castles, and the officers of state running into *England* for a while's safety: When I see the madness of a giddy people restrained and quieted, as soon as the raging of a tempestuous sea, and by the same means: When I see this banished, proscribed, darling prince march on foot above an hundred and fifty miles, from a distant part of his dominions, to the capital of this ancient kingdom, without effusion of blood, without striking a blow, or any ill accident happening, and in six weeks from his landing, lodged in the palace of his ancestors, wherein none of his family had been for 63 years before, and saluted on his arrival there, by the loudest acclamations and shouts of the people, in raptures of joy and admiration: When I take a review of this amazing scene, what can I conclude, but that this prince is the care of heaven as well as the darling of his people? Can any one be so stupid as not to discern the finger of God in these great transactions? or can any one doubt but the same good providence, which has so remarkably interposed in his behalf, can and will continue to protect and prosper him, to confound the policy and power of his enemies, and make all opposition fall before him? These are the observations, and cool reflexions of, your constant reader,

SCOTO-BRITANNUS.

R r

A De-

A DESCRIPTION of a very great Improvement which is made to the BACK-HEAVER; which will not only winnow corn much sooner and better than by any other methods hitherto used; but will also clean and clear it of the very small Corn, Seeds, Blacks, Smut-Balls, &c. to such perfection, as to make it fit for Seed Corn.

I Published in the Gentleman's Magazine for July 1745, a considerable improvement, which I had then made to a very useful kind of Back-heaver, which has been long used by some farmers, in Wiltshire, Hampshire, Sussex, &c. This back heaver is 4 foot long from A to B, and 3 foot broad, from A to I, and B to D. A, B, C is the head board, 3 fourths of an inch thick, and eight and half inches deep within. B C D, and A F I the side boards, 8 inches deep at B C, and 4 inches and half at I F within. The bottom Z Z is boarded as far as X X. And from X X to I D the breadth of 13 inches and half, is iron wire work. These parallel wires are in size, about one tenth of an inch diameter, and have their centers about four tenths of an inch distant from each other, their ends being fastened to the under parts of the boards at X X. by means of a list of tin, half inch broad, which is nailed over them: And in the same manner to the upper part of the rail at I D; that ears of corn, coarse hulls, &c. may freely slide off. The distances of the long cross wires R R are 3 inches from each other, they serve to support and strengthen the short parallel wires, being placed under, and bound fast to them, with very fine brass wire.

This instrument is suspended, with its bottom about 5 feet high, by strong leathern straps, fixed to the side boards at N T near the center of poise or gravity; which straps N T are buckled together at the desired height, over the upper rail M M, which rail is supported by the upright posts of the frame P Q, which posts stand 7 inches distant from the ends of the back-heaver, thereby to leave room for it to be shaken to and fro. It is needful, in order to prevent the frame from sliding to and fro on the floor, to have strong iron pins, full half inch long, fixed in the bottom pieces of the frame at S S S S.

In order to keep the back-heaver steady, and in its proper degree of inclining, a string or strap is tyed at one end to the middle of the upper rail M M,

and at the other end to the middle of the fore rail of this back-heaver. If this string be tyed to the lower part of the frame, which supports the back-heaver, it will not do so well. The back-heaver is shaken to and fro in this inclining posture, by a person who stands on a stool, which is hooked at Y to the upright post of the frame. As the first coarse hulls and corn, which are thrown on the board Z Z, X X, slide down thence on the wire, the corn, and some of the fine hulls drop thro' the wire, the coarser ears and straws, &c. fall off at the lower end F D, beyond the corn; where the wind from the circulating fan, which is placed behind near A B, blows it away, as also some of the refuse from among the falling corn.

But finding a considerable quantity of the smaller hulls, chaff and huzzes, that is, grains of corn in their hulls, passed thro' this wide wire grate; two years since I placed under that iron grate X X, I D another fine sieve, which had 5 square meshes in the space of an inch; the wire being about one thirty sixth part of an inch in diameter. This sieve was 19 inches and half broad in the clear; it was fixed in a frame F H H L under L its hinder rail, and upon its fore rail H H. These rails were 3 inches broad, and near an inch thick. This sieve was strengthened and supported by two strong iron wires, placed lengthways, and by seven of the like wires, placed at equal distances across them. This sieve with its frame was hook'd to the back-heaver, by two flat iron hooks at each end, which were nailed to the side boards H F, H D. And these hooks are prevented from slipping down, by two small hooks drove into the edges of the side boards of the back-heaver. This under sieve is not fixed in a parallel position to the upper sieve, but inclining, so as to have its hinder rail five inches below the back-heaver, and its fore part only two inches below the fore rail of the back-heaver. By this means the under sieve is not inclined sloping to so great a degree, as the upper iron grate of the back-heaver, neither ought it to be so much inclined, but is to be kept almost parallel to the horizon, lest too much of the corn, instead of falling thro' the sieve, by descending too precipitately over the sieve, should run forward with the chaff and huzzes, over the foremost lower rail, and so not be separated from them. The frame of this lower sieve is not inclosed with a board behind, that the wind

wind may freely pass thro' it. The side boards H F, H L, which are 7 inches and 3 quarters deep, and 2 foot long, are strongly fixed to the back rail, by two square angled iron plates, nailed both to the rail and boards, thereby to strengthen the whole frame. This under sieve, when thus fixed in its place, reaches to H H, about six inches forwarder than the back-heaver. The great breadth of this under sieve, for the corn to pass over, gives thereby so much the greater chance for the more corn to drop thro', and to leave the chaff to be carried on farther beyond the corn, and, consequently, to be blown as they fall, so much the farther from the heap of corn.

The advantages of having the corn pass thro' both these sieves at once, are very great; for it is found upon tryal that corn may be cleaned thus, much sooner, and better, than by the usual ways of cleansing corn. For much the greatest part of the corn, which falls thro' this riddle sieve, is at once clear from chaff and huzzes, which huzzes with some ears are carried forward on the surface of the corn on the sieve, and fall off, with some of the corn, over the fore rail H H, which corn, being tail'd off with huzzes and ears, after it is cleared from them, by the common hand ruddle sieve, is to be thrown up, with some of the next less foul tail'd, to pass thro' the same back-heaver again, and is then to be mixed with the other fore part of the corn, in order to undergo another winnowing with a finer sieve, next to be described.

Mr Woods, of Chilgrove in West-Dean parish near Chichester, being present when we were cleaning wheat with this instrument, the following very ingenious and useful improvement of it occur'd to his thoughts, viz. When wheat has passed thro' the above-mentioned winnowings, then to take away the under sieve, and place there another like, but much finer sieve in its room; and to have a piece of sack cloath fixed spread near under the sieve, to receive the seeds, very small corn, dust, &c. as it falls thro' the sieve. This I immediately put in execution. The meshes of the iron wire sieve were so small, as to have 8 of them in the length of an inch, the size, or diameter of the wire, being about the one 48th part of an inch, viz. a small size less than the wire of the first made under sieve.

As this under sieve ought to be in a something more inclining posture than

the other under sieve, so it is suspended more nearly parallel to the upper back-heaver, the hinder part of it being only one inch lower from the back-heaver than the fore part.

A piece of sack-cloth was nailed both to the hinder rail, and also to the foremost edge of the fore rail, that the seeds, dust, &c. which fall thro' the sieve might lie under this fore rail; this sackcloth was also nailed at one end to the frame, but at the other end it was buttoned over the wooden molds of 8 buttons, which were nailed for that purpose at r, that by unbuttoning of this, the dust, seeds, &c. might be poured out; the sack cloth was loose to such a degree as to bag down only about 4 inches below the sieve, so as very little to hinder the free passage of the wind, from the circulating fan. This sackcloth was lined with brown paper, pasted to it with stiff paste, which had rosin mixed with it, to prevent rats and mice eating it.

Finding upon tryal, that the corn which was thrown on the board Z Z, X X, slid down from it too unequally, and sometimes in too thick a quantity, this inconvenience was effectually remedied, by placing at X X edgewise a long piece of board, which was two inches and half broad; which made the corn run in a thin even spread under it; whence passing over the sieve in the same manner, the very small corn, blacks, seeds, mouse turds, &c. dropped through the sieve on the sackcloth. And what could not drop thro' the sieve, such as smut balls, &c. being, in falling in a thin sheet, exposed to the force of the fan's wind, was blown beyond the good corn.

The tailing corn may soon be cleaned by passing thus several times over this fine sieve, and the best of the very small corn, which passed thro' the sieve with the seeds and blacks, &c. may in the same manner be separated from them, and then be mixed with other tailing corn.

This method not only makes much greater dispatch, but is also better than a wire hand sieve of the same siz'd meshes, because by this means the corn is continually passing in a thin sheet over this wire sieve, which gives liberty for the seeds, blacks, &c. to drop thro' on the sack cloth; whereas in a hand sieve, of the same degree of fineness, the thickness of the mass of corn in the sieve prevents many of the seeds, &c. from falling thro' the sieve.

So that this happily proves to be an excellent method to clean wheat with dispatch, and effectually, from very small corn, and also from seeds, excepting that of crow garlick, which grows in some few fields, and ought to be weeded, as is practised by some farmers, both in the field, and in the sheaf in the barn, before it is threshed.

They who would be very curious, in cleaning corn for seed, may do well to repeat the sifting of it, thro' this fine sieve, so as not to leave any seed in it.

The like small seeds may also be got out of barley by this fine under-sieve. When the under sieve had only three and half meshes in the length of an inch, it cleaned barley well and with great dispatch.

The fine sieve with the sack-cloth under it, may also be useful without a fan, in large graineries, to clear corn when it is to be moved or turned, from seeds, dust, &c, which dust is observed to contribute not only to the spoiling corn in graineries but the meal also of foul corn will not keep so well as that of clean corn.

In order to preserve these instruments from being spoiled, I have fixed shelves at the upper end of the barn floor, to set them on, and also covered the sieves with bags of sack cloth. The wires X X, I D are covered with a sliding board.

As this is a great improvement in the method of cleaning corn, both for dispatch, and thorough cleaning it from seeds, blacks, mouse turds, &c. so as rightly to prepare it either for the mill, or for seed corn, a thing much wanted among farmers, and of great importance to them (for by the help of this instrument, a considerable quantity of seeds, &c. have been taken out of corn, which seem'd to have very little of either of them in it;) so your publishing an account of it in your magazine, will be acceptable to the publick.

I am,
Sir, Yours, &c.

STEPHEN HALES. G

HUGONIS GROTIJ ADAMUS EXSUL.

ACTUS SECUNDUS.

ADAMUS. ANGELUS. *Trimetri Iamblici.*

Dies tenebras legis æternæ vice
Fugans resurgit : certus ordo temporum
Solis reducit aureum terris caput :
Stellis fugatis, majus exoritur jubar ;
Nox jussu luci cedit, et Phœbo soror.

O! quantus ille est ! cujus ingenti manu
Coeli rotatur axis, & turbo celer
Refert Olympum, duplici fultum polo,
Vastumque mundi pondus æqualem trahit
Retrahitque in orbem ! Sidera auctoris sui
A Secuta legem temperant anni vices :
Titan coruscis explicat lucem comis,
Et Luna, ducens mille stellarum choros,
Tenebrosa noctis rumpit. Ætherii sacer
Sonus ille motus cantat artificem manum,
Omnesque stellæ celeris ad coeli modos
Plaudunt choreis : Ipse nos mundus monet
Servire rerum Conditori, nec finit
Hærere terris : supera nos rapit in loca,
B Mentisque proprium ducit ad primordium.

ANGELUS.

O te beatum ! cujus in præcordiis
Imago magni nobilis fulget Dei !
Et cui, quod unum maximum & summum bonum est,

Rationis usus cum Dei cultu datur !

Adame ! quantum cerne præstes cæteris
C Rebus creatis ! Saxa, & hos lapidis vide :
Sunt ista, quæ tu, maximi auctoris manu
Formata : nullos sed quibus tribuit parens
Natura motus : arbores, quas adspicis,
Foliis virescunt, & suos fructus ferunt,
Annisque crescunt, rursus & senium morâ
Patiantur ævi : nulla delectat tamen
Plantam voluptas, nullus excruciat dolor.
Pisces, feræque, & alitum altivolans genus

D Vident coloris, audiunt vocem, & sonos,
Capiunt odoris, pabulum gustu probant,
Munusque in illis tactus exercet suum :
Nocitura discunt fugere, quæ profunt sequi :
Sensu trahuntur : non habent mentem ducem,
Nec cogitata mutuis sermonibus
Capiunt, feruntque : nulla religio Deum
Demonstrat : omnis in brevi vita est salus.
E Tibi, præter illa, mortis experts & mali
Anima tributa est, imperatrix sensuum.
Laudum suarum te Deus testem sacris
Parere jussis voluit, hæc lex est data :
Tibi benignus reliqua, te fecit sibi.

ADAMUS.

Deus est profectò, cujus & terra, & fretum,
Et utræque Phœbi sentiunt numen domus.
Præsentia illi cuncta : principio carens,
Fini carebit, ipse principium, simul
Finisque rerum : cuncta mille ab seculis
Futura cernit : fecit omnia, & omnibus
Factis opifera prospicit prudentiâ :
Non corpus illum claudit, aut servat locus :
Sed ubique vivit, omnis experts termini :
Origo veri, fons boni, sapientia,
Regina mundi, quæ potest quidquid cupit.
Coelum ille in orbem versat, & Terram suis
Firmat columnis : ille, quodcumque est grave,
Depellit ; idem, quod leve est, sursum trahit,
Motuque motus ipse principium caret :
Numquamque variat unus : attamen in tribus
Subsistit unus. Est enim rerum parens,
Is qui potenti cuncta moderatur manu.
Est Natus ipso Patre ab æterno satus ;
H Divina ratio, mens patris, lex omnium
Sermoque, cujus inque comprehensa fuit
Virtute factum quod prius fuerat nihil :
Utrumque Sancti Spiritus concordia,
Amorque jungit : Tresque sunt unus Deus.

ANGELUS.

Quam multa paucis, magna, parva, vocibus
 Satis explicasti! Quantaque ingenii tui
 Mensura summum pectori insculpsit Deum!
 Quem novimus ipsi parte; perfecto modo,
 Deus ipse novit, seque dum capit, & cupit,
 Pleno, quod aliis dividit, fruitur bono.
 Deus ipse mens est, universum quæ replet
 Superatque mundum: coepta nullo tempore,
 Nulloque desitura: quod verum est, videt
 Etiam ante, quam sit: vult bonum, causa est
 Procul hinc remoti, proximi certe tamen [boni.
 Sumus per illum nos ministri coelites,
 Animæque vestræ, quippe respondet locis
 Pars nulla nostri: dividi nec possumus:
 Tamen hîc, vel illîc esse rectè dicimur,
 Non simul ubique: & anima nobis quamlibet
 Infusa membris tota inhæret singulis,
 Qua corpus illud, non & ulterius patet.
 Nostræ actioni temporum non competit
 Mensura, semper non idem facimus tamen:
 Incipimus, & definimus: hæc absunt Deo.
 Ab eo creati mortis immunes sumus.
 Non vera scimus integrè, non omnia,
 Nihil futuri. Nostra rebus de bonis
 Pendet voluntas, mente de illius bonum.
 Adame! nobis maxuma est felicitas,
 Hoc velle solum, quod Deus vult, & facit:
 Parere jussis, sponte rectori obsequi,
 Laudare justum, patrem amore prosequi,
 Et discere illum, quem nihil rerum latet.
 Vis Conditorem nosse? Rebus conditis
 Utere magistris, quidquid est, index Dei est.

ADAMUS.

Cum nil fuisse tot feras, pisces, aves,
 Ipsumque me, telluris & coeli globos,
 Solemque, lunamque, ante perpaucos dies,
 Tacitus revolve, totus extra me feror,
 Stupidusque rerum miror artificem Deum.
 Age, si vacabit (scire nam perfectuis,
 Quæ facta fuerint ante me factum potes)
 Narra petenti, quomodo, quoque ordine,
 Tam magna numeris machina impleta est suis.

ANGELUS.

Gemina ante tempus omne, cum solum foret
 Nil præter ipsum, corpora effecit Deus.
 Moli priori conditæ simplex erat
 Materia: partes mutuo æquales sibi,
 Perfecta species, orbis in justum modum
 Rotunda, nullis angulis protuberans,
 Ne discreparet finis ab primordio.
 Natura nullas motuum patiens vicis,
 Secura lethi, non timebat deteri,
 Tantum revolviprona, nec mutans locum,
 Referebat orbis sempiterno turbine,
 Dimensa tempus. Magna coeli machina
 Pendebat axi fulta, cui gemini procul
 Fines utroque terminabantur polo.
 Concava profundæ molis intra viscera
 Latebat expers lucis & formæ chaos,
 Quod cuncta possis dicere, & possis nihil.
 Depressa nondum gravia tunc successerant,
 Nec levia superos evoluerant ad locos:
 Sed mixta liquidis sicca, frigida fervidis,
 Confusa magnis parva, duris mollia
 Cumulo latebant: cuncta quæ sunt effici
 Ex mole poterant, cuncta formis perfici.

ADAMUS.

Jacuitne inanis illa materies diu?
 An subito species rebus effulsit sua?

ANGELUS.

Non illud una singulis formis opus
 Perfecit hora: quippe lapsu temporum
 Digesta varios cuncta ceperunt gradus.
 Pars ista medio, quam tui calcant pedes,
 Confinis axi, pondere obpressam suo,
 Terram recepit: illa, primo turbidis
 Submersa in undis, dolitescere salo,
 Cincto tenebris. Subito divinâ manu
 Formatus ær, cursibus liber vagis,
 Incubuit undæ. Flamma tantum splendidæ
 Ministra lucis deerat. Umbrae machinam
 Densa tegebant conditam caligine.
 Itaque ex capaci mole luciferum Deus
 Secedere ignem jussit, & jussu obsequens
 Secessit ignis fervidus, siccus, levis.
 Quaterna nondum ceperant sedis suas
 Principia: nondum clauserat littus mari,
 Aërve terram concava specie globi:
 Natura nondum proximo Lunæ loco
 Ignem locarat: qui simul in auras chaos
 Abiit relicto, non in excelsum fuit
 Redactus orbem, flamma sed massam in rudem
 Coacta, tamquam temere Eois ætheris
 Partibus adhærens, & citato turbine
 Concrepta, coeli mobili luxit face:
 Rursumque his sex tracta præcipiti rotâ
 Eadem per horas pristinas parti alteri
 Tenebras reduxit, alteri lucem novam.
 Sic temperanda noctis alternæ vice
 Primi diæ fuit opus primum dies.

ADAMUS.

Quibus illa, si fas scire, disposita est modis
 Rerum parens quadriga, quæ nunc mutuo
 Complexa sese parte ab omni convenit,
 Vastumque inane cuncta complendo fugat?

ANGELUS.

Redeunte rebus luce, præcepit Deus
 Inania auris spatia repleri vagis,
 Vastumque vacuis aëra expandi locis,
 Qui medius undis separaret ab inferis
 Superos madoris: ille mandati tenax
 Diffusus ultro in alta secum pendulos
 Vexit liquoris: ivit ad coelum vapor,
 Ubi nunc librantur onere præcipientes suo
 Nubes, & imbrem ventre parturiunt gravi.
 Non una regio est aëris: trina occupat
 Distinctus ille spatia: supremum coquit
 Contigua flammæ fervidæ vicinia:
 Ibi, qui malorum posteris utinam tuis
 Numquam sit index, nuntia cladis face,
 Fulget Cometes: ille siccus halitus
 Locus, ille servat siderum labentium
 Cælo figuram: media quæ regio patet,
 Ibi frigus, humorque habitat, & varii vagè
 Pendent vapores. Patria hæc pluvias parit,
 Celerisque venti spiritum, cum despuat
 Fervor liquorem, frigus aut medii loci
 Præcludit altum flatibus calidis iter.
 Ibi tonitruum murmur, & vis fulminis
 Corusca magnâ nascitur discordiâ.
 Ibi tristis imber, algido strictus gelu,
 Aut in nivem duratur, aut in grandinem.
 Inferna sedes quæ repercussæ trahit
 Flammæ calorem crassior, nebulas gravis

Roſemque purum proximo inmittit ſolo.
 Sic aëris tranſire ſeptum duplicis
 Inter madoris alter adſpexit dies.
 Cumque hæc eâdem luce, conpulſu Dei
 In maria & amnis ſe recepiffent aquæ,
 Et, deſtitutis quos inundârat locis,
 Littoribus iret clauſus, & ripis liquor;
 Cæloque nudum terra monſtraret ſinum,
 Fructus ſequenti juſſa produxit die.
 Quodcumque germen floridos campos tegit,
 Et herba, ſucco quæ ſalutiſero viret,
 Tunc juſſa primum creſcere eſt, & vividum
 Ejicere ſemen. Tempore ex illo arbores
 Alimenta Terræ matris infixæ bibunt
 Radice, ſemperque aëris genitabili
 Vegetantur aurâ, traditiſque in viſcera
 Creſcunt ab undis: ſede ſublimi trahunt
 Ignis ſoventem cuncta vitalis facem,
 Genusque totum planta ne ſecum auferat,
 Moritura formæ proferet ſimiles ſuæ.

ADAMUS.

Veréne quarto credimus factas die
 Stellas, & ipſas Solis & Lunæ facis?

ANGELUS.

Cum per quaternas mundus ætherius vicis
 Repetiſſet, unde coeperat volvi, locum,
 Orbis figura ſubjugem coeli globo
 Aptavit ignem, quodque vacuum liquerant
 Æther & aër circulo ſpatium ſuo
 Media occupavit flamma: poſt hæc ſiderum
 Opus ſecutum eſt: illa non humili ex Chao
 Formata nôris, melior & ſublimior
 Materia genuit aſtra, naturam parem
 Sortita coelo, cujus infixæ in globis
 Noctem, diemque lumine inluſtrant vago:
 Horas tenebris, & diei dividunt,
 Tollunt vaporis coelicæ adtractu facis,
 Serena, & imbris, & procellas præmonent,
 Annoque partis, partibus tribuunt dies.
 Bina aſtra lucent ex ſolo ſpectantibus,
 Majora reliquis: Phoebus ignis ſervidi
 Terris calorem reddit in ſpeculi modum,
 Rector diei, cujus inmenſum jubar
 Obſcurat alia labſa coelo ſidera:
 Sed Luna, noctis domina, fraternum ſibi
 Furata lumen ſplendet alienâ face:
 Cumque alma Phoebe ſolis obpoſita viæ
 Regione vadit, lumen adverſum bibit,
 Seſeque in orbem redigit, ut plenus nitor
 Rumpat tenebras: ſolis at complexibus
 Cum ſoror inhæret, nox ut inlunis filet.
 Quantoque propius lumen eſt Titanium,
 Majora Lunam damna cornigeram manent.
 Hæc præter ambo, plura ſphæris ſidera
 Infixæ variis quarta conſpexit dies.
 Bis quatuor ſunt aſtra portantes globi:
 Sideribus horum ſummus innumeris nitet,
 Sphæriſque in aliis ſingulæ lucent faces.
 Ofce in ſupremo ſcæciæ latæ via
 Biſſena geſtant ſigna, quæ ſol permeans,
 Nunc noctis æquat & diei terminos,
 Nunc liberali prorogat lucem manu,
 Nunc laxat umbras. Illa habet geminas domus
 Septentrioniſ, illa pluvias Siculas,
 Veriſque & autumnus indices Atlantidas.
 (Innominata quæque nominibus ſuis,
 Libet vocare propriis vocabulis.)
 Illic procelliſ tumidus Orion furit,
 Plagratque anheſo ſervidus mento Canis,

Septem vagantis qui ſerunt ſtellas globi
 Iſtum ſequuntur: omnibus motus duo:
 Nam concitatus maximi labſus poli,
 Quamquam diurno turbine invitos trahat,
 Tamen coactis cu ſibus contrarii
 Ultro moventur: namque ſupremi diem
 Viſ rapida mundi parte ab Eoa trahit:
 Illos reducit lentus adverſos gradus
 Ab occidente ad ſolis ortivi domum
 Nec una curſus ſpatia: nam ſenas quater
 Mundus per horas inferos ſecum globos
 Convolvitur: illi proximo torpet gravis
 Saturnus aſtro, qui ſuam bis quindecim
 Tardè per annos deſtinat coelo viam.
 Inferior illo Jupiter ter quatuor,
 Vicinus annos Mars ſibi indulget duos.
 Sol ſequitur illos annuo curſu ſuum
 Menſurus orbem: certa nec Solis comes
 Lucifera ſtella, parva nec fax Mercuri
 Majora poſcunt ſpatia: quæis cunctis ſubeſt
 Contenta Phoebe menſtruo curſu ſoror.
 Hæc cum videret opera, quiſecit Deus
 Laudans probavit.—

ADAMUS.

—Quæ feras, piſcis, avis,
 Jumenta, & anguis, vidit eſſingi dies.

ANGELUS.

Ubi ſecundam Phoebus accendit facem,
 Juſſit per amnis, Numen, & vitreos lacus,
 Lunaribusque reſſua momentis freta
 Natæ piſcis: juſſit & volucris citis
 Secare pennis aëris liquidi vias.
 Ergo creavit monſtra foecundi maris,
 Immenſa cete, & omne ſquammigerum genus,
 Aliſque ſultum: mille ſpecies ſingulis;
 Facieſque generum mille; natura ſuos
 Prodeſte luxus: ſingulis anima eſt data,
 Quæ forma princeps corporum eſt viventium,
 Quæ ſentit, auget, vegetat, alit, & procreat.
 Nam cum videret magnæ opus dextræ Deus,
 His adlocutus conprobavit vocibus:
 Alimenta in uſus quæque ſementes ſuos
 Majore mole creſcite, & numeros quoque
 Augete veſtros ſobole, & ovis inſitas
 Excludite animas, quæque mixtis ſexibus
 Depoſita in alma condidiſtis viſcera,
 Servate juſto redditura in tempore,
 Innumeræ ut ab humo ſuſpici poſſint aves,
 Vaſtiſque piſces impleant undas ſali.
 Sequenti luce, ſexta quæ mundo fuit,
 Tertiaque Phoebo, cæteris animantibus,
 Tibique prima, Conditor juſſit Deus
 Centum cavatis ire ſerpentis viis,
 Centum veneni genera, ſi numen ſinat,
 Vitanda cautis. Juſſit incultis feras
 Errare ſilvis, paſcere & viridantibus
 Armenta campis; cuncta ſpectant patriam
 Quæ prona terram, nec ſuos audent polo
 Monſtrare voltus, atque cœleſtis domos
 Contra tueri, fixa perpetuum ſolo.
 Adame! tantum eſt hæc quod ab te differant,
 Quem voltus ipſe deſtinat majoribus:
 Te cum creâſſet, imagine imbutum ſuâ,
 Deus, quieſcit ſeptimâ ſanctâ die,
 Feciſſe faſſu ultimo majus nihil.
 Sed ad te euntem conjugem video tuam,
 Abibo, quo me munus adpellat meum.

(To be continued.)

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Relation of the Action at the Village of Val, between the left Wing of the Allied Army, and the French, the 2d of July. N. S.

THE 30th ult. the army march'd by the left in 3 columns towards *Lonaken*, and encamp'd that night between that place and *Gbenck*; at the same time the different detachments under Count *Daun*, and the Prince of *Wolfenbuttle*, with Gen. *Baroniat's* corps, pass'd *Bilsen*, and encamp'd at the *Grande Commanderie*; the corps of the Comte de *Clermont*, not having retired behind *Tongres*, but occupying still the high ground from *Tongres* to *Tongrebergh*, notwithstanding the approach of our army, made it evident that they design'd to sustain that corps with their whole force, and, if possible, to gain the camp of *Bilsen*.

This position of the French army made the intercepting the corps of *Clermont* impracticable; it was resolved therefore by his R. H. the Duke, in concert with Marshal *Bathiani* and Pr. *Waldeck* (after having reconnoitred the country towards the *Jaar* that morning) to take possession of the camp of *Bilsen*, extending the left to *Millen*; for that purpose the whole army had orders to march by break of day the 1st of July, N. S. His R. H. and P. *Waldeck* remained all that night at the *Commanderie*, and the Marshal at *Bilsen*, in order to lose no time the next morning in making the necessary dispositions for the arrival of the army.

On the 1st of July his R. H. was on horseback by break of day, in order to reconnoitre; about 4 o'clock he perceived the enemy's cavalry in motion in two columns, stretching towards their right, which we immediately concluded was with a design to gain the heights of *Millen* and *Herdeeren*, and if they found it possible, to fall on the head of our columns, which were then in march from their camp, inclining that way: Before six their irregulars, who flanked the march of their columns, were skirmishing with our advanced Hussars and *Lycanians*.

The instant that the columns of the enemy appeared, his R. H. sent orders to Sir *John Ligonier* to advance with the left wing of cavalry as fast as possible, and to the foot to press their march; at the same time he order'd the P. of *Wolfenbuttle* to occupy the villages of *Grote* and *Klein Sparwe*, with the infantry of the corps de reserve, and to form his cavalry on the plain between those villages and the *Grande Commanderie*. These precautions being taken for maintaining our post at *Bilsen*, his R. H. was desirous of forming our cavalry time enough on the heights of *Herdeeren* for the reception of the enemy; but before our cavalry could arrive, the enemy had already occupied those heights, and presented 3 lines of cavalry on the descent of the hill, with their irregulars both horse and foot, before them; this made it immediately

necessary to alter the design'd position of the left, since we were no longer masters of those heights; accordingly it was unanimously agreed to extend the left to *Wirle*, the right still occupying *Bilsen*, as in the former position.

As soon as the left wing of cavalry came up, it was formed in the plain below *Herdeeren*, in order to check the enemy's advancing, and give our infantry time to come who were behind them. This motion was executed with great spirit by our cavalry under Sir *J. Ligonier*, who, on the arrival of the infantry countermarch'd by his left, on the right flank of the infantry, thro' the plain, in order to take up his ground in order of battle, near the village of *Wirle*, covering the flank of his march with 8 squadrons, who made always a front to the hill of *Herdeeren*.

This whole day was spent in forming the army, and it was determined to receive the enemy's attack if they thought fit to bring on a general action, as by advancing they would in some degree give up the advantage of their ground above us. In consequence of this resolution, the villages of the *Grande Commanderie*, and the two *Sparwes*, were filled with the infantry of the corps de reserve, and a part of Count *Daun's* detachment, whilst the rest made a flank towards *Bilsen*, where there was a strong post with cannon, in order to prevent the enemy's coming round us. The left wing took post in the village of *Vlitinghem*, (where his R. H. posted the brigade of *British* foot guards,) and the hamlet of *Val*: The lines of infantry extended behind the villages, having the left wing of cavalry in a line with the infantry, and the imperial cavalry formed in two lines before the *Klein Sparwe*. Whilst we were employ'd in forming the army, which was compleated between 4 and 5 in the afternoon, the enemy kept constantly skirmishing with the irregulars in the plain, and advancing more cavalry on the side of the hill of *Herdeeren*: This was done to mask the march of their infantry, which kept moving on to our left, under cover of the hill on the other side.

The corps of irregulars, under the command of Gen. *Tripps*, which had cover'd the march of the army from *Lier*, was now join'd, and order'd to the left, in order to cover that flank, and watch the motions of the enemy that way: The *Dutch* cavalry was order'd to be form'd in the rear of the left of their own infantry, and the right of the *Hessian*, as that was judg'd the weakest part of the line of battle.

This evening we cannonaded the enemy very smartly from a hill in the front of the village of *Val*, and some shots were exchanged likewise on the right; but it grew so late, that it was plain the enemy did not mean to bring on a general action at that time. His R. H. the Duke, accompanied by the other generals, after having rode several times from right to left, and taken all the measures that could be thought of for the security of the situation, order'd the army to remain under arms all night.

At day-break on the 2d, his R. H. with the Marshal and P. *Waldeck*, visited the lines, and made

made some alteration in the former dispositions, by advancing the front line of the left, in a line with the village of *Val*, and bringing up the second nearer to sustain it; the village was occupied by the regiments of late *Craufurd's*, *Pulteney's*, *Dejean's*, and *Freudeman's Hanoverians* (with artillery.) The foot-guards were likewise retired from the village of *Vlitinghem*, and made a flank from the right of the *Hessian* grenadiers, towards the *Bavarians* of the center, fronting the village of *Vlitinghem*, which we burnt, in order to prevent the enemy's making use of it to annoy us.

The enemy, during the night, had brought more squadrons upon the hill of *Herdeeren*, and we could perceive they had thrown up some works upon the brow of the hill; but the greatest part of their infantry, which filed off towards our left, kept marching on the right flank of their cavalry. Several batteries of the *English* artillery were placed along our front, in order to rake the enemy as they should come down the hills.

At 8 o'clock we could not perceive that they made any motion towards our front, which made us suspect that they were concealing the motion of their infantry, and amusing us with these corps of cavalry, in hopes to cut us off from *Maestricht*, by pouring down a large column of infantry upon the left; orders were therefore given to the irregulars to watch, with the utmost attention, the enemy's motions towards the *Meuse*.

His R. H. with the generals, being return'd to the *Commanderie*, in order to concert what measures should be taken in case the enemy should not chuse to advance upon us, Sir *J. Ligonier* sent Lieut. Col. *Forbes* to acquaint the Duke, that by the motions of the enemy they appear'd to be forming to attack the left wing, and that he had order'd all to arms. His R. H. immediately went thither, the Marshal and P. *Waldeck* going at the same time to prepare their respective corps. No sooner were the batteries of the left wing all fix'd for the reception of the enemy, than their infantry appeared coming down into the plain, thro' a valley between the hills which leads from *Rempst*, formed in a vast column of 9 or 10 battalions in front, and as many deep, of their best corps, bearing directly at the village of *Val*, in and about which, almost the whole of the action was, which lasted near 5 hours. Our batteries continued firing the whole time the enemy was advancing, as well upon their foot as the squadrons of horse that supported the right and left flanks of their columns.

At 10 o'clock the cannonading of the enemy's side began against the village, with the field-pieces that they brought with their infantry, (the second shot of which kill'd his R. H.'s German aid de camp the Baron *Ziggesaer*) which was immediately followed by the attack of their first brigades. These were soon dispers'd, with prodigious loss, as were the second, third, and fourth divisions.

Overpower'd by this constant supply of fresh troops, the regiments in *Val* were obliged to give way; but being sustain'd by the regi-

ments of *Wolfe*, *Charles Howard*, *Conway* and *Haufs*, return'd to their charge, and recover'd their post. The brigades of *Navarre*, *La Marque*, *Irish*, *Monaco*, *Royal des Vaisseaux*, and several others, were entirely ruin'd. The enemy kept still pouring on fresh lines of foot, so that the village was lost and regained of both sides several times. The battalions of the *British* and *Hanoverian* infantry enter'd the village four or five different times each, though the *French* but once, as they never could be rallied, and were always supplied with fresh brigades.

The instant that the enemy made the first general discharge of small arms at the village, his R. H. order'd one of his aides de camp to go immediately to Marshal *Bathiani*, to inform him that the left was attack'd, that the enemy appear'd determin'd to make his whole effort upon *Val*, and therefore desired he would be attentive to support him speedily and effectually. The marshal returned for answer that he was doing his utmost for that purpose, and had order'd away directly from the right, the 9 battalions of the left wing which had been detached with Count *Daun*, and the 5 that were with the corps de reserve; and would likewise support him as much further as was possible. Besides this infantry, part of the squadrons of Count *Daun's* corps were ordered to join the left; the part of *Daun's* detachment arrived time enough to go into the village and do great execution, but the 5 of the corps de reserve did not arrive till after, as they were posted further on the right.

About 12 o'clock affairs went on so well, that his R. H. ordered the whole left wing to advance upon the enemy, whose infantry gave way so fast, that they were obliged to put cavalry behind them, and on their flanks, to drive them on with their swords. The center began likewise to advance under P. *Waldeck* (who was at the head of his corps the whole day) and his R. H. desired the Marshal to advance as his ground would allow him, towards *Herdeeren*, and to annoy the enemy's flank; which he did, driving the enemy out of the village of *Elcht*, which was in the front of the hill of *Herdeeren*, where they had taken post the night before. The right wing could not however advance so fast as the left, because, had they inclined towards the front of the village of *Vlitinghem*, they would have exposed their flank to that corps which the enemy had on *Herdeeren*, which was very considerable, joined to a large battery of 18 pounders; and it was necessary to be very attentive to *Bilsen*, lest the enemy should come round our right flank; however they kept moving on, and prevented the enemy from detaching any more troops from their left to the right.

The enemy began now to advance more infantry of their reserve from *Rempst*, all inclining to *Val*, and part of their cavalry of the right inclined to the center, in order to keep up the foot; when by the misconduct of some squadrons* in the center, who perceived the foot before them press hard upon and giving way, instead of remedying which by sustaining

* *Dutch.*

them, they went to the right about, and overthrew the five battalions of the corps de reserve which were coming from the right towards *Val*. His R. H. rode immediately to the head of the cavalry, and endeavour'd, with the assistance of the *Dutch* Major Gen. *Cannenberg* (who did all that man could do) to rally them; but in vain, the enemy's squadrons had already enter'd with them, compleated the confusion there, and divided the army: His R. H. with difficulty rejoin'd the left wing, whose right flank, and the right flank of the village they sustained, was now exposed to two fires.

Though his R. H. had desired more infantry from the right wing before this, and 6 more battalions were in march to join him, yet this unexpected break so disconcerted all precautions that could be taken, that it was time to think of making good the retreat to *Maestricht*; however the cavalry of the left, and some squadrons of the Imperialists, under the command of Major Gen. *Bourbonville*, (who distinguished themselves extremely) which had begun to advance before, led on by Sir *J. Ligonier*, were already advanced so far as to be on the point of charging the *French* cavalry, which they did with so much success, that they overthrew all before them, but too eager in the pursuit of the enemy, receiv'd a sharp fire from the foot which they had posted in a hollow way and some hedges to favour the flight of their horse, by which they suffered a good deal; they dispersed however that foot, and some fresh squadrons which the enemy sent down upon them; but it was all in vain whilst the army was cut in two: His R. H. therefore called them off, and sent word to the Marshal that he should retire towards *Maestricht*, and would move towards *Velt Wesel*, and *Lonaken*, to favour his retreat. This done, he retired the left wing slowly and in good order, bringing off all the heavy field artillery, tho' they were advanced before the village of *Val*. The small cannon that we lost, it was impossible to bring off, as many of them had the wheels broke, and others were too far advanced at the time we began to retire. The enemy cannonaded us in the retreat, but attempted nothing further, seeing the good order we retir'd in, and knowing how greatly they had already suffered.

The left wing got to *Maestricht* about five o'clock, and the *Dutch* and right wing by 7. The enemy seemed to have a mind to attack *Pr. Wolfenbuttle*, who made the rear guard, but after exchanging some small shot, found it too difficult and retired.

It is impossible to commend too much the behaviour of the generals, both horse and foot. Sir *J. Ligonier*, who charged at the head of the *British* dragoons with that skill and spirit, that he has shewed on so many occasions, and in which he was so well seconded, had the misfortune to have his horse killed in the second charge of the cavalry, and was made prisoner. Major Gen. *Count d'Yffenbourg*, who led the *Hessian* cavalry, is wounded and taken; Major Gen. *Bland* is wounded in the arm, but will do well.

Lord *Albemarle* did all that could be expected.
(*Gent. Mag.* JULY 1747.)

ed from an officer, as the behaviour of the *British* infantry sufficiently shews: The behaviour of Major Gen. *Howard*, the Brigadiers *Price*, *Houghton* and *Mordaunt*, who were all in the village with their brigades, wants no words to set it off.

A Gen. *Sommerfeldt*, Lieut. Gen. *Druckleben*, Major Gen. *Zastrow*, and the rest of the *Hanoverian* officers did honour to their corps.

The P. of *Hesse* rallied his infantry several times with the greatest intrepidity and coolness.

It would be unjust to the rest, to say that any corps of the king's royal or electoral troops did better than the others, tho' some were put to a severer tryal; in short, the enemy must do us the justice to own, that their success was dearly bought.

Our loss of killed, wounded, and missing, amounts to 4000, odd hundred, and that of the enemy not less than 10,000, amongst which are reckon'd four Lieut. Generals. We have taken above 60 officers and 700 men; amongst the officers are Brig. Marquis *de Blondel*, and the fourth brother to my Lord *Dillon*, who commanded the regiment of that name.

We have taken from the enemy 5 standards, and 7 pair of colours. We have lost 4 of the former, but the *Hanoverians* 1 pair of colours.

[So far the Gazette.]

Other ACCOUNTS.

D *Extract of a Letter from an English Officer prisoner.*

Several *French* officers assure me, that the amount of their kill'd wounded and prisoners is full 15,000. If the left wing of our army had been supported, the battle would have become general, and we should certainly have got a compleat victory. This was prevented by the cowardice and bad behaviour of the *Dutch*, who turn'd their backs, and in their flight put two brigades into disorder; on which the *Welsh* fuzileers fired two platoons upon the *Dutch*.

Lord *Robert Sutton*, Lieut. Col. of the Duke's regiment of dragoons, who was taken prisoner, writes, 'that on the evening of the action he supp'd with Marshal *Saxe* in his tent, and upon taking notice, that the *French* had lost a vast number of men, the marshal reply'd 'with great indifference, Not above 11,000.'

It is said in the account of the battle, printed at *Liege*, That the *French* king's brigade march'd up under the command of marshal *Saxe*, and carried the village of *Lauberg*, after a repulse of 40 battalions successively. A letter from an officer in the army to his friend in *York* remarks, 'That this brigade consisted of *Scotch* and *Irish* in the *French* service, who fought like devils; that they neither gave nor took quarter; that observing the Duke of *Cumberland* to be extremely active in defence of that post, they were employ'd upon this attack at their own request; that they in a manner cut down all before them, with a full resolution, if possible, to reach his Royal Highness; which they certainly would have done, had not Sir *John Ligonier* come up with a party of horse, and thereby sav'd the Duke at the loss

of his own liberty."—He adds, "That it was generally believ'd that the young pretender was a volunteer in that action, which animated these rebellious troops to push so desperately; and as what advantage the French had at Fontenoy as well as now, was owing to the desperate behaviour of this brigade, it may be said, that the king of France is indebted for his successes to the natural-born subjects of the crown of Great Britain."

Extract of a Letter from Liege, July 4.

Gen. Ligonier, having had his horse shot under him, was taken by a carabineer, to whom he immediately presented his purse, and a ring which he had upon his finger; but the carabineer refus'd them, answering, he would only have his sword. This general was afterwards conducted to the king, who receiv'd him very graciously, and asked him whether he had received any hurt. Sir John Ligonier answer'd, no; and at the same time spoke much in the praise of the carabineer, to whom his majesty caused a reward to be given, and 'tis not doubted but will make him an officer.

BRITISH OFFICERS, &c. kill'd, wounded, and missing; not mentioned in last Account, p. 259.

From the Gazette, July 5.

GENERAL and STAFF OFFICERS.

General Ligonier, prisoner, with two aids de camp, Hon. Capt. Keppel, and Capt. Campbell, who is suppos'd dead.—Major-Gen. Bland, wounded.—Major of brigade, Leslie, wounded.—Major Scott, aid de camp to his royal highness, bruised and a contusion.—Lieut. Gen. Hawley's aid de camp, Capt. Peckell, wounded.—Capt. Heath, engineer, missing.—Mr Green, engineer, wounded.

RICH'S DRAGOONS.] Cornet Scot, wounded.—Quarter-master Goodwin, missing.

His Royal Highness the DUKE'S.] Ld Rob. Sutton, prisoner.—Capt. Otway, Hall, Kirk, wounded and prisoners.—Lieut. Kirk.—Quarter-masters Evans, Simpson, prisoners.

WOLFE'S FOOT.] Quarter Master Walworth, wounded.

Major-General HOWARD'S.] Lieut. Col. William, killed.

CRAUFURD'S.] Capt. Scott, wounded.

DOUGLAS'S.] Lieut. Col. Ross, killed.

DE JEAN'S.] Lieut. Clement, kill'd.—Lieut. Col. Deane, Capt. Goddard, Lieut. Gremes, wounded.—Capt. Boucher, Lieut. Lort, missing.—10 men kill'd, 28 wounded, 90 missing.

CONWAY'S.] Lieut. Col. Stanhope, Capt. Cholmley, Douglas; Lieut. Bowyer, M^cQueen; Ensign Crimble, wounded.—Col. Conway, prisoner.—Capt. Dobson; Lieut. Ramsay, Ellis; Ensigns Waterhouse, Rimple, missing.—42 men kill'd, 59 wounded, 32 missing.

LIST of General and Field Officers of his Majesty's Electoral Troops, Kill'd, Wounded, and Prisoners.

I N F A N T R Y.

Lieut. Gen. Druchtleben.—Brigadier Sporcken.—Col. de Munchow.—Lieut. Col. de Hardenberg.—Lieut. Col. de Polier.—Lieut. Col. de Ledebur.—Lieut. Col. de Zastrow.—Lieut. Col. de Hammerstein.—Major de Linstow.—Major de Knesbeck.—Major de Schlepegrel, all wounded.

Col. de Horn, kill'd or prisoner.—Lieut. Col. de Stalmeister, killed.—Lieut. Col. de Lange, killed.

Lieut. Col. de Buttler, prisoner.

C A V A L R Y.

Col. Hardenberg, killed.

Lieut. Col. Block.—Lieut. Col. Walter.—Major Scholn.—Major Borstel, all wounded.

	Officers and Men.	Horses
Total British — —	2110	382
Total Hanoverians	2435	525
Total Hessians — —	385	176
	4930	1083

List of the STANDARDS and COLOURS taken from the French, at the late Action.

1 Standards compleat of Belfond's regiment, Red, embroidered with gold, on one side the sun, motto, *Nec pluribus impar*; on the other side a landscape, motto, *Ex pulchro laurea fonte*.

2 Dragoon standard, Beaufremont's regiment, the painting worn out.

3 Standard of the Royal Cravates, Red, painted, and fring'd with gold; on one side the Sun, motto, *Nec pluribus impar*; on the other, a sword erect, and a gordian knot, motto, *Pour parvenir*.

4 Colour-staffs, the colours torn off, Disbach's Swiss regiment.

5 Colours without the staff, Royal des Vaisseaux.

6 Four colours of Monaco's regiment.

7

N.B. There was another colour taken by late Craufurd's regiment of foot, and given in charge to the Hussars, who have not brought it in yet. And a standard taken by the Hanoverian cavalry, which was given in charge to the Imperialists and has not been return'd.

The FRENCH King's Letter to the Archbishop of Paris, ordering Te Deum to be sung for the Victory in Brabant.

COUSIN,

WHILE the Queen of Hungary was labouring hard to make the whole weight and fury of the war (which she obliged me to proclaim against her) fall upon my allies; while she was invading their dominions, and by

by treaties, equally unjust and unprecedented, was disposing of their most legal possessions, which she was even bound to guaranty to them, I did not cease to behave with caution and regard towards her allies. The Dutch nation, in particular, I look'd upon as friends; I protected their commerce in my ports; and tho' they employed all their forces in support of my enemies, and their troops had committed hostilities on my frontiers, such proceedings did not hinder me from carrying my regard for them even so far, as to forego the advantages which the prosperity of my arms enabled me to pursue on their territory in the preceding campaigns. But, in fine, moderation has its boundaries, beyond which it degenerates into a vice: On the one hand, the Genoeſe, oppressed and cruelly loaded with contributions, stood up for that liberty which the court of Vienna yet strives to deprive them of: On the other hand, Holland entering into closer engagements with my enemies, seemed to have inclined towards conciliatory ways and means with no other view but to defeat more surely the success thereof. It was in these circumstances, that having continued my cousin the Marshal General Count de Saxe in the command of the army I had ordered to be assembled in the Netherlands, I relied on him for the measures he should think fit to be taken, in order to prevent, at the opening of the campaign, the effect of the projects concerted by my enemies. So early as the 17th of April, the Count de Lowendahl and the Marquis de Contades, Lieutenant-Generals in my armies, marched by my orders into Dutch Flanders: The former reduced the towns of Sluys and Sas-van-Ghent, while the other made himself master of the Forts of Perle and Liefkenshoek; the towns of Philippine, Hulst, and Axel, shared the same fate; upwards of 5000 men were taken prisoners in those places, and all that lies between the Scheld and the sea was brought under my obedience in less than a month. In vain my enemies endeavour'd to traverse those operations, by their feigned preparations to besiege Antwerp: They harassed and fatigued their army to no purpose before that city, whilst mine remain'd quiet in its cantonments: And upon my arrival at Brussels the 2d of June, I found they had retired between the two Netheſes. After having made the necessary dispositions to dislodge them, I led my army into the neighbourhood

of Louvain, and from thence successively as far as the sources of the Demer; to which spot having enticed them on, I gained a most signal victory over them. [After a short account of the battle in this place, the French monarch proceeds thus] Whatever favourable consequences I may expect from a day so glorious to my arms, the most agreeable fruits I can possibly reap from it, will be the disposing of my enemies to listen at last to the voice of justice and peace, and thereby securing the tranquillity of my subjects. 'Tis in order to obtain this laudable and desirable end that I write you this letter, to acquaint you that my intention is, that you cause *Te Deum* to be sung, &c.

Sign'd LEWIS.

In the Order issu'd by Cardinal TENCIN, to the Clergy of his Archbishoprick of Lyons, for public Prayers, for the Prosperity of the King's Arms, his Eminence thus expresses himself:

THERE is, my dear brethren, a new campaign open'd, notwithstanding the many conquests made upon our enemies, and their vain efforts to gain upon us in their turn. The war still raging more than ever, calls back David to head the brave people of Judah, and renews our alarms for his precious life. Let them not however render us unjust! Let them not prevent us from applauding the generous resolution of his majesty! A sovereign, not less the prime general of his armies, than the first judge of his people. His camp is his most agreeable residence. The sole effect therefore of our affectionate apprehensions for him ought to be, to redouble the fervour of our prayers for the preservation of our august monarch, and for peace, which would wholly restore him to his other functions of royalty. If these are less brilliant, they are yet more worthy of a great king, of the most christian king, of a hero. Conquests and victories only make vulgar heroes. But to decline to conquer and vanquish, from the love he bears his subjects, and even for the sake of his enemies; to give them peace, and afterwards to employ his power for no other purpose than to make the one taste the fruits of it, and to prevent the other from disturbing it: It is going out of the ordinary way of heroical men. to gain at once admiration and love, and be thus upon earth the most perfect image of the divinity, &c.

A R-

ARTICLES of the CHARGE exhibited against ARCHIBALD STUART, Esq; late Lord Provost of Edinburgh, by his Majesty's Advocate for Scotland; supported by 76 Witnesses, and several Writings, some of which were found in his Custody when taken, and one of them amongst Mr MACLAURIN's Papers after his Death.

I. WHEREAS the preservation of the city of *Edinburgh* from falling into the hands of the rebels was of great importance to that city itself, and to us and the kingdom in general, and the care of it especially incumbent on the Lord Provost for the time being, and ought to have been look'd after with the utmost attention, zeal, and vigour, in such an exigency as when the rebels had got to the Southward of our troops under Sir *John Cope*, of which advices came to *Edinburgh* in the latter end of *August* 1745, from which there was reason to fear that the taking of the city would be attempted by the rebels, and to hope that our army might soon after come to its relief: Yet in these circumstances the said *Archibald Stuart*, then chief magistrate, and sole military governor of that city, did nothing of his own accord towards providing effectually for the defence thereof: On the contrary, every measure for that purpose, proposed and pressed by the honest zeal of the other magistrates, council and citizens, were thwarted and retarded, or absolutely refused and declined. In this manner he receiv'd a proposition made in the latter end of *August* 1745, for raising a regiment of 1000 men, by voluntary subscription, for defence of the city; against which he formed objections on account of the expence, and affected doubts concerning the legality thereof.

II. He treated in like manner another application made to him in *September* 1745, by a number of citizens, for leave to associate themselves under his chief command, as volunteers for the defence of the city; and after his objections to the legality of that measure were over-rul'd, he would not suffer it to be published, that he heartily approv'd, but barely that he acquiesced in that measure; and yet his aversion to it discover'd itself frequently, particularly by his rude behaviour to those volunteers, when he went to a publick meeting of them in the New Church isle of *Edinburgh* to name their captains.

III. Through his misbehaviour, when certain repairs of the city walls, and other works for making it defensible for some time against an enemy who had no artillery, and were very unskilful in making sieges, had been proposed and advised, among others, by the now deceased and famous Mr *MacLaurin*, and were order'd by the council to be made, the execution whereof was chiefly incumbent on the Lord Provost, they were carry'd on very slowly and imperfectly, notwithstanding the frequent complaints of the zealous citizens: and on late a *Sunday*, *September* 14, 1745, when the rebels were

come within a few miles of *Edinburgh*, he refused to give orders for loading the cannon upon the city walls, and to apply for some of the sailors from on board one of our ships of war for managing those cannon, when we could not otherwise be provided of fit persons to act as gunners.

IV. That he refused to follow several propositions pressed by well-affected inhabitants, for the defence of the city; such as, that the train'd-bands, consisting of a promiscuous number of burgeses, whereof many were known to be disaffected, should be laid aside, as had been practis'd in 1715, and that arms should only be trusted in the hands of such as were known to be well-affected; that a general search for arms should be made within the city; that a number of the ablest-bodied men, of the tradesmen's servants, should be armed for defending the city when it should be attacked, on the encouragement of a guinea to be given to each of them; towards defraying which the volunteers offered to him to raise 500 l.

V. That he misbehaved in respect to the succours that were brought from the country near *Edinburgh*, of numbers of well-affected subjects, under gentlemen of well known loyalty, who offered their service to defend the city, without reward, upon that dangerous occasion; but these offers were ill treated and coldly received by him: For instance, he propos'd to Sir *Robert Dickson* of *Inveresk*, who came to *Edinburgh* on *Sept.* 15, 1745, from *Musleburgh*, with 150 volunteers to offer their service, that these men should enlist themselves for 3 months as soldiers in the *Edinburgh* regiment; which could be no otherwise received by these volunteers than as an insult and discouragement to their zeal; who, being tradesmen or husbandmen, did not design to leave their occupations, and enlist as soldiers for hire.

VI. That on *Sept.* 16, 1745, he receiv'd a message from the camp of the rebels, by *Andrew Alves*, writer to the signet, importing, that *Edinburgh* would be ill-treated, if not speedily surrender'd; being a message to the same effect with a letter that day from the pretender's son, address'd to the lord provost, magistrates, and town-council of *Edinburgh*; and yet he did not immediately commit Mr *Alves* to prison, nor communicate the receipt of that letter to any other of our officers.

VII. That the same day he received a petition from some inhabitants who opposed the defence of the city, insisting to have a general meeting call'd of the principal inhabitants to consult what was proper to be done; and he accordingly held and presided in a meeting in the New Church isle that day, upon the ringing of the fire bell; which was the appointed signal for the volunteers to repair to their alarm posts: In consequence of which, few or none of these volunteers were or could be present at that meeting, in which there were numbers of persons of known disaffection to the government: And thus the general cry was given for surrendering the city, notwithstanding it was well known the rebels were ill-armed, and he had been offered, in aid of the other forces

of the city, to send in 100 dragoons, or as many as he should desire; but he refused to admit any of them, tho' he had requested such a party by a writing under his hand, to Gen. *Guest*, but two hours before.

VIII. At this meeting the above letter from the pretender's son was deliver'd to him; and after dismissing the meeting, he, with others of the magistrates, &c. went to the council chamber, where he caus'd or suffer'd the said letter to be publickly read, and moved or agreed that an answer should be given to it; which intercourse was the more criminal in him, that any danger or necessity that might be alledged, to avoid its being punishable as high-treason, was owing to his backwardness to discharge his duty.

IX. That all this while he refused or neglected, tho' frequently applied to, to give orders to the volunteers, who had been long standing in the streets, how to dispose of themselves or their arms; upon which they took and executed the resolution of carrying their arms to the castle, to prevent their falling into the hands of the rebels.

X. That evening he refus'd or declin'd to give his licence or authority for a party sent by Gen. *Guest*, or Gen. *Preston*, to remove or spike up the cannon planted on the city walls. About the same time he gave orders to Capt. *Dalziel*, of the city-guard, to keep guard that night with the usual complement in peaceable times; and about the same time he gave orders to the parties of the train'd bands, who had been upon guard at the several gates of the city, to quit their posts, and dispose of their arms in places where they must fall into the hands of the rebels as soon as they entered the city.

XI. The same evening it was proposed in council, where he presided, that the city's arms, in number 1200 firelocks and bayonets, should be lodg'd in the castle, to prevent their falling into the hands of the rebels; but he refus'd or declin'd giving any order for that purpose, and the arms were seiz'd by the rebels the day following; who came to *Edinburgh* so imperfectly arm'd, that this supply appears to have been one principal cause of the disaster that befel our forces near *Preston Pans*, on September 21.

XII. By these means it was violently suspected and believ'd, that he was secretly in the interest of the pretender; and the city fell into the hands of the rebels entering the *Netherbow-Port*, early on Sept. 17, when it was guarded with nothing more than a Serjeant's command of the city guard, and was opened for a hackney coach to go out, which had just returned from bringing back the second deputation sent by the provost, &c. to the pretender's son.

LIST of WRITINGS to be produced for proving the above charge against Mr STUART.

I. Letter from the pretender's son, dated at his camp, Sept. 16, 1745, addressed to the

Lord Provost, magistrates, and council of *Edinburgh*.

2. Answer from the pretender's son to the first deputation sent by the magistrates and council to his camp.

3. Answer by ditto, to the second deputation from ditto.

4. Representation by the ministers of *Edinburgh*, to the Lord Provost, magistrates, and council thereof, dated Sept. 6, 1745, in favour of the design for putting the city in a proper posture of defence.

5. Petition and address to the Lord Provost and magistrates of *Edinburgh*, of certain burghesses and inhabitants of the city, offering to serve as volunteers in defence of the city, against the rebels; with two opinions of his majesty's advocate and solicitor thereto annexed, dated Sept. 7, 1745.

6. Application from the Lord Provost of *Edinburgh*, and his majesty's advocate and solicitor, to General *Guest*, Sept. 16, 1745, for a party of dragoons to assist in defence of the city.

7. Representation of the committee of volunteers, to *Archibald Stuart*, Lord Provost; without a date, and unsigned, but found in his custody when apprehended.

8. Representation to the Lord Provost, magistrates, and council of *Edinburgh*, of certain inhabitants of the city thereto subscribing, which bears no date, but will be proved to have been presented to the provost, on Sept. 16, 1745, found in his pocket when apprehended.

9. Journal of what passed, relating to the defence of *Edinburgh*, from Monday, Sept. 2, till Monday, Sept. 16, in the hand-writing of the now deceased Mr *Colin Maclaurin*, professor of mathematicks in the college of *Edinburgh*, and found amongst his papers after his death.

10. Examination of *Archibald Stuart*, Esq; Dec. 7, 1745, before a committee of the lords of the privy-council.

WILL. GRANT.

Account of eleven French Prisoners poison'd by eating the Root of a Plant.

THREE French prisoners being in the fields near the town of *Pembroke*, dug up a large quantity of a plant with its roots (which they took to be wild *celeri*) to eat with their bread and butter for dinner. After washing it, while yet in the fields, they all three eat, or rather only tasted, of the roots.

As they were entering the town, one of 'em was seiz'd with convulsions. The other two ran and sent a surgeon, who endeavour'd first to bleed, and then vomit him; but in vain, and he died presently.

Ignorant of the cause of their comrade's death, and of their own danger, they gave of these roots to eight other pri-

prisoners, who all eat some of them with their dinner.

A few minutes after, the two, who gather'd the plants, were seized in the same manner as the first; of which one died: The other was bled, and an emetic with great difficulty forced down, on account of his jaws being set. This operating he recovered; but was some time much affected with a dizziness in his head, tho' not sick, or in the least disordered in his stomach. The other eight, being bled and vomited immediately, were soon well.

There were in these men no comatose symptoms mention'd to have happen'd to the *Dutch* soldiers, who were poison'd by eating the *Cicuta major*. (See Vol. XIV. p. 277.)

What they eat of was *Oenanthe aquatica cicutæ facie* of *Lobel*, which grows in great plenty all over this country, and is called by the inhabitants *five-finger'd root*, and is much used by them in cataplasms for the felon, or worst kind of whitlow. They eat only the root, and none of the leaves or stalk.

FIG. I. in the miscellaneous plate, is the shape of the said root.

a The part cut off from the stalk.

b A branch taken from the bottom of the stalk, where the leaves are largest.

c A top branch with the umbels of flowers.

d An anterior view of the flower in its natural size.

e A posterior view of the same.

f The anterior appearance of the flower thro' a microscope.

g The posterior view of the same.

h A view of the rudiments of the fruit after the decay of the flower.

i The same magnified.

A* The shape of a leaf of *Celeri* (or *Sallery*.)

* B A leaf of *Parley*. ———— These two are printed to prevent any unhappy mistake, in eating the poisonous plant instead of either.

FIG. II. (See p. 310.)

FIG. III. Is taken from the impression of an old brass seal found about five years ago near to *Evesham* in *Worcestershire*, which was one of the seven mired abbeys. It seems by the inscription to be an image of *St Margaret*, but wants further explanation.

FIG. IV. A silver coin of that size, dug up in a hop ground near *Canterbury*.

SIR,
THO' you neglected, mislaid (perhaps never received) two of my

former letters; yet as your last Magazine seems to encourage a correspondence, I send an explication of the coin inserted in your copper plate. You do not say what metal the coin is, but I know it is copper, having one of the same, about the size, or rather less than your print: mine is well preserved.

The legend round the head is

CONSTANTINUS IVN NOB C

For *Constantinus Junior Nobilis Cæsar* son of *Constantine the Great*.

B On the reverse are two *Roman* soldiers with a *Labarum* or military ensign be-

tween them, ☸ is wrought thus



i. e. XP being in *Greek* the two first letters of *ΧΡΙΣΤΟΣ*, *Christus*, and was the standard of the *Christian* emperors, as the *Eagle* was of the *Pagan*.

The legend round the reverse is

GLORIA EXERCITVS

which needs no explanation.

Yours, INCOG.

The word *mercenary* is wrong apply'd. — We thank our correspondent, and desire to be grateful in a proper way.

MILTON no Imitator of MASENIUS.

Harapha.] ———— Thou'rt a revolter and a robber.

Samson.] Tongue-doughty giant! how dost thou prove me these?

Milton's *Samson Agonistes*.

E

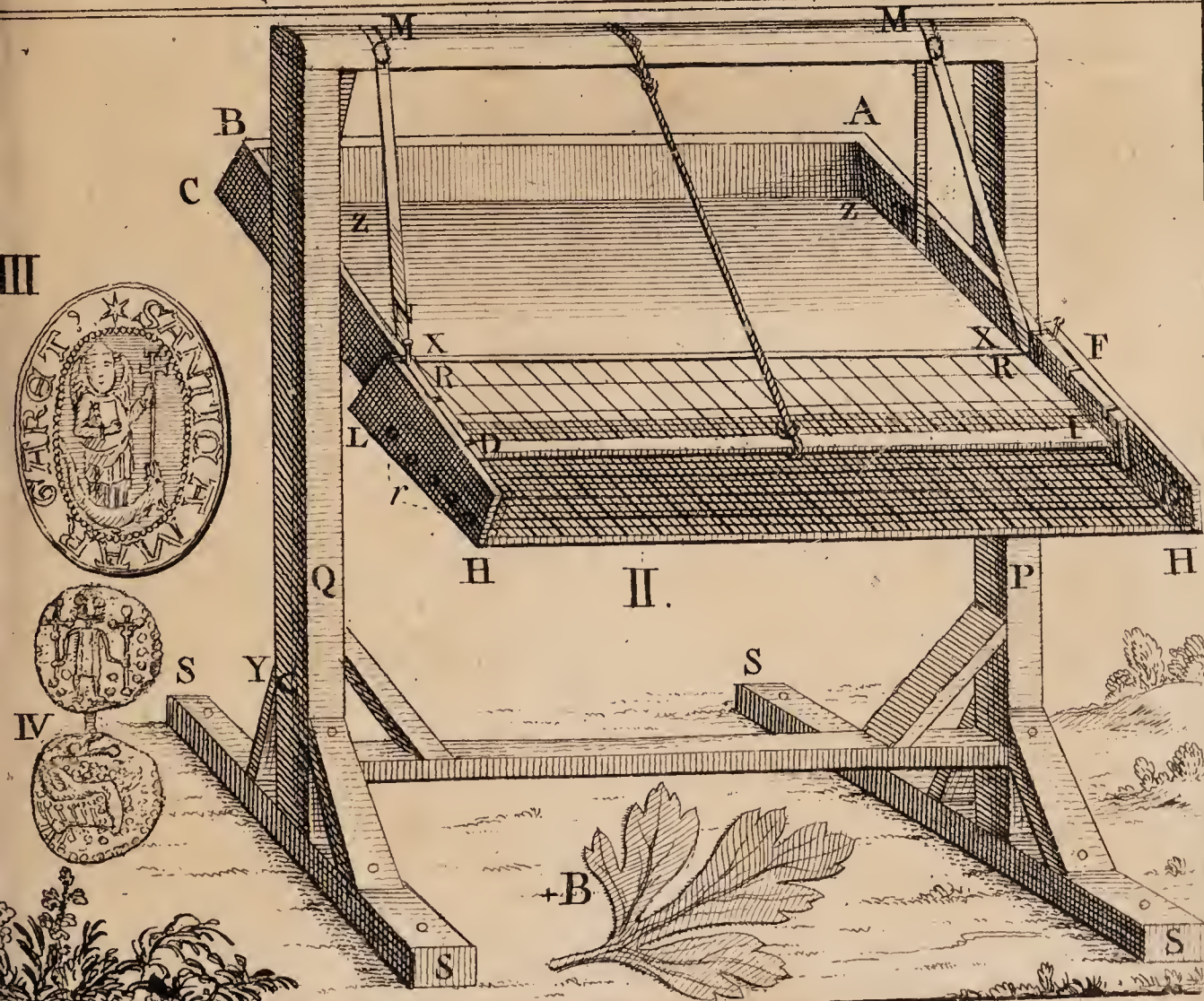
Mr URBAN,

SOME time has elaps'd since your correspondent, Mr W. L. first published his wonderful *Essay on Milton's Imitation of the Moderns*. I deferr'd giving you my private thoughts on it, both in expectation of seeing his arguments particularly refuted by a more able hand, and in hopes of your correspondent's fulfilling his promise to justify his assertions more largely in a pamphlet (See p. 82.) which he has declin'd, and for his own credit I would have him decline, unless he brings better specimens, than he has in the Magazine for *January*, p. 24, *Apr.* p. 189, or more candid assertions than in that of *February*, p. 82. I shall at present only consider the former; and if this meets with approbation, shall give you my thoughts on his further charges against *Milton*.

Before we examine the particular passages of the two poems of *Milton* and *Masenius*, I think it would not be improper to consider them in general. That of *Masenius* was published (according to *January* magazine, p. 2.) in the year 1654, or 1661, and *Paradise Lost* in 1667, and shewn as actually done in 1665.* And 'tis agreed by all, that this divine poem

v. 3.

* Richardson's *Life of Milton*, p. 111.



was wrote between the year 1665, and the year of his blindness 1650; and that he had long before chose the *Fall of Man* for his subject, is plain from the plans of his hand-writing in *Trinity College* library, and from his own words

—This subject for heroic song

Pleas'd me long chusing, and beginning late! A
Par. lost, B. ix. v. 25.

From hence it clearly appears that *Milton's* poem was at least begun, before that of *Masenius* was publish'd; which is sufficient for our present purpose, for the passages in question are in the beginning of the poems of their respective authors. Nor, in my opinion, is *Milton* more indebted to *Masenius* for his plan (which to me seem to be widely different, considering their subject was the same) than for the beginning of his poem. — Besides, it seems wonderful to me that from the year in which *Paradise lost* was publish'd to this time (which is 80 years) no *Bentley*, no *Hearne*, no penetrating genius but *W. L.* should be so eagle-ey'd as to hit upon this rare discovery; and, especially at the time when *Masenius* was extant, when *Milton* was expos'd to † darkness and evil tongues, that no publick enemy would brand him with plagiarism.

But before I come to particulars, I must observe, that *Virgil* himself was not free from the like calumnies. ‡ *Macrobius* positively taxes that most noble poet with having translated, almost word for word, the whole 2d book of the *Æneis* from *Pisander*, and the 4th from *Apollonius Rhodius*; which invidious calumny || *Dr Trapp* has proved to be absolutely false. And, I think, we may justly apply Mr *Voltaire's* words in the defence of *Virgil* to the vindication of our much injur'd poet *Milton*, § “That the only answer which is to be made to such discoveries, is, that such works are too great master-pieces of art to be but copies.”

Let us now consider the particular passages of the two poets, and first the *Proposition*: What that is, will be best known by consulting the following verses of *Vida*.

Vestibulum ante ipsum, primoque in limine semper
Prudentes leviter rerum fastigia summa
Libant, et parvis attingunt omnia dictis
Quæ cancre statuere — Lib. II.

This as a rule the noblest bards esteem,
To touch at first in gen'ral on the theme;
To hint at all the subject in a line,
And draw in miniature the whole design.

Mr Pitt's Translation.

If then the *Proposition* is a short sketch of the contents of the whole poem, or the poem in miniature; and as *Milton* and *Masenius* wrote on the very same subject, how is it possible, unless they deviated from the true rules of poetry (and *Milton* was too great a judge to do

† *Paradise Lost*, B. vii. v. 26.

‡ *Saturnal*, Lib. v. cap. 17.

|| In his Note to B. II. and xvi. of the *Æneis*. See likewise his note to B. III. v. 719.

§ *Essay on the Epic poetry of the European nations*.

so) that there should not be some similitude in their thoughts? But if the impartial reader carefully compares the beginning of the two poems, he will find that nothing could be more wide and different than their manner of expression, considering the thought and subject were common to them both; and will agree with your judicious correspondent p. 68 B. “That if *Milton* had ever seen *Masenius*, and in any sort attempted to borrow from him, his poem would neither have been the same, nor so good as it is.” *Masenius*, in his *Proposition*, neither mentions the forbidden fruit, nor the loss of *Paradise*, which (according to his marginal heads) he ought to have done, as they are constituent parts of his poem; these *Milton* judiciously inserts in his *Proposition*, and adds, *Till one greater man*, &c. of which there is not so much as a thought in *Masenius*.

Quæ citharæ quondam nervos, artemq; regebas
Jesiadæ, &c. MASENIUS.

Didst inspire
That shepherd; &c. MILTON.

Either these passages are not parallel, or that *Shepherd*, i. e. *Moses*, must be *David*. Here is another instance of *Milton's* judgment, (who intended to sing in the beginning

—How the heav'ns and earth
Rose out of Chaos.—)

to mention *Moses*, who relates how, “In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth,” and whose steps he intended to follow in his sublime description of the creation. Was I of *W. L.'s* clan, I should rather think that *Cowley*, in the beginning of his *Davideis*, has copied this last sentence of *Masenius*, rather than *Milton*.

Non mihi Pieridum lymphæ, Cirrhæque recessus, &c.

Unfortunately for himself, unfortunately for his beloved author, does this gentleman quote this place; for there is not a syllable like it in *Milton*. And now *Masenius* himself must be taxed with imitating the moderns, for it very much resembles the following lines of *Caspar Barlaeus*.

Cyrrha vale, Phœbique domus, non Castalis
amnis,
Non levat ipsa meam Phocidos unda sitim,
Tu mihi, Calliope, &c.

But here *Masenius* shall have a more candid treatment from me than *Milton* has met with lately; for I cannot persuade myself to hold this maxim, “That no body must pretend to write any thing of his own, because another has wrote before him.”

As *Masenius* and *Milton* were both christian poets, and their subject founded on the same parts of holy writ, 'twas necessary that they should invoke that spirit which directed the divine pen-men. *Milton's* great judgment in this case has already been mentioned.

The foregoing arguments on the *Propositions* will

will serve in general for the *Invocations*. What now deserves our more particular consideration are these passages :

— *Omnia namque
Te duſtrice patent ; rerumque occulta tueris
Prima opifex, noſtræ ſpectatrix prima ruinæ !*
MASENIUS.

Inſtruct me, for thou knowſt ; thou from the
firſt

Waſt preſent. — MILTON.

Theſe I confeſs to be parallel, tho' not imitated from *Maſenius*, who cloſely follow the ſteps of *Homer*.

Ἰππεὺς γὰρ Θεοὶ ἐσσι, ΠΑΡΕΣΤΕ τε, ἼΣΤΕ
τε ΠΑΝΤΑ.

Iliad. II. 485.

— And with mighty wings outſpread
Dove-like ſat'ſt brooding on the vaſt abyſs,
And mad'ſt it pregnant. —

I cannot paſs over theſe beautiful lines (tho' ſomewhat foreign to our purpoſe) which may be overlook'd by an ordinary reader. The poet here alludes to the 3d chapter, verſe 22, of *St Luke*, where the holy ſpirit is repreſented in a bodily appearance, annexing the idea of brooding, which is imply'd in that expreſſive word of *Moses*, מוֹרְכָה, † which our tranſlation renders *mov'd*. Is this too imitated from *Maſenius* ? Or rather, has that Jeſuit three verſes in his whole poem equal to theſe in *Milton*, ſo noble, yet clear, ſo ſimple, yet learned and elegant ?

Audior? En facili raptor per inane volatu, &c.
MASENIUS.

This paſſage, ſays *W. L. Milton* has paſs'd over ; and I think 'twas neceſſary he ſhou'd ; ſince *Maſenius* is now got above the clouds, and conſequently out of ſight.

Tu mihi tantarum, &c. MASENIUS.
Say, firſt for heav'n, &c. MILTON.

If there is any thing parallel in theſe paſſages, it is ſo very little, that the one can no more be thought to be an imitation of the other, than *Virgil's* deſcription of a horſe to be copied from *Job*. The ſimilitude of thought ariſes from the imitation of nature, which is the ſame, and always will be ſo ; and that from the identity of the ſubject, which was deriv'd from the ſame ſtream of the holy ſcriptures ; as the candid reader will find, by impartially comparing the paſſages of either poet. This and the foregoing reaſons may be apply'd to vindicate our author from the laſt charge of plagiarism, in copying in more places than one *Maſenius's* deſcription of *Paradiſe*. I wiſh your correſpondent had pointed them out, and told us where they were copy'd in *Paradiſe Loſt*, for there are many deſcriptions of *Paradiſe* diſpers'd thro' the poem, ſome of which conſiſt of more than 100 lines. But *Milton*, who had *Homer* almoſt by heart, and comes neareſt to his ſtyle of any poet, if he choſe to tranſplant any flowers into his Garden of *Eden*, would cer-

† *Gen*. i. 2.

tainly gather them from the Gardens of *Alcinous*, which he almoſt confeſſes he has regarded,

Spot more delicious than thoſe gardens feign'd
Or of reviv'd *Adonis*, or renown'd
A *Alcinous*. *Parad. loſt*, ix. 439.

To crown the whole criticism, i. e. the whole invective againſt *Milton*, *W. L.* concludes, That he that can imagine that *Milton* could have wrote as he had done, without ever ſeeing or hearing of *Maſenius's* performance, may with equal reaſon aſſert that a limner may draw a man's picture exactly like the original without ever ſeeing him : That is, in plain Engliſh, *Milton's* poem is exactly like *Maſenius's*. But if I may be allow'd the preſumption to oppoſe my judgment againſt ſo great a critic's authority, I would aſk, Whether it is ſtrange or abſurd to ſuppoſe, that two pictures by two different hands ſhould have a general likenefs, which are drawn from the ſame original ?
C I am, Sir, Yours, &c.

R. R.

A CHARACTER of the late Lord Biſhop of CARLISLE.

ON Thursday, the 2d of this inſtant July 1747, died at his palace at *Rose-Caſtle*, the Rt Rev. Father in God, Sir *George Fleming*, Bart, Lord Biſhop of *Carlisle*, in the 81ſt Year of his Age, and the 13th of his Conſecration. He was born June 10, 1661, at the Family-Seat at *Rydal-Hall*, in the County of *Westmorland* ; being, in order of Birth, the fifth of eleven Sons, and the ninth of fifteen Children, of Sir *Daniel Fleming*, Knt, by *Barbara*, eldeſt Daughter of Sir *Henry Fletcher* of *Hutton*, in the County of *Cumberland*, Bart, who was ſlain valiantly fighting for King *Charles I.* Sept. 24, 1645, at *Routon Heath*, near *Cheſter*.

The ſaid Sir *Daniel*, who, in private Life, which he moſt affected, excelled moſt Men of his Rank and Fortune, had an Occaſion given him, by a malicious Miſrepresentation of him to his then Sovereign King *Charles II.* to inform his Maſteſty, which the moſt authentick Evidences enabled him to do, that eleven of his Anceſtors had, for their good Services, been rewarded with the Honour of Knighthood, ſince the *Norman Conqueſt*, when King *William I.* gave to his faithful Follower and Kinſman Sir *Michael le Fleming*, a conſiderable Eſtate, part of which has been tranſmitted down from him, in an uninterrupted Succeſſion, to the preſent Heir-male of the twenty-fiſt Generation. It was with equal Truth and Satisfaction, that the ſame worthy Knight could aver, that as he himſelf had, in the moſt difficult and trying Times, inviolably adhered to the Conſtitution in Church and State, ſo not one of his Progenitors had, ſince the diſtant Epoche above-mention'd, been an Oppoſer of the Crown ; not one, ſince the Reformation, had been a Papiſt, nor a Diſſenter, in any Shape, from the Church of *England*. Diſpoſing of all his Sons in the moſt advantageous ways he could,

con-

consistently with his Interest and Ability, he destin'd his fifth, agreeably to his own Inclination, which he very early discover'd, to the Sacerdotal Function. To qualify him for that by a liberal Education, he entred him in June 1688, in *Edmund-Hall*, in *Oxford*, (which was then govern'd by the celebrated Dr *John Mill*.) under the Tutorage of Dr *White Kennet*, afterwards Lord Bishop of *Peterborough*. There did he first testify the pleasing Sense, which he ever after retain'd, of the happy Revolution, among those Academicks, who printed congratulatory Verses on King *William's* victorious Return from *Ireland*. Having pass'd thro' his Degrees in Arts, he became domestick Chaplain to Dr *Tho. Smith*, then Lord Bishop of *Carlisle*, by whom he had been ordained, and collated to the Vicarage of *Aspatria* in that Diocese, as he was soon after to the second Prebend in the said Cathedral Church. In 1705, he was collated to the Arch-Deaconry, in 1727, was promoted to the Deanery, and in 1734, was advanced to the bishoprick of *Carlisle*; so that, in one and the same Diocese, he made a gradual Progress thro' all the Orders and Dignities of the Church; and as, in each Step, his Merit preceded his Promotion, so did he adorn, as well as fill, his several successive Stations. He had not wore the Mitre two Years, when, on the Decease of his eldest and only surviving Brother, without Issue Male, he succeeded to the title of Baronet, and the paternal Estate of his ancient Family. — With this Accession of Honour and Fortune, he was nevertheless that well-bred Gentleman he ever shew'd himself, in every Quality forming that Character, which was never more eminently united, than in him, with that of a Pious and truly Christian Prelate. As no one could conduct himself, with a better regulated Tenderness and Affection, in the nearer Relations of Life, so could no one demean himself, with a more exact, and yet easy, Address, to all Ranks and Degrees of Mankind.

His Example, in which a Medium was nicely observ'd, with an Accuracy, that descended to the minutest Articles, was a constant Lesson of Instruction, and his House, under its Influence, was the best School of Wisdom and Virtue. As he always preserv'd a Neatness about his Person, which was of itself comely and graceful, so, by a special Guard against Habits, and with a continual Presence of Mind, he kept himself intirely free from all little Peculiarities, in Words, Gestures, and Actions, which, tho' not criminal, in any moral Turpitude, would be better wanting in many, whom they distinguish, not to their Advantage. A certain Awefulness surrounded him, which would have commanded more Fear, than Love, had it not been soften'd and sweeten'd with Affability. As he cou'd address his Superiors and Equals, with all the Ceremony and Complaisance of Good-Breeding, so was he easy of Access, and of Discourse, to his Inferiors, to the lowest of all; and never dismiss'd any, but with an attendant Liking and Approbation of him, even when he denied a Request, which

(*Gent. Mag.* JULY 1747.)

he could do with a better Grace, than many grant one. Never wanting to be advised, nor reminded, in what was fit and convenient for him to do on any Occasion, he had as much Resolution, as Ability, to be directed by his own Judgment, and was ever cautious, tho' not jealous of Imposition. As he hardly ever bestow'd his Preferments thro' Dint of Sollicitation, or the Intervention of any powerful Interest, but was always pre-determin'd in his own Breast; so did he double every Favour by his Manner of conferring it, and seemingly sharr'd, with the Person he obliged, in his Pleasure and Satisfaction. His Tongue ever was as ready to encourage the Afflicted, as his Hand was to relieve the Indigent; and as no Object of Compassion ever presented itself to him in vain, so did no Design, favourable to Religion, Learning, or Publick-Good, ever fail, on the first Application, of his generous Assistance. With a Revenue, not more than adequate to his Expences, which he ballanced with a most laudable Oeconomy, he was frugal without Parsimony, and liberal without Profusion; and, whilst he put its just Value on Money, he esteem'd it, not for its own Sake, but for the good Uses of it, and as it enabled him to gratify his ample and ardent Desires, in Acts of Charity, Beneficence, and Hospitality, which consum'd his Income, as it accrued, and might seem to require, and would, but with his Management, a much larger Fund. — Though his Sensations were quick and strong, and his Temper naturally warm; yet, what was therefore the more meritorious, Reason constantly maintain'd its proper Sway over his Passions; and a settled Equanimity, founded on the Basis of Piety and Prudence, still shew'd itself, in one uniform Appearance, amidst all the various Events and Occurrences of his Life. As he was not elated with Acquisitions, so was he not dejected with Losses, but bore both with an even and steady Spirit; and tho' no one could possess a Blessing with a more true and thankful Sense of its Worth and Importance, yet could no one resign it with more Patience, or reconcile himself to the Want of it with more Acquiescence and Alacrity. This amiable Moderation, as well amidst the Enjoyments, as the Sufferings, of the World, was never more its own Reward in any Man, than in this excellent Prelate, who, by means of it, under God, enjoy'd all along a sound Mind in a sound Body, the Sum Total of human Wishes in the present State. In this Tranquillity, tho' in his last Years he had to conflict with Incidents of a most affecting Nature, did Old-age come upon him: — It came gently, and alone, unattended with those Infirmities, which often make Life a Burden long before its End. — Tho' his Frame had never been a robust one, but owed its Duration, under divine Providence, to his own prudent Care of it, all his Senses, his Sight, Hearing, &c. continu'd unimpair'd, and their Organs discharg'd their respective Functions, without any Helps of Art; whilst his Intellects, his Apprehension, Judgment, and Memory, remain'd good, as they always had been, to the very last. When,

Tt not-

notwithstanding, conscious, under a strong Perception of an inward Decay, that his Stamina were just worn out, he saw, with an Heart still chearful, his approaching Dissolution. Having set his House in Order, and deliberately adjusted both his Secular and Spiritual Concerns, he neither express'd a Desire of Continuance, nor of Departure, but, attentive to the glorious Prospect before him, waited, with a Religious Indifference and Resignation, till his Change came. Tho' that could not be so sudden as to surprize him unprepar'd, yet was it so remarkably so, that, without being confined to his Bed, he had but just risen from off his Knees, in joining with his Family, which he punctually did Four Times a Day, in the publick Devotions of the Church,—when he most signally verified the Psalmist's Reflection, that "tho' Men be so strong, & they come to Fourscore Years, yet so soon then does their Strength pass away, and they are gone!" Death, tho' it could not have been terrible to him in any Form, arrested him, as it pleas'd God, in the kindest,—unprecedented by Sicknefs,—unaccompanied by Agony:—He expir'd, without a Groan, calm and serene, and his Soul, exulting on the Wing to its Happiness in view, left, when it took its Flight, his Countenance in a Smile.——In the justest Application of that beautiful Allusion, has this admirable Prelate "gone to his Grave in a full Age, like as a Shock of Corn cometh in, in its Season."——Drawing the Curtains about him in that Bed of Dust, I leave him to repose, till a general Resurrection, without adding more to this brief and imperfect Eulogium, but that, as, in him, human Society has lost one of its most valuable Members,—the Church of England one of its chiefest Ornaments,—his present Majesty one of his most firm and faithful Subjects,—so have his Clergy lost the best Diocesan,—his Children the best Father,—his Servants the best Master,—the Poor their best Benefactor,—and Numbers of Men the best Friend,—who regret his Death, and revere his Memory.

Mr URBAN, July 5, 1747.
THE verses from *Birmingham* in your *April* magazine, to the memory of Mr CHUBB, being read in the presence of two grave divines, they observed that the lines were very good, and truly poetical, but that the title was certainly mistaken, for the eulogium was more than *Thomas Chubb* deserved, who was therein treated with as much respect as if he had been the rector of a parish, or some rich dignitary of the church; whereas the said *Thomas* was a professed enemy to the function, and, says one of them, to my certain knowledge never was worth 2000*l.* in his whole life. Besides reply'd the other, he was (as the ingenious author of the verses in *March* magazine proves) a derider * of religion. I have not, indeed, added he, read any of this *Chubb's*

writings, but intend very soon to take a cursory view of them, before I publish about 500 pages, which I have already written purposely to confute him.

Now, Mr Urban, I wish this *Birmingham* poet for the future would find other subjects for his muse, because by what I have heard further hinted, I fear he may be summoned to *Lichfield*, where many less crimes have cost a fine penny. I know not how otherwise to warn him to make some atonement, which is the reason of my sending you this.
Yours, &c.

PHILO-MUSUS.

* 'Tis no disgrace religion to deride,
No deist christian burial is deny'd.

Mr URBAN,

I Am surprized to see the accounts of counties of late published in several books, which are copied one after another from old authors, without regard to the present state of places, the shifting of trade, and the increase or decrease of the inhabitants, the improvement of land by inclosures and tillage, and the polishing the people by manufactures and commerce.

But I must also confess that I was agreeably entertain'd some months ago, in meeting with a person who was surveying the roads, as he inform'd me for your use; and upon some questions asked me, it came into my mind that the number of the present inhabitants of every considerable town in a county, would be an acceptable appendage to what new maps you may publish, I accordingly send you an account, which I have collected by particular enquiry for the antient town of *Hertford*, and if you publish it, shall be encouraged to proceed in making other enquiries for the information of the public.

PARISHES.	Of the established church.	Of the people call'd Dissenters.	Quakers.
St Andrew's	516	220	72
All Saints	688	192	20
St John's	840	85	27
	2044	497	119
Total	2660	souls in all.	

Extract of a Letter from Whitehaven, May 16.

A False account having been put into the news papers about several of our coal pits near this town being on fire, and burning in the most dreadful manner,

manner, it may be proper to publish the truth.—Some of the coal-pits near this town are probably the deepest of any in the world, and therefore subject to fire-damps; so that, if a great deal of foul or inflammable air, by neglect or mischance, is collected together under ground, and is set on fire, it goes off with a very great explosion, and does great damage to what it meets with in its way to vent itself at the pit's mouth.

—Where the foul air is very strong, as it is often at the sinking of new pits, it is brought up in pipes along the sides of the pit into the open air, and a candle, or lighted paper, being put to the end of the pipe, it will break out into a flame, one or two feet in breadth, and several feet in height, more or less, according to the quantity of foul air that is vented, and will burn day and night for months and years. The flame of it may be easily seen at the Isle of Man, which is ten leagues off, and affords a better light to shipping than the lighthouse; and yet may be generally extinguished by laying a wet sail over it.—Sir James Lowther, to whom this colliery belongs, had thoughts of making a fire-engine with it, had there been occasion for one where it arises: it therefore may be esteemed one of the greatest natural curiosities which is any where to be met with.†

This colliery is the most curious and extensive in its kind; it hath been wrought above 100 years, and above a million sterling hath been expended in carrying it on; some parts of the works are carried under the sea, and are 200 yards deeper than the surface of the sea, which is probably nearer to the earth's center than any miners have penetrated in any other place.

On the 6th of April last, by means of some defect in the partitions, or pipes to carry off the foul air, there happened a very great explosion, which beat down a good deal of the partitions, and some of the stops under ground, and a part of the coal took fire by the damp, which kept burning as it issued out of the crevices, and several other blasts or explosions happened for a day or two, but not so violent. For several days afterwards there was no explosion, nor any thing to be observed, but a little smোক and a sulphureous smell at one or two of the pits, till the 20th of April, when there were two more explosions, and two more on the 22d, some of which were so violent, the blast carried all that was loose before it, and threw up to

the top of the pit, tho' 160 yards deep, a strong wooden stage, covered with earth, clay, stones, &c. and let down to stop the air going down the pit, and to resist a smaller explosion; since that day such methods have been taken, that there has been no explosion, and nothing to be observed at the top of the pit but a little smোক, and a sulphureous smell, so that there can be at worst but a small fire, if any, which there is little doubt will soon be extinguished. It has pleased God, this whole affair, which was set forth in so terrible a manner (*see p. 246 E*) has not cost the life or limb of any one person.

† This fire-damp, or thick mine air, may be contained in bladders, and has been sent in that manner to London, &c. It is a true kind of air, tho' inflammable, being a subtile and permanently elastic fluid, which is easily rarefied by heat, and condensed by cold, as may be proved by holding a bladder not quite fill'd with it to the fire. By its elastic spring it also expands itself as soon as the pressure of the incumbent atmosphere is taken off; thus the bladders, which were not quite fill'd with it at the bottom of a deep pit, are violently distended when brought to the top into a lighter air. The same may be demonstrated by putting some of it in a bladder close tied, under the receiver of an air-pump, and exhausting some of the air contained in the receiver.

In regard to its inflammability, contrary to gun-powder, it will not take fire at a red-hot iron, or at the sparks made by the collision of a flint and steel, but is readily kindled by a lighted candle, or any other flame; and if pressed out of a bladder thro' a pipe stopple, and so set on fire, it continues burning at the end of the stopple as long as it is pressed out. But if the flame of a candle be suddenly introduced into a bladder fill'd with it, so as to fire it all at once, it goes off with a considerable explosion like gun-powder; and thus resembles what the miners call a blast; which sometimes proves destructive to them, when a large quantity of this inflammable air is collected together in the mines, and there, by some accident, set on fire.

From the London Gazette Extraordinary.

Account of a signal Victory obtain'd July 19, N. S. by the Piedmontese and Imperial Troops over the French near Exilles in Piedmont:

Whitehall, July 22.

ON the 19th instant, at two in the Morning, the count de Briqueras, having had advice that the enemies were approaching the heights of Affiete, caused his battalions to enter the intrenchments, where they remain'd till seven in the morning; but as they suffer'd very much by the cold, and the enemy made no motion towards attacking us, they were brought back into the camp. Some hours af-

ter the enemy began to move, which oblig'd our battalions to return into the entrenchments, which were immediately attacked by the *French*, to the number of forty battalions, in three columns, with nine pieces of cannon, 4 pounders, supported by a reserve of eight other battalions. Our entrenchments were not yet furnished with cannon, because it was necessary, in order to bring it up, to cut a way out thro' the rocks, and there had not been time to finish it; whereas, on the other hand, the enemy could bring up theirs, without difficulty, by the way which they came. The attack was very brisk, and the *French* advanced, by sap, quite up to the foot of our entrenchment, to beat it down, returning to the charge four times, but were constantly repulsed with loss. The fire lasted from eleven in the morning till the evening, when the enemy retreated towards *Sestrières*, pursued by some companies of grenadiers, who charged them sword in hand upon the descent of the mountain.

Of fourteen battalions which we had with us, *viz.* ten *Piedmontese* and four *Austrians*, there were but eight of the former and two of the latter who could, by their situation, have any share in the action.

Those who were engag'd distinguished themselves with extraordinary valour, and the count *de Briqueras* commends particularly the generals *Alciat* and *Colloredo*, and the brigadier count *Martineago*. Our loss amounts in all to 120 men, amongst which there are two captains of the regiment of guards, one captain of the *Swiss* regiment *Meyer*, two lieutenants, one Imperial, and the other *Piedmontese*, of the regiment of *Casal*, wounded; and a *Swiss* captain kill'd.

The enemy's loss amounts to at least 5000 men, amongst which the Lieut. Gen. chevalier *de Belleisle* kill'd, as likewise the majors general *Arnaud* and *de Larnage*. M. *de Bergard*, brigadier, wounded and prisoner.

It's reckon'd that they have lost above 300 officers, and we have taken six of their colours. They left at *Sceau* 600 wounded, who were not in a condition to be carried off.

By an *Austrian* officer, who was present at the action, and makes the loss of the enemy still greater, we have the following circumstance relating to the chevalier *de Belleisle*, *viz.* that finding his principal attack did not succeed, he put himself at the head of the troops, and having taken a pair of colours from one of their officers, went forward himself to place it upon the intrenchment, where he was wounded in the arm by the thrust of a bayonet from one of our grenadiers, and at the same time received two musket shots, one in the head, and the other in the body, which determined the enemy to retreat.

The enemy decamp'd the same night, and mov'd off in two columns, one towards *Oulx*, and the other behind the *Col de Sestrières*, and the battalions which were left at *Saliberstrand*, retir'd likewise to *Oulx*.

It appears by some of the colours taken, that there must have been *Spanish* troops amongst the *French*. [See Foreign History.]

A DESCRIPTION of BERGEN-OP-ZOOM.

AS the siege of this place is reckon'd the boldest enterprize the *French* have undertaken since the war, not only by reason of its strength both by nature and art, but of the numbers of troops posted about it, in order to render the approaches of an enemy still more difficult, the reader will not be displeased with an account of it.

Bergen-op-zoom literally signifies the hill upon the zoom. The Dutch word zoom signifies a hem or seam, and metaphorically a border or boundary; this place being on a lake so called, which divides *Zealand* and *Brabant*.

The marquisate of *Bergen-op-Zoom* (which had anciently only the title of lordship, taken out of that of *Breda* in 1287) was erected by the emperor Ch. V. in 1533, in favour of *Antonio de Glimes* his favourite; since which it has descended by heirs female to the present elector *Palatine*, who is in some sort sovereign of it, but holds it as a moving fief of the duchy of *Brabant*, and does homage for it to the supreme council of *Brabant* held at the *Hague*, and the States General have a right to keep garrison there for the security of their frontiers; the territory in length is about 30 miles from north to south, and its breadth from east to west about 18, and its revenue to the elector is between 80 and 90,000 florins per Ann. but the interests of the mortgages made by his predecessors, with the salaries of officers, amount to two thirds of it.

The town is not large, nor near so considerable as formerly, when it had a very great trade; a hall or staple for cloth, a quarter for the *English* merchants, which is still called the *English street*, and another public building for the *Hanse* merchants. Its church (now destroy'd by the *French* bombs) dedicated to St *Gertrude*, was built of hewn stone, and very large, and esteemed a very beautiful and magnificent structure. The town contains 20 good streets, about 1100 houses, and 5 squares; the number of inhabitants is about 7000, out of which are raised 4 companies of burghers, commanded by a captain and proper officers. It was besieged in vain by the prince of *Parma* in 1558; and again in 1622 by the marquis *Spinola*, who was obliged to quit it with the loss of above 10,000 men. The States General, considering the importance of the place, got it fortified in 1700 by the famous *Coehorn*, their engineer general, and

and as it was esteemed his masterpiece, it has been thought impregnable. On the side of *Antwerp* is a large half-moon, joining a fortify'd line, called *kyk en de pot*, strengthened by 4 good redoubts, furnished with cannon. On the side of the *Scheld* are two canals, called *old* and *new harbour*, by which, at every tide, provisions and supplies may be carried into the town, in spite of the besiegers. At the entrance of the Old Harbour was a fort called *Noordschants*, now ruin'd. The entrance of the New Harbour is cover'd by a regular fort of 5 bastions, called *Zuyd Schants*, so situated as to defend both entrances. On the side of *Steenbergen* are the forts of *Moermont*, *Pinsen*, and *Rover*, with a well fortified line, extended to the last mention'd fort, beyond which is an inundation reaching to *Steenbergen*; besides, by means of sluices, a great part of the country round the town may be laid under water. On the east is another inundation formed by the waters of the *Scheld* and the *Zoom*, which renders the country on that side marshy and inaccessible. The body of the place is defended by a rampart, about a league in circumference, flanked by 10 bastions, which are cover'd by 5 hornworks.

From the Westminster Journal, July 4.

The PATRIOT: A TALE.

Written before the last Election.

WHO reads at all, must needs have read How a great mountain, brought to Amidst her travails and her twitches, [bed, Sent forth such hideous groans and screeches, That all the country cry'd out pity, And thought the child would be a city ; At least a castle, or an house : But what appear'd at last ?—A mouse.

This Fable, both in prose and rymes, Has been rehears'd an hundred times. Horace applies it to the wits : Are they the only men it hits ? The land of promisers is ample : Think on the courtiers, for example : Think on mankind ; in short, whoever Requests, or can bestow, a favour.

Would *Archon* represent the county ? In promises he deals his bounty ; Pronounces publickly to thousands, Of what importance 'tis, in whose hands They trust their liberties and lives, While so much fraud and brib'ry thrives.

For my part, chuse me representative, (Says he) I'll finish what you're bent at: I've My country's int'rest at my heart ; And that same *Norfolk* knight shall smart. To me shall *Britain* be beholden : I Will out-do *Wyndbam*, *Barnard*, *Pulteney*. They only speak and write (God bless us !) Are these their methods to redress us ?

But *Archon* is not to be sham'd.—

—He cheat the nation ! He be d——'d !

A speech so wond'rous warm, and wise Rais'd acclamations to the skies ; When thus, assuming proper state, Went on the worthy candidate.

A ' Has not each member right inherent
' T' impeach this minister vicegerent ?
' I'll get the hearty cocks together,
' And do it.—Zounds ! who fears the weather ?
' In dignity he's but my brother :
' Shall one knight tremble at another ?
' Shall I, my countrymen, give quarter
' At the mere aspect of his garter ?
' No ; trust my honour for th' impeachment ;
B ' I'll stand to that : No law can reach me in't.
' The glory of the house shall center
' (Believe me !) on the month I enter !

The knight upon these terms elected,
Was the prodigious work effected ?
Was *Archon* in the house a week,
And did not poor Sir *Robert* squeak ?
Quite the reverse : our worthy member
C Sits there till *April* from *November* ;
Deals out his *ayes* and *noes* by dozens ;
Nor cares who's cozen'd, or who cozens.

Let not this circumstance alarm ye,
His son's commission'd in the army :
Himself advanc'd by public spirit.—
Can such a ministry want merit ?

Prorogu'd our liberty-protectors,
D Home goes the knight to his electors.
Think how the country throng to meet him !
Think with what compliments they greet him !
' But pray, Sir *John* (quoth downright *Daniel*)
' Why go things on in their old channel ?
' And why that minister employ'd yet ?——
' Alas ! my friends, who could avoid it ?
' Truly I've done the most I can do :
' But, Sirs, what can a single man do ?
E ' You know, 'tis dang'rous to seem busy :
' Have patience : times will come to please ye.'

MORAL.

Whether the knight was knave or fool,
This Tale affords one golden rule :
(Hear, *Britons*, what this tale affords)
" Consult mens interests, not their words."

F Are they superior to dependance ?
They pledge their all for their attendance.
Has their firm probity been try'd ?
Then you have reason to confide.
Estate or virtue, both or either,
(For candidates have sometimes neither)
For private ends are sure to bind :
But verbal mortgages are wind :
G And sweetest air will stink at last,
If once we backwards blow the blast.

From the Westminster Journal, July 4, 11,
and 25.

Of regulating ELECTIONS of BO-
ROUGHS, &c.

H WE need be neither afraid nor a-
sham'd, in many instances, to
mention *Oliver Cromwell* with applause,
and even to recommend his example in
the art of government. That great
mna

man is in nothing more worthy of imitation than in the list he drew up, or caused to be drawn up, for the choice of a house of commons, wherein the counties were to be represented according to the value of the lands contained in them, and the cities and boroughs according to their magnitude and wealth. We do not see it disgraced with the name of *Old Sarum*; and of all the *Cornish* boroughs, only four, of the greatest extent and property, were allow'd to chuse one representative each. *London*, tho' of much less account at that time than the present, was with great justice allow'd the choice of six: but it must be a place of the first magnitude, next to *London*, that elected two. Upon this plan was *South Britain* represented in the year 1653, as follows:

Number of Members for the Counties in Cromwell's Parliament.

Bedfordshire	5	Lincolnshire	10
Berkshire	5	Middlesex	4
Buckinghamshire	5	Monmouthshire	3
Cambridgeshire	4	Norfolk	10
Cheshire	4	Northamptonshire	6
Cornwall	8	Nottinghamshire	4
Cumberland	2	Northumberland	3
Derbyshire	4	Oxfordshire	5
Devonshire	11	Rutlandshire	2
Dorsetshire	6	Shropshire	4
Durham	2	Staffordshire	3
<i>Ebor</i> , or <i>Yorkshire</i>		Somersetshire	11
West-riding	6	Southampton county	8
East-riding	4	Suffolk	10
North-riding	4	Surrey	6
Essex	13	Suffex	9
Gloucestershire	5	Westmoreland	2
Herefordshire	4	Warwickshire	4
Hertfordshire	5	Worcestershire	5
Huntingdonshire	3	Wiltshire	10
Kent	11	Wales	23
Lancashire	4		
Leicestershire	4		261

This was a parliament of the three kingdoms, to which *Scotland* and *Ireland* sent 30 members each. The representatives for *England* and *Wales* were only 400: but of these, we see by the above list, 261 were for the counties; so that only 139 were left for all the cities and boroughs.

And what can be more remarkable than the proportion between the counties, which every one may observe who looks in a map of *England*, notes their different magnitudes, and considers the value of land as more or less as it is high or remote from the capital, or some other great town, or navigable river.

Let any thinking man consider this, and give his opinion, whether the gentry and freeholders of *England* would

not be much more equally represented by such a scheme, than by the present regulation, that makes either *Rutlandshire* or *Westmoreland* elect as many members as *Yorkshire*.

Let us compare the above regulation with the present in a few of the counties; and then suggest some hints how the grievance may be removed, without infringing the particular right of any individual.

The boroughs of *Cornwall* are at this time 21, who chuse 2 members each

By *Cromwell's* regulation they were but as 4, who sent members only

Difference 38

Devonshire has now one city, and eleven boroughs, who all chuse two members each

Exeter and *Plymouth*, as places of great consideration, chose two each under *Cromwell*: but there were but 5 other boroughs, who sent 1 each

Difference 15

Dorsetshire has now 7 boroughs, that chuse 2 each, and one double borough of a singular constitution, (*Melcombe*, *Weymouth*) tho' not of much real value, that chuses 4

Ninety-four years ago here were 4 electing boroughs, who sent 1 member each

Difference 14

The citizens and burgessees of *Yorkshire* are now

York city then, as now, sent two; but the boroughs were only six, who sent one each

Difference 20

Wiltshire now sends 32 citizens and burgessees

New Sarum, as now, chose two in 1653, but the boroughs were only two, who chose one burgessees each

Difference 28

By the number kept up in *Yorkshire* and *Devonshire* we are inform'd, that where the towns were really of consideration*, a proportional regard was always shewn to them. And we must

* In many of the midling counties, who are now pretty equally represented, there is scarce any difference between the whole number of members at that time and this: only the boroughs chose but one each, and the rest was made up by the election of the freeholders, as given in our last.

not forget that the town and parish of *Hallifax* was one of the electing places in 1653, tho' neither corporation nor borough, because it was then populous, and greatly concerned in manufactures: also that *Manchester*, in *Lancashire*, then chose a member for the same reason.— But neither of these places hath now any share in electing the representative, tho' each of them be worth more than all the *Cornish* boroughs, because, forsooth, neither of them is an old borough by prescription.—*Birmingham*, in *Warwickshire*, which has grown into its present consequence † (since *Cromwell's* time) is another of the many towns that lie under the same unjust rejection.

Now what I would propose is not entirely new. For the *Scotch* royal burghs, which before the union sent one commissioner each to parliament, now send only fifteen to represent them all: and these are chose without taking away the antient right of election from any one of the burghs: for *Edinburgh*, the capital, which used to send two, now has the same privileges in electing one; and the other sixty-five burghs chuse each a commissioner, tho' not immediately to parliament: for being ranged into fourteen classes, the commissioners of each class elect one, after their own separate elections for the burghs, who represents them all.

Might not the same thing be done with the little *Cornish*, *Wiltshire*, and other boroughs? Suppose in *Cornwall*, for instance, the twenty-one boroughs were in seven classes, who should each send two members in this manner, would not all the present electors, by that means, preserve their antient rights, and yet the county be more reputably represented than it is at present?

Might not many large towns, in other parts of the kingdom, which are not now represented at all, have then a liberty of choice, without increasing the number of citizens and burgeses in the house of commons?

Such an alteration in the form of our constitution, can be made only by the three estates of the legislature. It may be wonder'd, therefore, that I propose it at a time when it cannot possibly be made, because two of those estates do not exist in a parliamentary sense. But what time so proper to redress a grievance as when it most plainly appears?

Tho' that remedy cannot be instant, it may be soon, if properly sought for. The large towns who have no choice, tho' great weight in the community,

may petition the whole representative body in their own behalf.

Old Sarum and *Camelford* were a century ago near as inconsiderable as at present, and were then therefore justly left out of *CROMWELL's* disposition, who also rescinded fifteen * more rotten members of our constitution from the single county of *Cornwall*.

Ought *London* and *Middlesex* to send only 8 members in 513, when they pay 80 parts of the same number in the land tax? Ought a field near *Salisbury*, now the habitation of cattle only, still chuse two representatives, because it was once the abode of men, and an episcopal see? Who does not see the absurdity?

* *Leskard, Lestwithiel, Bodmin, Helfton, Saltash, Grampound, Tregony, Bossiney, St Ives, Fowey, St Maw's, Kellington, Newport, St Germans, and St Michael's.*

C From the *Westminster Journal*, July 11.

On the late BATTLE.

WHAT we fear'd is once more come to pass; the *French* have again gotten the advantage, and our poor countrymen's bravery hath led them on to destruction.—It's pity that we cannot with our courage intermix a little more art and cunning;— If we must fight for our allies, and to save their country, pity it is not contrived so as to oblige them to begin the attack, whilst we for a time observe their manner of behaving, and assist but as occasion shall require. But instead of this, we not only of ourselves bear the expence, but are likewise obliged to bear the burden and heat of the day, and even to fertilize their lands with our blood.

Of the 60,000 *Austrians* (see p. 50.) that were to take the field early in the spring, how is it, that so late in the campaign we cannot find there were more (if so many) than we pay for; and yet those, What did they do?— Why, according to the *Gazette*, they were in the right. and the *French* crossed the whole front of the allies from the said right, and with almost their whole army attacked the left wing, where were the *British* and *Electoral* troops, who kept them all in smart play for about 4. or 5 hours. And those same *Austrians*, all the while, stood gaping and scratching their ears; nor could they find an opportunity of striking a single stroke! (See p. 258 H.)

As for the *Dutch*, this is not the first nor second time we have relied upon them too far. I know very well the

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trite excuse their friends (not the friends of *Great Britain*) make for their behaviour on all occasions, and for their not acting with vigour, *viz.* "That they are afraid of us,—afraid that we should leave them in the lurch, as we did (they say) once before."—*A* This is a string they will eternally harp on; though that other string, equally as harmonious, which demonstrates that we had even then done our part, and that they at no time sent their quota into the field, they cannot bear touching upon. But I wish to God *Great Britain* had forborn, and, if not too late, *B* would now forbear sending them another single man, till they should heartily beg them of us!—Have we not already saved them *Zealand*? And are our poor fellows to be starved, to be cut to pieces for their so doing?—But what says the *Gazette* concerning these wondrous *Dutchmen*? Why truly, that after the *British* and *Electoral* troops had withstood the mighty torrent that the *French* poured in upon them, after every squadron and battalion of these said troops had charged and beat the enemy more than once, the whole of our cavalry marched to cover their retreat.—For my part, I cannot understand what this could be for: They were not fatigued, having born nothing.—Why then was it inserted, unless to prevent it's being said of them, that they fairly took to their heels?—Which I had much rather have heard they had done, and that we had sent a volley or two after them. (*See p. 317 E.*)

The *Dutch* are deficient in vigour, and the *Austrians* in men; in both, I should have said. They each of them amuse and trifle with *Great Britain*, whilst she, good-natur'd lady, lavishes her blood and treasure to defend their territories. 'Tis true the *Austrians* are busying themselves in another part, and very busy they are too, and have made a very pretty piece of work of it,—to be such a terrible length of time in reducing a state, which we were told would be accomplish'd in a few weeks at most.—And after all, it seems not improbable, (*See Foreign History*) they will leave uncompleted the task they took in hand.—I own, that had the empress queen gain'd her heart's desire with regard to the republic, and annexed it to her *Italian* possessions, it would have made her territories in those parts more compact.—But what is this to *Great Britain*? *I*

suppose it would be equally as advantageous to us, to have this state still to continue a free republic.—

But to return to the *Low Countries*: As the house of *Austria*, supported by the treasure of *Great Britain*, cannot find men enough to defend them, this, by the bye, is plain proof to me, that they have already too much territory. *Hungary*, the great source of the army, is indeed a vast distance from these same *Low Countries*.—It takes up a great length of time for the troops to arrive; and then too there is a begging of the petty princes of *Germany* for a passage thro' their lands.—This, I think, should be much beneath the dignity of such a great princess to condescend to. Would it not argue a far superior greatness of soul in her, to give them to another; to one who should reside upon the spot, and who would take care to make it the interest of the inhabitants to defend them?—

Strange sovereignty it appears to be, when the reins of government are held with such a tight hand, that the people think they cannot be worse, and therefore give themselves but little concern who are their masters! But it would be otherwise if those *Low Countries*, *Luxemburgh*, *Limburgh*, and the bishoprick of *Liege* included, were made into one free state. They would then be under the immediate eye of their prince, whose independency it would be the interest of the neighbouring powers to support: But in the condition they have of late, and still are intended to be held by the *Austrians*, I can consider them as nothing better than a bone of contention—the vein that is now and then opened to discharge the abounding of *EUROPEAN blood*.

But to whom am I talking?—To *Austria* these countries are at present pretty well lost: And I should intreat the most christian hero to perform this godlike piece of benevolence, if I could persuade myself it would have any better effect, than were I to beg of *Belzebub* to refrain from seducing man to sin. *G*

But to leave the continent.—We have it still, I presume, in our power to distress the enemy on our own proper element:—

We have a numerous fleet; the bravest common sailors under the sun;—and that we have some few brave commanders a late instance has abundantly demonstrated. *H*

SHIPS taken by the English, July 1747.

RETAKEN. The Amity of Sunderland ; the Ridley, from Maryland for London ; the Endeavour, from Southampton for Madeira ; the Rising Sun, Parker, from Rhode Island for Antigua ; the Clarendon, Hyde, from Cork for Jamaica.

The Lightening, a French privateer of Bayonne, 24 car. guns, and 265 men, taken by the Falcon sloop and Gloucester. *Gaz.*

A ship from Riga to Brest, with hemp and iron, car. by the Gallant priv. of Bristol, to Falmouth.

A sloop with wine, brandy, &c. from Bourdeaux to Marseilles, carried into Bristol by the Sheerness privateer of that port.

A small privateer, and 5 little barks, with iron, rosin, &c. taken, and 28 more of the same sort burnt, in Sediere, a small bay to the west of Cape Ortegal, and a 3 gun battery destroy'd, by the Viper. and Hunter dogger, belonging to Sir Peter Warren's Squadron. *Gaz.*

A small Spanish town plunder'd, and the bells and images taken out of the church, by the Portland's crew.

The St Joseph, 200 tons, from St Domingo for Rochelle, with 340 hogheads of sugar, &c. taken by the Pr. Edward, capt. Dawson, from Leghorn, and brought into the Downs.

The Dutchess of Villars privateer of Bologne, 4 guns, 40 men, brought into Hull. *Gaz.*

The Margaret priv. of St Maloes, 14 car. guns, taken by the Anglesea and Bridgwater. *Gaz.*

A St Domingo vessel of 100 tons, taken by 3 privateers, and carried into Guernsey.

The Endraught, Hendrich, from Amsterdam for Bourdeaux, taken by the Greyhound m. of war.

The Osune Aferne, Dananent, from Rotterdam for Dunkirk, taken by the Prfs of Orange priv.

The Flying Hare priv. of Bologne, 4 guns, 37 men, brought into Shields by the Port Mahon.

The Vigilante privateer of St Maloes, 10 car. 8 swivel guns, and 80 men (who forsook the privateer and got ashore) brought by the Otter sloop of war, capt. Cust, into Plymouth.

The Etoile, a French man of war of 46 guns, and 400 men, and a very fine brig, blown up by the enemy to avoid taking, in a bay to the windward of the island of Lifarga, by some of the squadron under Sir Peter Warren. *Gaz.*

The Renard, a privateer of Dieppe, of 1 carriage, 5 swivel guns, and 29 men, taken by his majesty's sloop of war the Jamaica. *Gaz.*

A French coaster, sent into Bristol by the Dolphin privateer.

The Joseph, from Newfoundland to Havre de Grace, of 14 carriage guns, and 37 men, laden with mud fish, taken by the Falcon sloop. *Gaz.*

The St Clair, a French privateer of 22 guns, brought into Plymouth by the Gloucester.

The St Anthony, a French prize, taken near Hispaniola by 3 American privateers.

A large West India homeward bound ship taken (afterwards retaken, with 30 of the captor's men by the French, and taken again by a Rhode Island privateer) and a French privateer of 10 carriage guns, and full of swivels, and 114 men, with 2400 l. in specie, taken after a stout engagement, in which the French had 14 men kill'd, by the Hester brigantine privateer, capt. Troup, who had not 70 men on board, and carried to St Kitts.

Two ships laden with sugar, cut out of Guardaloupe bay by the Revenge and Polly privateers of Boston, and carried into St Kitts.

A homeward bound French ship richly laden, taken by capt. Dennis in a Rhode Island priv.

A French privateer of considerable force, taken off Eustatia by an English man of war.

A large sugar dogger, taken by capt. Clinton in a privateer of New York.

A large Dutch ship, with naval stores, from Amsterdam for St Maloes.

Two prizes of great value, taken off St Domingo.

A French brigantine, with ammunition, taken on the coast of Carracca.

The Lewis XV ; and the St David ; two French privateers of considerable force, with 10 ransomers on board for 1600 l. and about 100 prisoners, brought into Shields by the Flamborough and Rose, 20 gun ships.

The Maria of Amsterdam, from St Sebastians for the Streights, brought into Falmouth.

A Spanish register ship from Cadiz for La Vera Cruz, worth 100,000 l.

A Fr. Domingo ship, carried into Guernsey by the Squirrel and Weasel privateers.

The Louisburg, of Rochelle, a Domingo ship, taken by the Maidstone.

A Danish ship, on board of whom was a Spanish merchant with 8000 pieces of eight, taken by the Hester brigantine of New York, who took the money from the Spaniard, paying the Danish freight ; afterwards took

A French privateer sloop, of 22 carriage guns, and carried her to New York.

A French prize taken by the George and Dragon privateers of New York, in concert with the Dragon privateer of Philadelphia, and ransom'd for 17,000 dollars.

A Fr. ship, valu'd at 10,000 l. taken by the Trembleur brigantine of Philadelphia.

A prize of 20 guns, taken by capt. Woolford in a St Kitts privateer.

A small English-built brigantine, cut out of a river in Hispaniola, with no person on board, by the Rainbow privateer of New York, and carry'd to Providence.

A small privateer cutter of 4 car. guns and 70 men, sent into Shields by the Port Mahon.

A ship of 200 tons, for St Augustine from the Hevanna, car. to one of the American colonies.

A French schooner from Oronoko for Martinico, with slaves, pieces of eight, car. to N. England.

The —, Paulus de Ruyter, from Amsterdam for Marseilles, car. to Port Mahon.

A Dutch vessel from St Martins for Dunkirk, sent into Falmouth by the Hope privateer.

A LIST of French SHIPS, homeward-bound from St Domingo, taken his by Majesty's Ships, and brought into Port.

<i>Fr. ships names.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Lading.</i>	<i>By what ship taken.</i>
La Marie Sufanne	120	15	sugar, indigo, cotton and coffee	} Kent.
La Fortune	150	27	sugar, indigo, coffee and hides	
L'Esperance	400	66	sugar and indigo	
Le Jeune Isaac	300	27	sugar, indigo, coffee and hides	
L'Industrie	200	17	sugar, indigo and hides	
La Flora	320	28	sugar, coffee, indigo and hides	} Advice.
Le Vainqueur	200	23	sugar and coffee	
Le St Esprit	500	130	sugar, indigo, cotton and coffee	
L'Atlas	380	44	sugar, indigo and coffee	
Verge de la Garde	300	27	sugar, coffee, indigo and hides	
Le Pontcaru	350	29	sugar, coffee and indigo	} Lion.
Le Magnifique	100	12	sugar, coffee and indigo	
Le Pere de Famille	160	13	sugar, indigo and cotton	
La St Anne	96	7	sugar and coffee	
Le San	150	8	sugar	
Notre Dame de Grace	400	44	sugar, indigo and coffee	} Oxford.
St Malo	370	36	sugar, coffee and indigo	
		12 dead in the passage		
Europa	350	30	sugar, coffee and indigo	
		10 dead in the passage		
Charlotta	150	24	sugar, coffee, indigo, cotton and hides	} Eagle.
St Clare	100	20	sugar, coffee and indigo	
Marshal de Saxe	120	22	sugar and indigo	
L'Esperance	120	20	sugar, coffee and indigo	
Neceffaire	450	65	sugar and coffee	
St Mathiew	380	34	sugar, coffee and indigo	} Hector, and Dolphin fireship.
Famille	190	13	sugar, coffee and indigo	
La Reine d'Anges	175	21	sugar, coffee, indigo and leather	
La Belle Judith	160	24	sugar	
Duc de Villeroy	250	26	sugar	
Perfect	350	40	sugar	} Of these prizes, 1 taken by the Kent, 5 by the Lion, 4 by the Gloucester, 1 by the Falcon sloop, 1 by Lieut. Storack, of the Gloucester, as he was bringing the St Clair privateer (taken by the Falcon sloop) into Plymouth. 4 by Sir Peter Warren's squadron.
Justice	270	25	sugar and indigo	
Two Sisters	150	22	sugar and indigo	
St Joseph	120	11	sugar and hides	
Matharicelle	260	26	sugar	
Society	230	men left her.	sugar	
Vigilant	230	29	sugar and coffee	
Louisburgh	135	13	sugar, cochineal, indigo and coffee	
L'Amiable Martha	300	men left her.	sugar and indigo	
Neptune	150	18	sugar	
Claffar	130	20	sugar	
Laurieta	130	20	sugar	
Catherine	135	men left her.	indigo and sugar	
Printemps	300	ditto	sugar and indigo	
Le Petite Fond	100	19	sugar and hides	
Reine Marie	180	21	sugar	} Hampton-Court.
Paix	250	23	sugar	
Triumphant	300	35	sugar, indigo and coffee	
Le Charles Auguste	350	57	sugar, coffee, indigo and hides	
S. Reine	180	17	sugar	

SHIPS taken by the French and Spaniards, July 1747.

THE Nancy, Harris, from New England for the Leeward Islands, car. into Guardaloupe.

The Fancy of Inverness, taken by a French privateer; the crew escaped on shore.

A ship of Cromartie, taken near Peterhead.

The Gordon's prize, and 2 other vessels, taken by French privateers about the Orkneys.

The Catherine of Londonderry, taken by the Conquerante of Granville, of 24 guns and 220 men, and first ransom'd for 1300 *l.* and afterwards plunder'd of 200 *l.* in specie; the same privateer took a ship of Ballishannon, and ransom'd her for 700 *l.* and a ship from Dublin for Barbadoes, with provisions, which she would not ransom.

A ship, capt. Barrill, from St Andrews for Dantzic, first ransom'd by a privateer, and afterwards plunder'd by another of all he had left, and for which he had ransom'd.

A fishing boat, Beach, taken by a Fr. priv. of 4 fwivels, and 17 hands, ransom'd for 50 *l.* 6s.

The James, Boad, from Aberdeen for Norway, ransom'd for 210 *l.*

The Good Samaritan, Ham, from Cork for St Kitts, carry'd into Martinico.

The Neptune, Morden, from Smyrna, carried into Morlaix.
 The Ruby, Barker, from Lancaster for Jamaica, carried into St Domingo.
 A ship, capt. Mucker, for Riga, taken by the Pr. of Conti priv. and ransom'd for 155 l.
 The Anne, Robinson, from New York to the Leeward Islands, taken off Nevis Point.
 The Victory, Brown, from Africa for Antigua, with 400 negroes, carried into Martinico.
 The Jacob, Briton, from N. York, carried by a Spanish privateer into St Domingo.
 The Nero, Balion, from North Carolina, taken by the Spaniards, and lost near Cape Florida.
 The Vine, Jenkins, of Bristol, cut off by the Negroes, on the windward coast of Africa.
 The Chatfield-jolliffe, Read, from Carolina for Pool, carried into Bayonne.
 The Charming Nancy, Crawford, from Antigua for London, car. to St Sebastians.
 The Polly, Dudding, from Montserrat for London, carry'd into Martinico.
 The Bantine, Little, from Africa for the W. Indies; the William and Mary, Huntford, from Cape Verd; and the Andrew, Bodkin, from Gallway to Antigua; all three carry'd to Martinico.
 The Dolphin, Cartridge, from Guernsey for Pool, carry'd into Dieppe.
 The Lumley Galley, Pooley, from London; the Elizabeth, Gill, from Philadelphia; both for Antigua, carried into Martinico.
 The Loyal Betty, Garratt, from Smyrna for London, carry'd into Granville.
 The Elizabeth, Courtin, from Pool for Carolina, carry'd into St Augustine.
 The Ruby, Moon, from South Carolina for London, taken and sent to Bergen.
 The Carolina Merchant, Paul, taken at the same time, and ransom'd for 1250 l.
 The Pretty Betsey, Grey, from Glasgow and Belfast, carry'd into Martinico.
 (The St Esprit, a St Domingo prize, 550 tons, with 900 hogheads of sugar, and indigo, &c. worth 60,000 l. lost by the carelessness of the pilot on the Goodwin Sands. The Prince Edward, another of them, retaken by a French ship bound to St Maloes.)
 The Two Brothers, Peake, from Ilfordcomb, taken the 11th instant off Mountsbay by a small privateer of Morlaix, who at the same time took two fishing vessels, which were ransom'd.
 The Ferret, French, from Jamaica to Cape Verd. carry'd into St Jago de Cuba.
 The John and Jane, Fenwick, from London to Antigua, taken by the French and ransom'd.
 The Lyon, Furse, from S. Carolina for London; the Fortune, Watt, from Irwin; and the Robert and Mary, Barton, from —, both for Stockholm, all 3 carry'd into Bergen.
 The Anne, from Virginia, with 319 hogheads of tobacco, carry'd into Bergen.
 (The Maidstone man of war, Hon. Van Kepple commander, chasing a French privateer too near the shore, was lost, the captain and crew made prisoners and sent to Nantz.)
 The boat of the Warren privateer of Philadelphia, with the 2d lieutenant and 18 men, taken in attempting to cut a vessel out of a harbour, and carry'd to Cape Francois.
 The Frances and Anne, Holman, from Jamaica for the Cape de Verd islands, car. to Hispaniola.
 The Anne Galley, Houston, of Philadelphia, carry'd into Martinico.
 The ship of capt. Rant, from New England for Jamaica, taken by the Spaniards.
 The Owners Success, Marshall, from N. Carolina for New England, carry'd to the Havanna.
 The John and Mary brigantine of Philadelphia, Sutton, from Ireland for the West Indies, with provisions, taken by a French privateer, and carry'd to St Augustine.
 The Happy Return, Blagdon, from Scotland for —, carry'd into Dunkirk. The same privateer took several other English vessels to the northward, and ransom'd them.

MONEY granted to his MAJESTY for 1747.

Dec. 4. 1746.	FOUR shillings in the pound land tax, and no more computed at	2000000	0	0
Dec. 18.	Four Millions to be raised by transferable annuities, at 4 per Cent. per Ann. with a premium of 10 per Cent.	4000000	0	0
Jan. 21.	The new tax on houses and windows was resolved on as a fund for these annuities, produce uncertain, but the old tax was about 91,485 l. 0 s. 6 d. 3 farthings			
Jan. 27.	The tax on coaches, &c. was resolv'd on, and to be charged with a million, to be raised by way of lottery	1000000	0	0
* Five Pound a Coach was resolved on in the Committee, but alter'd to Four on the report.				
Jan. 28.	Remaining in the Exchequer of the additional duties on spirituous liquors, granted in 1743	112508	19	2
	The malt tax computed at	750000	0	0
March 26.	A million to be taken from the surplusses of the sinking fund	1000000	0	0
	That his majesty was enabled to raise by loans or exchequer bills, to be charg'd on the supplies of next session	500000	0	0
April 8.	A tax of 5 l. per Ann. on evtry distiller within the bills of mortality, who shall take out a licence to retail spirituous liquors, no computation as yet made of the amount; but			
	The whole to produce	9425254	0	0

GRANTS

Particulars of the *aforesaid* GRANTS and SERVICES.

	£.	s.	d.
Dec. 1, 1746. FOR maintaining 40,000 seamen for one year, or 13 Lunar months beginning Jan. 1, 1746-7 at 4 l. per man per Month—	2080000	0	0
8. For maintaining 33030 men (including ordnance) for guards, garrisons, &c. in Great Britain, Guernsey, and Jersey, (including 1815 invalids, commission and uncommission'd officers) —	856066	19	2
For 15196 commission'd and non com. in Flanders, for 1747 —	372788	11	0
For garrisons in the plantations, Minorca, Gibraltar, &c. for 1747, and for provisions for the garrisons at Annapolis, Placentia, Georgia, Rattan and Cape Breton, for the year 1747 —	343112	8	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dec. 15. To make good the deficiency of the duties applicable to the civil list in the 7 years ending Midsummer 1746 —	456733	16	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
For discharging a like sum raised in pursuance of an act passed in the preceding session, and charged on the first supplies, in next session —	500000	0	0
For charge of the office of ordnance for land service —	284004	12	11
For the extraordinary expence of ditto not provided for —	193208	15	3
Jan. 15. For the ordinary of the navy, including half pay to sea officers —	196259	18	8
Towards the support of Greenwich hospital —	10000	0	0
Towards carrying on the building of Gosport hospital —	16000	0	0
For deficiency of the additional stamp duties at Christmas 1745 —	7978	8	4
For deficiency of the general fund at Michaelmas 1746 —	10211	5	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
For ditto of the duties on sweets at Michaelmas 1746 —	13910	0	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
For a year's interest on one million lent on the salt duties —	35000	0	0
For the deficiency of the additional duties on wines at Midsum. 1746 —	49693	17	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Jan. 19. For the freight of transports in 1745 —	205728	9	9
For victuals for the land forces in 1745 —	66668	7	10
For the deficiency, at Lady-day 1746, of the duty on licences for re-tailing spirituous liquors —	16670	11	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
For the deficiency, at Christmas 1746, of the additional duties on wines imported —	1421	11	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
For the deficiency, at Christmas 1746, of the duties on glass and spirituous liquors —	58233	1	1
For the deficiency, at Christmas 1746 of the half subsidies of tonnage and poundage —	85968	12	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
For the deficiency, at Christmas 1746, of the surplus of the fund for the lottery 1714 —	38648	5	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
For deficiency of the grants for the year 1746 —	135378	4	7
Jan. 22. Towards paying off the debt of the navy —	1000000	0	0
Jan. 27. To enable the Queen of Hungary to support her allies, and maintain 60,000 men in the Low Countries for the year 1747 —	433333	6	8
To the King of Sardinia pursuant to treaties —	300000	0	0
For 13000 Hanoverian foot and 5000 horse —	400000	0	0
For artillery to attend the said troops —	10000	0	0
Feb. 9. To the elector of Cologne, pursuant to treaty —	24299	1	4
To the elector of Mentz, pursuant to treaty —	8620	0	0
To the elector of Bavaria, pursuant to treaty —	26846	11	9
For general officers and officers for hospitals —	48575	17	10
For extraordinary expences on account of the rebellion, &c. —	166198	18	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
To the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, for 1264 horse, and 4908 foot, with general officers and train of artillery for one year —	161607	17	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
For reduced officers of land forces and marines —	29914	15	10
Pensions to the widows of such reduced officers —	3948	0	0
To replace 408 horses lost in Flanders, at Falkirk and Culloden, &c. —	6120	0	0
For maintaining 11,550 marines, with officers, for the year 1747 —	206253	15	0
Towards finishing the new bridge at Westminster —	30000	0	0
March 24. To enable his majesty to carry on the war with vigour, and to make good treaties made or to be made with allies on account —	500000	0	0
March 27, 1747. To several officers and private gentlemen of two troops of horse guards, and five regiments of horse lately reduc'd —	22267	0	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
May 29. To Sir Joseph Jekyll's executors, out of 20000 l. East India and South Sea stock, left by him to the sinking fund —	13582	9	2
N. B. Sir Joseph having rebuilt the houses belonging to the master of the rolls, had let leases for 41 years; which his successor claiming at the end of 21, his relations were disappointed of the provision he intended for them, and petition'd the house for relief.			
	9425253	9	10 $\frac{1}{2}$

LIFE. An O D E.

LIFE! the dear precarious boon!
 Soon we lose, alas! how soon!
 Fleeting vision, falsely gay!
 Grasp'd in vain, it fades away,
 Mixing with surrounding shades,
 Lovely vision! how it fades!

Let the *Muse*, in *Fancy's* glass,
 Catch the phantoms as they pass:
 See they rise! a nymph behold
 Careless, wanton, young and bold;
 Mark her devious, hasty pace,
 Antic dress, and thoughtless face,
 Smiling cheeks, and roving eyes,
 Causeless mirth, and vain surprize.—
 Tripping at her side, a boy
 Shares her wonder and her joy;
 This is FOLLY, CHILDHOOD's guide,
 That is CHILDHOOD at her side.

What is he succeeding now,
 Myrtles blooming on his brow,
 Bright, and blushing, as the morn,
 Not on earth a mortal born?
 Shafts, to pierce the strong I view,
 Wings, the flying to pursue;
 Victim of his pow'r, behind
 Stalks a slave of human kind,
 Whose disdain of all the free
 Speaks his mind's captivity.
 LOVE's the tyrant, YOUTH the slave
 Youth in vain is wise or brave;
 Love with conscious pride defies
 All the brave, and all the wise.

Who art thou with anxious mien
 Stealing o'er the shifting scene?
 Eyes, with tedious vigils red,
 Sighs, by doubts and wishes bred,
 Cautious step, and glancing leer,
 Speak thy woes, and speak thy fear;
 Arm in arm, what wretch is he
 Like thyself, who walks with thee?
 Like thy own his fears and woes,
 All thy pangs his bosom knows:
 Well, too well! my boding breast
 Knows the names your looks suggest,
 Anxious, busy, restless pair!
 MANHOOD, link'd by fate to CARE.

Wretched state! and yet 'tis dear—
 Fancy, close the prospect here!
 Close it, or recal the past,
 Spare my eyes, my heart, the last.
 Vain the wish! the last appears,
 While I gaze it swims in tears;
 AGE—my future self—I trace
 Moving slow with feeble pace,
 Bending with disease and cares,
 All the load of life he bears;
 White his locks, his visage wan,
 Strength, and ease, and hope are gone.
 Death, the shadowy form I know!
 Death o'ertakes him, dreadful foe!
 Swift they vanish—mournful sight,
 Night succeeds, impervious night!

What these dreadful glooms conceal
 Fancy's glass can ne'er reveal;
 When shall time the veil remove?
 When shall light the scene improve?
 When shall truth my doubts dispel!
 Awful period!—who can tell?

On Miss H——Y W——N of Shrewsbury.

By J. S. Esq;

YE gentle nymphs, and happy swains,
 Indulge the fond, the mournful strains,
 That flow to sooth a lover's pains,
 In praise of charming *Hetty*.

Her beauty brighter than the day
 I saw, and gaz'd my soul away;
 Forgot to smile and chat and play,
 And sigh'd for cruel *Hetty*.

Where'er she treads a thousand dyes,
 In roses, pinks and lillies rise,
 And each with emulation vies
 To meet the touch of *Hetty*.

When she departs, they fade and die,
 No more their beauties charm the eye,
 No more the rich perfume supply,
 Their odours follow *Hetty*.

The chaste, the constant turtle dove,
 Conceal'd amid the lonely grove,
 In silence mourns her absent love,
 But coos at sight of *Hetty*.

Sweet *Philomel* her soothing song
 Exerts the tuneful race among,
 And seeks with music to prolong
 The stay of lovely *Hetty*.

The sun no more shall give the day,
 Nor flow'rs shall fill the lap of *May*,
 Nor fragrance rise from new-mown hay,
 If I cease loving *Hetty*.

Her young the pelican shall flie,
 To morn the lark her song deny,
 The poet's flame in silence die,
 When I forget my *Hetty*.

To end my days, or end my care,
 Is now alas the only pray'r
 My ceaseless sighs to *Jove* can bear,
 My fate depends on *Hetty*.

With her may all my hours be blest,
 Or death's long sleep restore my rest,
 For life is all a tasteless jest
 Without my dearest *Hetty*.

CLEVELAND's two famous Verses,

Had *Cain* been *Scot*, God would have chang'd his
 doom:
 Not forc'd him wander, but confin'd him home.

Translated into LATIN.

Non Patria extorris, si *Scotus*, *Caine*, *suisses*:
 Mansisses Exul, dijs inimicis, domi.

RUSTICUS.

HOR. Lib. II. Ode III.

*Aequam memento rebus in arduis
Servare mentem, &c.*

HER face if fortune frowning hide,
Bear up without a sigh :
If smiling she attend your side,
Beware of insolence and pride,
Since you must shortly die.

Whether a wretched life you weep,
Or, drowning ev'ry care,
Returning festivals you keep,
Indulging wine, indulging sleep,
Fann'd with refreshing air.

Where the tall pine, and poplar pale,
Their friendly shade unite ;
Where all along the flow'ry vale
The streams in wild meanders steal,
And murm'ring take their flight.

Hither rich wines, rich odours bring,
Sweet roses, (short their date !)
While pleasures court your youthful spring,
And the three sisters spare the string,
On which depends your fate.

Tho' stately forests you possess,
And villas large and fair,
With treasures hoarded to excess ;
Alas ! you soon must all release
To some expecting heir.

Of noblest blood tho' you partake,
Or if of lowest race ;
Death no distinction deigns to make,
Alike all pass the *Stygian* lake,
Clasp'd in his cold embrace.

Without respect of high or low,
Fate shakes the dreadful urn :
How soon or late their lot none know ;
Once drawn, we to that place must go,
Whence none, none e'er return.

June 30, 1747,

J. R.

A S O N G.

YOU bid me, fair, conceal my love,
Ah ! think how hard the task ;
Think of the mighty pains I prove,
Then think of what you ask.

Go, bid the fev'rish wretch forbear,
'Midst burnings to complain ;
Go, bid the slaves who fetter'd are,
Forget the galling chain.

Shou'd they obey, yet greater far
The torments which I feel ;
Love's fires than fevers fiercer are,
Love pierces more than steel.

Pain but the body can controul,
The thoughts no cord can bind,
Love is a fever in the soul,
A chain which holds the mind.

The D A N G L E R.

A Dangler is of neither sex,
A creature born to tease and vex ;
A creature bred by intuition,
And satisfied without fruition.
The creature gives but small offence,
Contented with small recompence ;
A whisper in a publick place,—
A simper from a smiling face—
A pinch of snuff,—A glance o'er pays
Th' officious service of his days.
Dangling, content with such regard,
Like virtue is its own reward.
Ye girls, that would this Dangler shun,
Fly not,—pursue him, and he'll run ;
Complying brings him in a scrape,
But yield, and he cries out—*A Rape !*

The COUNTRY, An O D E.

NO, no, 'tis in vain, in this turbulent town,
To expect either pleasure or rest ;
To hurry and nonsense still tying us down ;
'Tis an overgrown prison at best.

From hence to the country escaping away,
Leave the crowd and the bustle behind,
You there will see liberal nature display
A thousand delights to mankind.

The change of the season, the sports of the field,
The sweetly diversify'd scene,
Groves, gardens, and all things combining to yield
An happiness ever serene.

Here, free from ambition, from avarice free,
My days may I quietly spend,
While the cits and the courtiers, unenvy'd for me,
May gather up wealth without end.

No, I thank 'em, I'll never, to add to my store,
My peace and my freedom resign ;
Who wou'd, for the sake of possessing the ore,
Be sentenc'd to dig in the mine ? S.W.

INSCRIPTION to be engrav'd on the MONU-
MENT of the LADY of the Hon. GEORGE
LYTTELTON, Esq;

To the MEMORY of LUCY LYTTELTON.
Daughter of HUGH FORTESCUE of Filleigh,
in the County of Devon, Esq; by LUCY his
Wife, the Daughter of MATTHEW, Lord
AYLMER ; who departed this Life, the 19th
of January, 1746-7. aged Twenty Nine, having
employed the short Term assigned to her here, in
the uniform Practice of Religion and Virtue.

MAde to engage all hearts, and charm all
eyes,
Tho' meek, magnanimous ; tho' witty, wise ;
Polite, as all her life in courts had been,
Yet good, as she the world had never seen ;
The noble fire of an exalted mind,
With gentlest female tenderness combin'd :
Her speech was the melodious voice of love,
Her song the warbling of the vernal grove ;
Her eloquence was sweeter than her song,
Soft as her heart, and as her reason strong ;
Her form each beauty of her mind express'd,
Her mind was virtue, by the graces dress'd.

The following Lines were written upon seeing the Figures of TIME and DEATH (badly painted) on a Wall in Teddington Church, fronting the Pulpit.

BInas effigies in agresti cernere Templo est,
 Quas vix Zeuxæ dixeris artis opus;
 Quæ tamen humanæ præcepta accommoda vitæ,
 Et si cum multâ simplicitate, docent.
 Effigies lævâ geminum fert altera vitrum,
 In quibus horarum signat arena fugam.
 Dextra gerit falcem, quâ demetit omnia passim,
 Reges, et Populos, Regnaque, et Imperia.
 Quam prenses, gerit ante comam; sed et ante
 comata,
 Gestat, quod possis prendere, ponè nihil.
 Tristior effigies, tetrâque est altera formâ,
 Quæ nihil, exceptis ossibus, est hominis.
 Calvities caput est, ingens est venter inane,
 Nudantur costæ, brachia, crura, pedes.
 Laxis, en! digitis dependet læva; manusque
 Sustentat dextræ funebris ossa ligo.
 Hæ tibi testantur tabulæ, vitam esse fugacem,
 Et nil supremâ certius esse die.
 Hæ tibi, si tangunt saltem mortalia mentem,
 Vera palam sortis dant documenta tuæ.
 Vivere festina, Præceptrix altera; dicit
 Altera, Quem spectas, tu quoque Terror eris.
 Hæ tibi, si recte perpendis utramque, tabellæ,
 Concio, cùm fileant rostra, perennis erunt.

TRANSLATION (not to exclude a closer.)

DRawn on a rural Temple's wall we see
 Two figures, Zeuxes! never form'd by
 thee;
 Yet, rude and artless as they are, they give
 To frail mankind sage precepts how to live.
 Of *This*, the weaker hand a glass displays,
 Whose falling sand the flying hour betrays;
 The *right*, a scythe, whose sweeping stroke lays
 Kings, people, empires, nations at a blow. [low
 See the white hairs, that o'er his temples fall!
 By these we catch him, if he's caught at all;
 For, tho' before one lock he wears, behind
 No lock to seize, on the bare scalp we find.
 More ghastly still *that* other form appears;
 Nought but the bones of human shape he bears;
 Despoil'd of bowels, and despoil'd of hair,
 Of flesh despoil'd, his trunk and limbs all bare;
 Loose his *left hand* depends, and lo! the shade
 Leans the *right*, nerveless, on a fun'ral spade.
 These emblems teach that life flies swift away,
 That nought is certain but the final day.
 These teach thee, if mortality can move,
 With truth and plainness what thy lot must prove.
 Live now *THIS* cries—*THAT*, *Thou shalt*
shortly be
Thyself the Terror which thou seest in me.
 Both, if thy soul well weighs their silent speech,
 Tho' dumb the pulpit, shall for ever preach.

ROSETTA'S LAMENTATION.

AS poor Rosetta in her glass survey'd
 The wither'd beauties of an antient maid,
 Past scenes of youth revolving in her mind,
 Repentant, thus with vain regret she pin'd.
 'O! had I known, fond niggard! to possess
 'What bounteous heav'n bestow'd with kind
 excess,

' My useless beauties, like the miser's gold,
 ' Had ne'er, in selfish wretchedness, grown old.
 ' Charms, which a thousand swains have stil'd
 ' At length to age and wrinkles I resign. [divine,
 ' The love, the pleasures, I refus'd before,
 ' Lost love! lost pleasures! shall return no more.
 ' Why, when the youth, with am'rous sighs,
 confess
 ' The pleasing anguish of his love-sick breast;
 ' Why shunn'd my ear what sighs could ill reveal?
 ' Why dy'd the youth of wounds I knew to heal?
 ' Another yet, and yet another came,
 ' The same their wishes, and their fate the same.
 ' They sung, they danc'd, exerted ev'ry art;
 ' In vain, for none could reach Rosetta's heart.
 ' Ev'n flatt'ry fail'd, by skilful strains apply'd,
 ' Nor touch'd one passion in my breast but pride.
 ' Fool that I was, of conscious beauty vain,
 ' From pleasure flying to give others pain!
 ' Now in my breast, exerting all his rage,
 ' Love lights the flame, which nothing can assuage.
 ' For Silvio now incessant tears I pour;
 ' Vain are the tears, since beauty is no more.
 Where now the blush, that o'er my cheeks
 was spread,

' Like morning glowing with celestial red?
 ' Where the keen radiance in my eyes express'd,
 ' The laughing dimple, and the swelling breast?
 ' Where rove the loves, that late in ambush lay,
 ' Hid in my jetty locks, now turn'd to grey?
 ' Nought but the ruins of myself I bear,
 ' Now doom'd too late to love and to despair.'
 Thus sigh'd the hapless nymph.—Ye Belles
 Believe the story, and revere the friend. [attend,
 Warn'd by Rosetta's fate in time be wise,
 Nor slight the joys that blooming youth supplies.
 Impart the boundless blessings of your charms,
 Repaid with int'rest in a lover's arms.
 Still blest, and blessing, thro' the changeful year,
 Old age itself shall unperceiv'd draw near.
 Your charms reblossom in a female race,
 And prattling boys reflect their father's face.
 This blissful state, what is it but to know
 Celestial joys, and taste of heav'n below?
 The streaming nectar quaff'd by gods above,
 Believe the Muse, ye fair! is nought but Love.

A sailor in his Majesty's Sloop the Tartar, being
 sentenc'd to the Cat-o'-nine-tails, spoke the fol-
 lowing lines to his commander.

BY your honour's command,
 An example I stand,
 Of your justice to all the ship's crew:
 I am hamper'd and stripp'd;
 And if I am whipp'd,
 'Tis no more than I own is my due.
 In this scurvy condition,
 I humbly petition,
 To offer some lines to your eye:
 Merry Tom by such trash,
 Once avoided the lash,
 And if fate and you please, so may I.
 There is nothing you hate,
 I'm inform'd, like a cat;
 Why! your honour's aversion is mine:
 If Puss then with one tail,
 Can so make your heart fail,
 O! save me from that which has nine.
 Note, He was pardon'd, and is now boat-
 swain of a capital ship.

CHAMONT and HONORIUS.

An ODE written to celebrate a generous
Action of a French Officer, in a late
engagement, and reconcile us to his unhap-
py fall, which immediately followed.

OFspring of heav'n, the *Muses*
know,
Save vice and virtue, friend nor foe ;
No mortal ties prevail ;
Calm as the delegating god,
They give the palm, and shake the rod,
As justice turns the scale.

Chamont, * tho' born a tyrant's slave,
No rights, no freedom his to save,
To war his life resign'd ;
For *France*, in arms, the hero shone,
And in her grandeur plac'd his own,
With glorious error blind.

More blest † *Honorius*, yet a youth,
For *British* liberty and truth
The trumpet's call obey'd ;
His person all his country's due
He deem'd, and to her summons true
In part an hand had paid :

One still remains, the sword to wield,
Again he treads the hostile field,
The battle round him burns ;
Around him fall his faithful bands,
Distinguish'd, firm, alone he stands,
And these and those o'erturns.

With indignation mov'd, and grief,
The *Gallic* hero ey'd the chief,
And flew his strength to try ;
Honorius now, o'ermatch'd in fight,
Look'd up, and saw with dreadful light
The falchion flame on high.

To guard his head from hostile harm,
He rais'd the remnant of his arm ;
The sight arrests the foe ;
With pity touch'd, and martial pride,
He nobly smil'd, and turn'd aside
The sword's descending blow.

To join his friends he urg'd his speed,
But swifter far a bullet's speed

O'ertakes him, and he dies :
The pow'r, whose just rewards are sure,
Knew earth for his deserts too poor,
And snatch'd him to the skies.

* A French Officer.

† An English Captain of Foot.

Distich from OVID translated.

IF without charms to match thy form divine,
Thine none must be, none, *Pbaon*, must be thine.

E. H.

Another. (See p. 289.)

IF without charms where equal grace allures,
Yours none must be, none, *Pbaon*, must be
yours.

J. L.

* See Mr Pope's translation in four Lines, and
three other translations, Vol. XIII. p. 450, 546.

Heroïsme de LEWIS XV. sur le Combat,
qui s'est donné près de Village nommé
la VAL.

HORS de danger sur un haut mont,
Louis, a l'abri du canon,
Se servant de longue lunette,
De loin voit, sans emotion,
L'acharnement de l'action,
Et des alliés la retraite.
Morbleu, dit on, comment cela ?
Quoi ! voir un combat sans se battre ?
C'est faire honte a *Henri Quatre*.
Mais arrêtés, ——— Voici le cas,
Qui doit d'abord leur ton rabatre :
Quand Louis a l'armée va,
Ce n'est que pour voir combat,
Mais nullement pour y combattre.

REMARQUE.

Quand la *France* jadis, avec un cœur *Gaulois*,
Sçavoit, sans s'avilir, obéir a ses rois :
Chez soi elle prenoit ses fameux capitaines,
Tel que le grand *Conde*, *Montmorenci*, *Turenne* ;
Mais rampante aujourd'hui, sous le joug de *Bourbon*,
A sa honte fait choix pour héros d'un *Saxon*.

The Heroism of LEWIS XV. at the late
Battle of VAL.

ON a hill, from danger free,
Mighty LEWIS mounted see ;
With his glass (not sword) in hand,
(To survey, who should command)
There at ease, without emotion,
Sees of subjects blood an ocean ;
Sees the dreadful battle rage,
Friends and foes by turns engage ;
Safely keeping there his seat,
Till the enemies retreat.

Morbleu ! you cry, how see this fight !
His subjects fighting, and not fight !
Why 'tis enough to bring disgrace
On the Fourth *Harry's* fighting race.
But soft and fair—the case is this,
Hear, and you'll think it not amiss.
Who does—all he design'd—does right ;
He came—to see—and—not—to fight.

REMARK.

When the *French* heretofore, like the *Gauls*,
whence they spring,
Were subjects, submissive, but not slaves to their king ;
Of themselves, they could boast, were the bravest
of men,
Such as *Conde* the great, *Montmorenci*, *Turenne* ;
By the YOKE of the *Bourbons* now crush'd past
relief, [chief.
To their shame ! from the *Saxons* they borrow a

LATIN EPIGRAM translated.

ALL I learn from you, *Marcus*, if my judgment
don't halt,
The mummy wants pepper, your tale of it salt.

ANOTHER.

Sage *Marcus*, you show (and that's all you have
done) [none.
The mummy wants pepper, and salt you have

Historical Chronicle, July 1747.

WEDNESDAY, July 1.



THE *East India* company have received the following advices: On Oct. 17 the nabob, by order of *Nizam Mulmullock*, the vizier, came with 900 men to compel the *French* to evacuate the town of *Madrafs* to the *English*; but on the 22d 200 *French*, out of 500 in *Madrafs*, sally'd out and surprized part of his camp, and with 300 more from *Pondicherry*, attack'd the nabob at *St Thome* on the 23d at night, and being joined the next morning by a party from *Madrafs*, routed his forces: on this he return'd to *Aratt*, and it was said was there raising more forces to come down against the *French*. On Oct. 30, M. *Paradis*, who commands at *Madrafs*, publish'd by beat of drum, that all treaties of ransom and capitulations made with M. *de la Bourdinnee* (see p. 188.) to be void, and required all the *English* to quit *Madrafs*, the *Mount*, and *Enore* in two days; on which, notwithstanding the inclemency of the season, they all dispers'd to different places, except the governor and Mr *Monson*, who were sent prisoners to *Pondicherry*. — On Dec. 8, the whole *French* garrison of *Pondicherry*, consisting of about 1000 regular troops, 200 train'd peons, and many others, with cannon, mortars, &c. arrived within a mile of the bound hedge of *Fort St David*, the deputy-governor of which place detach'd 1600 of his black military, with orders to attack the *French* immediately, and harraß them as much as possible all night, which they did, and at day-break began a regular engagement; the enemy having cannon forced their way quite to the garden-house, when the *Moors* came advancing upon them, and 100 men of the garrison, which was all they could spare, at the same time sallying out, the enemy, fearing to be surrounded, retreated with great precipitation, and being pursu'd by the whole force, lost above 200 men, among them 4 officers of distinction, with all their tents, ammunition, 6 camels, 2 mortars with their shells, 3 or 4 drums, 2 chests of arms, their provisions, palankees, &c. — The *French* men of war in the *E. Indies* are the *Achilles*, *Centaur*, each 74 guns and 700 men; the *Bourbon*, 56 guns, *Neptune* 54, *Mars*, *Brillant*, each 50, *St Louis* 44, these last five 400 men each; *Lis* 40 guns, 300 men, the *Leucasse*, *la Renomme*, force not mentioned, (Gent. Mag. JULY 1747.)

the *Princess Mary* prize, 30 guns, and a brigantine 14 guns, 50 men. They lost in the storm at *Madrafs* (see p. 188.) the *Duc d'Orleans* 56 guns, *Phoenix* 54, another, name not known, with the *Advice* snow, and *Mermaid* prizes; in those ships 1200 of their men perished, with 50 or 60 of the *English* garrison of *Madrafs*, who were in the *Duc d'Orleans*; their ship *Insulaire*, with 250 men, was lost in *Bengall* river.

TUESDAY 7.

Were discharged from *Edinburgh* castle *Alex. Macdonald* of *Kingsborough*, *Alex. Cameron* of *Glenenvies*, *David Ogilvie* of *Pool*, *James Bruce* of *Clackmannan*, *Mungo Graham*, writer in *Edinburgh*, and *Peter Cameron*, vintner there. (See p. 194 E.)

WEDNESDAY 8.

At *Bristol* was a violent storm of rain, attended with thunder and lightening, and a fall of hailstones, several inches round, one in particular measur'd above 5 inches round, which put into a bason and dissolved, produced near a quarter of a pint of water. Several shocks of an earthquake, attended with a considerable noise, and succeeded by claps of thunder, were felt in different parts of *Devonshire*.

FRIDAY 10.

The two *Bibbies* charg'd with robbing the *Chester* mail; *Curtis*, alias *Pollard*, the smuggler, and *Wm Cox*, charg'd with forgery, and marrying several wives, broke out of *Newgate*.

Was sued a divorce in *Doctors Commons* by *Elizabeth Keil* from her husband *Wm Keil*, for being guilty of adultery and incest with *Joanna Rogers*, sister of the said *Elizabeth Keil*; when, after a tryal of 5 hours, the facts being clearly proved, the court order'd a divorce.

SATURDAY 11.

A violent storm of thunder and lightening, with rain, at *Bridgeware, Suffex*, split trees, damaged corn, and kill'd Mr *Best* a farmer.

MONDAY 13.

Came on before the high court of justiciary at *Edinburgh*, the tryal of *Archibald Stuart* late lord provost of that city (see p. 320) where after pleadings on both sides, the court order'd informations to be given in on both parts, and adjourn'd the tryal to the 31st.

Came advice, that on July 7, N. S. M. *De-lamotte* with the *Magnanimous*, *Alcide*, *Arc en Ciel*, and *Zephire* arriv'd at *Brest* from *St Domingo*; and that 103 sail of merchantmen had also got into *Brest*, *Nantz*, and other ports, having escaped *Adm. Warren*.

Clement Mac Dermot, equerry to the late *Chas. Ratcliffe*, Esq; beheaded, and *Joseph Bruden*, Esq;

X x

Esq; charged with high treason, were discharged from *Nezagate*; and Sir *Hector Mac Lean* (see p. 245) and *Laughlan Mac Lean* his servant, were discharged out of custody of a messenger; and an order was sent to *Lancaster* for discharging all the rebel prisoners there, in pursuance of the act of pardon.

WEDNESDAY 15.

At *Eddeſcastle, Staffordſhire*, the wife of Mr *Prescott*, an exciſeman, being kill'd by a flash of lightning, was open'd, and a living male child taken out, which was immediately christen'd *Jonah*, and is like to live.

THURSDAY 16.

The sessions ended at the *Old Baily*, when only *John Cook*, for smuggling, receiv'd sentence of death; he deliver'd a petition into court, setting forth that he saved the lives of *Thomas Mortimore, Tho. Hart, Tho. Moul,* and 5 dragoons, and it appear'd by an affidavit of *John Boulton*, that in 1744 he saved his life.

FRIDAY 17.

At the court at *St Margaret's Hill*, (adjourn'd from the 10th) *Aeneas Macdonald* produced an affidavit to support his then petition, that he had two material witnesses, major *Gen. Campbell*, and Mr *Cha. Stewart* in *Scotland*; and Mr *O'Holand* in *France*, therefore begg'd the indulgence of two months time, before tryal; the court gave him till Oct. 22.

Wm Bibbie, apprehending he was pursued, and endeavouring to escape over some pales in *Church Lane, White Chapel*, was kill'd by a fall.

SUNDAY 19.

Broke out a dreadful fire at *Honiton, Devonſhire*, in the afternoon, while the people were at church, which continued till 4 the next morning, whereby near three quarters of the town were burnt.

MONDAY 20.

E. of *Sandwich* embark'd for *Holland*.

Above 20 large porpuſſes came up with the tide almost to *London Bridge*, and after continuing near an hour, playing on the water, return'd in a body.

THURSDAY 23.

Was held a general court of the *S. Sea* company, when they agreed to a dividend of two per cent. on their stock for the last half year, due at *Midsummer* last.

TUESDAY 28.

The *Gazette* of this day contains a relation of the victory in *Piedmont*, sent to count *Brown*, confirming that inserted p. 327.

WEDNESDAY 29.

Cook and *Aſcraft*, two smugglers, were convey'd from *Nezagate* under a guard of soldiers to *Tyburn*, there executed, and afterwards hung in chains at *Shepherd's Bush*.

FRIDAY 31.

The last letters from *Holland* say, that

prodigious firing having been heard on the 25th from *Bergen-op-Zoom*, and none since, they were in pain for it.

The court of *Vienna* having taken notice of a paragraph inserted in the *Vien-na Gazette*, that admiral *Medley* was arrested, (see p. 298.) have thought fit to declare that this news is false in all its circumstances, and a calumny invented and propagated by the enemies of the said admiral.

A LIST of BIRTHS for the Year 1747.

- June 30, THE queen of *Denmark* deliver'd O. S. of a princess, baptiz'd the same evening *Wilhelmina Carolina*. *Gaz.*
Lady of *Hon. Edw. Finch*,—of a son and heir.
JULY 7. Countess of *Berkeley*,—of a son.
12. Wife of *Beeston Long*, Esq;—of a daughter. (5th of last Aug. of a son.)
14. Wife of *Reginald Lygon*, of *Maddresfield, Worcesterſh.* Esq;—of a son and heir.
16. Lady of *Sir Wm Irby, Bt.*—of a daughter.
27. Lady of the late *Earl of Cromartie*—of a daughter, in the Tower.
29. Lady *Ilchester*,—of a son and heir.

A LIST of MARRIAGES for the Year 1747.

- June 23, THE princess of *Bavaria*, married O. S. to the Pr. royal of *Poland*.
July 6. *John Cogbell Knap*, of the *Inner Temple*, Esq;—to miss *Kitty Day* of *Camberwell*, with 5,000 l.
14. *Tho. Potter*, Esq; son to the Archbp of *Canterbury*,—to miss *Lowe* of *Brightwell, Oxfordſhire*, with 50,000 l.
18. *Henry Wrench*, Esq; of *Hertfordſh.*—to miss *Jane Hartley*, of *Mile End*, with 8000 l.
Sir *James Sutton*,—to miss *Sutton*, niece to Sir *Robert Sutton*, with 20,000 l.
Sir *Thomas Walker*, of *Eastbourn, Suffex*,—to miss *Pratt* of *Deptford*.
— *Raymond*, Esq;—to miss *Louisa Stredager* of *Mile End*, with 10,000 l.
21. *Wm Aubrey*, of *Cateaton Street*, Esq;—to miss *Ruffel* of *Basinghall Street*.
22. *Philip Brown* Esq; of *Kent*—to miss *Elizabeth Watson* of *Hackney*, with 10,000 l.
23. Mr *Stevens*, surgeon in *Chancery-lane*,—to miss *Ridley*, with 20,000 l. left her by the late dutchess of *Marlborough*.
27. *Cha. Davis*, Esq; of *Peckham*—to widow *Gilbert* of *Camberwell*, 10,000 l.

A LIST of PROMOTIONS for the Year 1746.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, THE king has been pleased to grant the dignity of a baron of *Great Britain* unto *Thomas Archer* of *Umberslade*, in the county of *Warwick*, Esq; by the name, stile and title of lord *Archer*, baron of *Umberslade*, in the said county of *Warwick*.

The king has been pleased to constitute and appoint *Wm Petitot*, Esq; to be Lieut. Col. to major *Gen. Charles Howard's* reg. of foot. And *Robert Douglas*, Esq; to be major.

Charles

Charles Legard, Esq; to be Lieut. Col. to *Brig. Gen. Douglass's* regiment of foot.

And *Sir George Sutte*, Bt. to be major.

Craufurd, Esq;—major to *Pulteney's* foot.

Whitmore, Esq;—major to *Fleming's* foot.

Admiralty Office, July 15, This day, in pursuance of his majesty's pleasure, the following flag-officers were promoted, viz.

Sir Chaloner Ogle, *James Steuart*, Esq; and the Hon. *George Clinton*, admirals of the white.

Wm Rowley, *Wm Martin*, and *Isaac Townsend*, Esqrs, to be admirals of the blue.

Henry Medley, Esq; *Ld Vere Beauclerk*, and *Ld Anson*, to be vice-admirals of the red.

Perry Mayne, and *Sir Peter Warren*, Kt of the Bath, to be vice-admirals of the white.

John Byng, Esq; to be vice adm. of the blue.

And the following gentlemen were also appointed flag-officers, viz.

Henry Osborn, *Thomas Smith*, and *Thomas Griffin*, Esqrs, to be rear-admirals of the red.

Edward Hawke, *Wm Chambers*, and *Cha. Knowles*, to be rear-admirals of the white.

The Hon *John Forbes*, and the Hon. *Edw. Boscawen*, to be rear-admirals of the blue.

Whitehall, July 21. The king has been pleased to appoint *Wm Lewin*, Esq; to be a commissioner of his majesty's customs. [*Mr Hill* resign'd in order to be chosen member for *Higbam Ferrers*.]

From other Papers.

SIR *Thomas Gifford* of *Castlejordan*, in the county of *Meath*, *Ireland*, created a baronet.

Capt. Smith,—made commander of the *Crown*, lately launch'd at *Deptford*.

Capt. Rich. Jasper,—commander of the *Prince Henry*, of 40 guns.

Capt. Barrows,—of the *Culloden*, 20 guns.

Capt. John Barker,—of the *Thetis*, 40 guns.

Capt. Somers, (late of the *Dealcastle*)—of the *Expedition*, 40 guns.

Capt. West, of the *Otter* sloop—of a new 20 gun ship in *N. England*.

The *E. of Marchmont*,—lord register, in room of

The marquis of *Lothian*,—president of the police in *Scotland*.

Lord Visc. Bateman,—lord lieutenant and custos rotarum for *Heresfordshire*, in room of

Sir Cha. Hanbury Williams, minister to *Berlin*.

Charles Hamilton, Esq;—receiver-general and collector of all his majesty's royal patrimony rents, revenues, &c. in the island of *Minorca*.

Mr Tho. Riley Blanckley, clerk of the survey at *Portsmouth*—a commissioner of the victualling office, in room of

John Russel, Esq;—a commissioner of the navy, in room of *James Oswald*, Esq; resign'd.

Mr Blanckley, brother to the above,—clerk of the Cheque at *Gibraltar*, in room of

Mr Russel—clerk of the survey at *Chatham*, in room of

Daniel Devert, Esq; a commissioner of the navy. *Gaz.*

Anthony Ryan, of *Clements Inn*, Esq;—solicitor to the admiralty, in room of *Francis Wintonington*, Esq;

Mr Place,—a page of the presence to his m

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS confer'd on the following Rev. Gentlemen.

REv. *Mr Fearman*, made rector of *Oby*, *Norf.*
Mr Dennison,—rector of *St Philip cum Alsting*, *Derbyshire*, 300 l. per Ann.

Mr Wm Hardy, presented to the living of *Burleigh*, *Rutlandshire*.

Mr Rich. Andrew,—rector of *Farnborough*.

Mr Venner,—of *Sutton Vallance*, *Kent*.

Mr Addison,—rector of *Carwston*, and *Sall*,

Mr Bullemur—rector of *Itteringham*, and

Mr Girdlestone,—rector of *Baconsthorpe*, *Norfolk*, both void by the death of *Mr Russh*.

Mr Rich. Meers,—vicar of *Eastring*, *Surrey*.

Mr Ant. Postlethwaite—of *Easeley*, *Chesh.*

Mr Curteis,—vicar of *Hartlip*, resign'd by

Mr Franke,—minister of *Chatham*.

Mr Husband,—vicar of *Stockbury*, *Kent*.

Mr Dumaresque, chosen chaplain to the *English* factory at *Petersburgh*, 300 l. per An.

Mr Wm Cooke, master of *Eaton* school, elected fellow of *Eaton* college, (*Mr Goldwin*, dec.)

The pretender's second son created, by the

Pope, a cardinal, by the title of *Henry Benedict*. cardinal duke of *York*.

A LIST of DEATHS for the Year 1747.

July 2. **S**IR *George Fleming*, Bt. Bishop of *Carlisle*. (See his character p. 324.)

4. *Mathew Mead*, Esq; near *Somerset-house*.

James Moody, Esq; clerk of the pay office.

6. *Mr Tho. Sharp*, a gold and silver-ornament-weaver, in *Little Moorfields*, worth 4000 l.

Earl of Euston, eldest son to the D. of *Crafton*, at *Bath*; and 6,000 l. per Ann. comes to the son of *Ld Augustus Fitzroy*.

7. *Stephen Boughton*, Esq; in *Thames-street*.

8. *Charles Asgill*, Esq; in *Tokenhouse Yard*.

John Andrews, Esq; at *Yarmouth*, a bachelor, aged 72, the greatest red-herring merchant in *Europe*, very rich; he left his book-keeper 20,000 l. for his faithful service, and other considerable legacies to his servants.

Tho. Cooke, Esq; of *Norwich*, commonly call'd *Rich old Cooke of Norfolk*, worth 150,000 l. the bulk of which he left to an old servant woman, above 70.

11. *Dr Bedford*, physician to *Christ's* hospital.

13. *Wm Ellison*, Esq; senior alderman, and thrice mayor of *Newcastle upon Tyne*.

14. *Mr Chapman*, a famous comedian.

Lady of Ld Visc. St John, one of the daughters of *Sir Robert Fumese*.

16. *Chambers Beauclerk*, Esq; eldest son of *lord Vere Beauclerk*.

Ant. Hilson, Esq; at *Newington*, aged 97.

Dorcas, relict of *bishop Kennet*.

Earl of Darnley, of *Ireland*, baron *Clifton* of *England*, and succeeded by his brother *John Bligh*, Esq; late member for *Maidstone*.

18. *Maj. Wills*, of the 3d troop of life guards.

Earl. Stonhouse, of *Stamwell*, *Surrey*, Esq;

21. *Dr Robert Clavering*, Bp of *Peterborough*, king's Hebrew professor at *Oxford*, and a canon of *Christchurch*.

23. *Charles Hughes*, Esq; of *Brentwood*, *Essex*.

Sir John Bridgman, Bt. of *Castletromwich*.

29. *Sir Robert Worley*, Bt. and succeeded in title by his cousin, now *sir James Worley*.

GERMANY and the North.

THE defensive alliance between Sweden and Prussia; the renewal of the subsidy treaty between France and Sweden for ten years longer; and a declaration of the grand chancellor of Russia to the French ambassador, that the empress had no design of giving disturbance to the court of France, have effectually damp'd all hopes which the allies might have entertain'd of succours from Russia.—The kings of Poland, with the other princes and states of Germany appear no less indifferent and unconcern'd spectators of the bloody scene of affairs so near them: and his Prussian majesty, who is unbending at his country retreat at *Sans souci* (without care) appears deaf to all the solicitations of the Dutch, whether from motives of religion, their offer'd guaranty of Silesia, or the preservation of his estates in *Guelderland*, as thinking perhaps religion out of the question, their guaranty now of no value, and his interests safer under the protection of the French.

S P A I N.

The queen dowager has notice given her to retire from court, and has the choice of *Toledo*, *Valladolid*, *Burgos*, or *Saragossa* for her residence. The reason of such sudden disgust is not yet known, notwithstanding this the king has order'd 6000 succours to Genoa, and further preparations by sea and land.

I T A L Y.

After great fluctuation of councils the Imperialists and Piedmontese agreed to raise the siege of Genoa, contrary to the opinion of count *Schulemberg*, who had only the post of *Madona del Monte* to carry, in order to bombard the city. His Sardinian majesty was also for continuing the siege, but was at length convinced from the reasons alledged by count *Brown*, of the necessity of drawing off the army to cover Piedmont and Lombardy, and, what was more prevalent, by the approach of the French under marshal *Belleisle* to the relief of the place, having open'd their way by taking the castle of *Vintimiglia* with the garrison, who were made prisoners of war. The Genoese, tho' deliver'd at present, find reason to lament the desolation of their country, and the ruin of their superb palaces, their vines and olives destroy'd for fuel or fascines, and their fine statues, and costly furniture, defaced. The marshal having gained this point, projected an invasion into Piedmont, in concert with his brother the chevalier, who was to enter that coun-

try on the side of *Dauphine*, and the armies were to join in the valley of *Stura* near *Coni*. But how their measures were disappointed, see p. 327.

Genoa, July 8. The day that the enemy retir'd from before this city, we took post in the places they abandon'd, and sent some detachments in pursuit of them, in order to favour desertion. Upon visiting their camp between *Creto* and the sea of *Sturta*, three pieces of cannon were found, with 30,000 fascines; as many picquets to plant them, and a magazine of powder. But what surpriz'd us most of all was to discover such a number of fresh graves, and the wells, which are very numerous, all fill'd up with dead bodies; which caused a horrible stench, and requir'd a speedy remedy. Though the Austrians had for some days made great efforts to erect batteries, in order to attack *Madona del Monte* and *St Francis d' Albano*, and though the artillery of those two posts, by continually beating down their works, must have kill'd them great numbers of people, it is not possible we should have caused so prodigious a loss: We suppose, therefore, that some fatal diseases reign'd amongst them.

HOLLAND and BRABANT.

The army of the allies remains near *Maastricht*, whither it retreated after the battle of *Val*, (see p. 258.) and have thrown up intrenchments at *Lichtenberg* and the mountain of *St Peters*, (see the Map) on which some attempts have been in vain made by the French, who keep much in the same situation near *Tongres*, but have detached near 30000 men under count *Lowendabl*, to penetrate into Dutch Brabant. This general having first reduced *Sandvliet* (whose garrison, after standing a bombardment, that laid the place in ruins, retir'd in the night) sat down before *Bergen-op-zoom* (see p. 328) and open'd the trenches July 15 N. S. He began, by ruining the church and principal edifices with bombs and red hot bullets, but had made no great progress against the fortifications. The besieged by a constant fire of a numerous and well serv'd artillery, and bold sallies, have destroy'd 8000 of his troops, who lay in heaps without burial, the garrison refusing a truce for that purpose, demanded by *Lowendabl*, on account of his cruel proceeding to destroy the town.

The states have prohibited the exportation of provisions and warlike stores, except for the service of the allied armies, and their colonies; they have order'd

her'd the inhabitants of *Breda*, *Boisleduc*, and the other towns of the generality with every tenth man of the peasantry to bear arms, and have forbidden all treaties with the *French* about contributions, with strict orders to refuse pioneers, waggons, horses, or any assistance that may be required of them.

The city of *Amsterdam* has taken a resolution to raise 18 companies of militia, to consist of 100 men each, and 'tis not doubted but the other cities of the province will follow their example.

The king of *France* in his march from *Tirlemont*, not being able to reach *St Tron*, was obliged to lie in an ordinary house, on straw, which taking fire, he was glad to escape in his shirt.

Letter from a Gentleman in Flanders, who saw the late action.

LAST Sunday 7-Night, the 2d N.S. we had an engagement with the *French*. The armies were drawn up within sight of each other at about 3 miles distance. On *Saturday*, they formed a kind of grand amphitheatre, and the Hussars began their ridiculous skirmishes in the interval between them about 7 in the morning. That day was employed in gaining advantageous situations. The armies lay on their arms that night, and every thing was ready for the engagement which began on *Sunday* morning about nine. The point aim'd at, and at which the *French* made their whole push, was the possession of a very inconsiderable village, called *La Valt*, or some such name, about a league distant from *Maeſtricht* a little to the south of the road from that place to *Tongres*. The *French* attacked it in a grand column, of about 65 battalions. By this means whenever any regiment was weakened there was a fresh one to succeed immediately. The dispute was maintained on our side by twelve battalions, 8 *English* and 4 *Hanoverian*. There were besides several squadrons of horse on both sides to support the foot. The place was taken and retaken four or five times.* Most of the *English* went to this duty a third time. Now suppose we reckon the repeated service of the *English* regiments as so many fresh battalions, (which is not fair) succeeding in course to this duty, we cannot be said to have had more than 26

* The *French* relation by C. Saxe says, 'the attack began at 8 in the morning, and was vigorously sustained by the allies, who repuls'd us several times, and even recover'd the village after we had taken it, but taking post there a second time we kept it.'

or 27 battalions, to resist upwards of 65 *French*. Let me give you one instance of the resolution of our men, which I know to be true. *Wolfe's* regiment carried into the field 24 rounds a man. This they made use of. Afterwards they had a supply of 8 rounds a man more. After this was spent, they made use of all the ammunition amongst the dead and wounded, both of their own men and their enemies. When no farther supply could be had, they formed themselves immediately to receive their enemy upon their bayonets, and being ordered to retreat did it with the utmost regularity. The horse were not behind hand with the foot in spirit and resolution, particularly the *Scotch Greys* and the Duke's regiment of dragoons. In short, we had very manifestly and very greatly the advantage in both. Every body will naturally ask, how then happens it we had not the victory? I'll tell you: This attack was made upon the infantry of our left wing; part of this wing was composed of some *Dutch* horse; these (according to custom) galloped away full speed two hundred yards before they came to their enemy; in their headlong flight they fell upon a body of *Hessians*, and one squadron of the *Scotch Greys*, who were borne away in this monstrous tide of *Dutch* cowardice, and all together fell in confusion upon two of our regiments of foot (the *Scotch* and *Welch* fuzileers) and trampled them to the ground. The *Scotch* fuzileers indeed fired upon that party of *Dutch* which were falling upon them, and saved themselves a little, but the *Welch* were very much hurt. This occasioned such disorder, that the regiments engaged in the village could not be properly supported, so a retreat was necessary. If we retreated from the field of battle, the *French* did not remain upon it.† We were obliged to leave behind us 16 pieces of cannon, [spiked, see letter p. 308] and I think 2 standards. We took from them (which I have seen) 5 standards, and 7 pair of colours; I believe we have taken more. The number of our killed, wounded and missing,

† M. Saxe says, 'that seeing the route of the left wing of the allies, he order'd a body of troops to pursue them to *Maeſtricht*, at the same time giving orders for attacking the right, in which were the *Austrian* and *Dutch* troops; but they, to avoid being separated from the rest of the army, retir'd also under the cannon of *Maeſtricht*; thirty battalions, and as many squadrons were immediately order'd to occupy the posts which the allies had abandon'd.'

missing, three days after the action, was 4200, including one *Dutchman*, who it is positively said was a little bruised in his flight. But this list must differ every day, because stragglers are continually coming in, and wounded healed. Sir *John Ligonier*, who was taken prisoner says, from marshal *Saxe* immediately, that the *French* lost a thousand horse, near nine thousand foot, and full a thousand officers. The number of officers seems disproportionate, but they are double officer'd. I wish them such a victory every week. What I have said, I believe, makes it pretty plain, why we could not pursue our advantage on the left. But the most unaccountable part of the story, is the inactivity of the *Austrians* upon the right of our army, which was their post as they were imperial troops. The *French* to form that grand column with which they attacked the infantry of our left wing, had drawn together all the infantry of their rear line; so that there was but one line of *French* opposed to the whole *Austrian* force upon the right of our army. Why the *Austrians* did not attack (for they never discharged a single shot at) the left wing, when they knew there was but half their power to oppose them, and when they knew besides this, that the *English* were victorious over their right, to me is utterly inconceivable, except the *Austrians* are acting upon *Dutch* principles, and are determined to save themselves by sacrificing the *English*. The night after the action and the next morning we passed the *Maes* at *Maestricht*, and encamped about 2 miles from that place. We now cover the ground from *Maestricht* to *Viset*. At the moment I am writing this letter, I am eye-witness, at the distance of little more than a mile, to a very smart engagement between our own and the *French* Hussars. There seems to me to be about 3 or 400 of a side; I see them thro' the door of my tent every moment I take my eyes from my paper. I saw the duke in very great danger, and behave with great gallantry.

P. Waldeck's account sent to the states gives a more distinct scene of the position of the two armies; the left of the *French*, he says, was at *Tongres*, and that the line extended by *Herdeeren* and *Polder* to *Montenacken*; that the right of the imperialists under count *Daunto* was at *Biljen*, 4 miles from *Tongres*, and extended to the grand commanderie, where the right of the *Dutch* began; that the rest of the army occupy'd the

villages of *Rosmaal*, *Vlitinghen*, *Label*, (*Val*) and *Vildres*, where the left wing ended. He confirms what has been said of taking and losing the village of *Label*, (*Val*) no less than 5 times, mentions a remarkable defence made by 3 *English* battalions, with some *Croats* and *Pandours* in the village of *Vildres*; and that general *Trips*, with his Hussars distinguish'd himself by defeating a whole column of *French* cavalry.

Extract of a letter from a burgomaster of Bergen-op-zoom, Jan. 31.

YOUR apprehensions for us are very natural, considering the enemy's rapid progress hitherto; but I hope, with God's assistance, to give you a good account of what remains of *Lowendabl's* corps before this important fortress. Nothing but destruction to the very heart of the republick can ensue the loss of this virgin-town. We are fighting *pro aris & focis*, under commanders every way a match for the aggressor. Old baron *Cronstrom*, who has been a general officer above 40 years, (and commanded the body of *Dutch* auxiliaries, sent to *England* in 1715) is indefatigable in his duty, and so alert and active, that one could hardly believe he is so deaf as almost not to hear a cannon fired close by him. The prince of *Saxe-Hildburghausen*, formerly field-marshal in the late emperor's service, commands in the lines, and is reckoned one of the greatest officers in *Europe*; and the known integrity and publick spirit of *Mynheer Van Haaren*, has so animated the burghers, that their concern for their private losses, is wholly absorbed in a generous zeal for the publick good. Tho' battered with the most hellish artillery, and almost deafen'd with the rattling of cannon and mortars, all is conducted with order, coolness, and regularity. Our batteries keep a continual firing to prevent the enemy's burying their dead, which, as they lie in heaps at the head of their trenches, are a constant nuisance to the workmen, without affecting our people. Not a day passes, but there is some mutiny among their soldiers, who refuse to do duty in the midst of so horrible a stench; and yesterday count *Lowendabl* was obliged to repair to the head of the parallel, with his guards, to quell the workmen, and force them to go on; and was near suffering marshal *Berwick's* fate, by several shot from a battery of heavy cannon on our ramparts, which killed several men within a few yards of him.

EACH DAY'S Price of STOCKS in JULY 1747.

Day	BANK Stock.	E.-India	South Sea	South Sea Annu. old	South Sea Ann. new	4per Cent. B. 1746.	4per Cent. B. 1747.	3per Cent. Annu.	India Bon.	B. Cir. pr.	L. s. d.	L. s. d.	Wind at Deal.	W. at St. John's G. meter	Baro-ther.	Chriftened	
29	125 1/2	155 1/2	102 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2	86 1/2	19s a 20	7	9	6	S. W.	West	29,7	37	Males 728
30	125 1/2	154 1/2	102 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2	86 1/2	18s a 17	7	9	6	S. W.	S. W.	29,7	37,5	Femal. 634
1	125	160 1/2	102 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2	86 1/2	19s a 20	7	9	6	S. W.	W. by S.	29,85	37	Buried
2	125	161	102 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2	86 1/2	19s a 20	7	9	6	W. S. W.	West	29,9	38,5	Males 970
3	125 1/2 a 25	161	102 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2	86 1/2	20s a 21	7	9	6	S. S. W.	W. S. W.	29,65	41	Femal. 931
4	125	161	102 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2	86 1/2	20s a 21	7	9	6	W. S. W.	W. N. W.	29,5	40	Under 2 Years old 641
5	Sunday												SW by W	W. S. W.			Between 2 and 5 169
6	125 1/2	160 1/2	102 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2	86 1/2	20s a 21	7	9	6	North	N. E.	29,9	41,5	5 and 10 87
7	126 1/2	160	102 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2	86 1/2	20s a 19	7	9	6	S. E.	N. N. W.	30,1	43	10 and 20 66
8	125	159	102 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2	86 1/2	19s a 18	7	9	6	West	West	30,15	36	20 and 30 174
9	125 a 4 3/4	159	102 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2	86 1/2	18s a 19	7	9	6	S. W.	W. by S.	30,5	33	30 and 40 195
10	124 1/2 a 5	159 1/2	102 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2	86 1/2	19s a 21	7	9	6	N. E.	N. by W.	30,2	34	40 and 50 203
11	124 1/2 a 5	159 1/2	102 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2	86 1/2	20s a 21	7	9	6	S. W.	W. by S.	30,2	30	50 and 60 134
12	Sunday												S. S. E.	N. N. W.			60 and 70 116
13	125	160	102 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2	86 1/2	21s a 20	7	9	6	N. E.	E. S. E.	30,2	29	70 and 80 84
14	125	159 1/2	102 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2	86 1/2	20s a 19	7	9	6	N. E.	E. S. E.	30,2	27,5	80 and 90 32
15	125	160	102 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2	86 1/2	18s a 19	7	9	6	N. E.	E. by N.	30,1	25,5	90 and 100 4
16	124 1/2	160 1/2	102 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2	86 1/2	18s a 19	7	9	6	N. E.	E. S. E.	30,15	26	Within the walls 156
17	125	160 1/2 a 60	102 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2	86 1/2	18s a 17	7	9	6	N. E.	N. E.	30,15	27	Without the walls 423
18	125	160	102 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2	86 1/2	17s a 18	7	9	6	N. E. by N	N. E.	30,25	29	In Mid. and Surry. 868
19	Sunday												N. N. E.	N. E.			City & Sub. West. 454
20	125	159 1/2 a 59	102 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2	86 1/2	18s	7	9	6	N. E. by N	E. by N.	30,2	29,5	Weekly June 30. 366
21	125 1/2	159 1/2 a 58 1/2	102 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2	86 1/2	17s a 18	7	9	6	N. E. by N	N. E.	30,25	30	July 7. 395
22	125 1/2	155 1/2	102 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2	86 1/2	18s a 17	7	9	6	N. E.	N. E.	30,3	33	14. 370
23	126 a 5 1/4	155 1/2	102 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2	86 1/2	18s a 17	7	9	6	N. E.	N. E.	30,3	36	21. 386
24	126	155 1/2	102 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2	86 1/2	18s a 19	7	9	6	N. E.	E. by N.	30,25	33	28. 384
25	126	156	102 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2	86 1/2	18s a 19	7	9	6	N. E.	N. by E.	30,15	35	1901
26	Sunday												N. E.	N. E.			366
27	126	156	102	99 1/2	99 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2	86 1/2	19s a 20	7	9	6	South	N. W.	30,1	28	370
28	122	156 1/2	103 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2	86 1/2	20s a 21	7	9	6	S. S. W.	W. by S.	30,30	29	386
29													Wind at Deal	Deal July 28. S. S. W.			384

Beeswax, Eng.	6	0	0	to	6	10	0
— N. Eng.	6	7	6		6	15	0
Rum Jam.	0	10	6		1	15	0
Sugar, Jamaica	1	15	0		2	6	0
— Lcew. Isles	1	16	0		2	16	0
Ginger, white	4	15	0		4	15	0
Alloes Bar	6	0	0		6	0	0
Cardamoms	0	13	0		0	13	0
Turkey	0	1	1		0	0	0
Cotton,	0	1	7		0	1	9
— Martinico	10	0	0		10	0	0
— Coffee, E. Ind.	12	8	0	to	12	15	0
Campfire	16	0	0		16	0	0
Cochineal	19	0	0		19	0	0
Pepper	0	1	1		1	1	1
Pimento	0	0	9		0	9	1
Salt Petre	4	19	0		4	19	0

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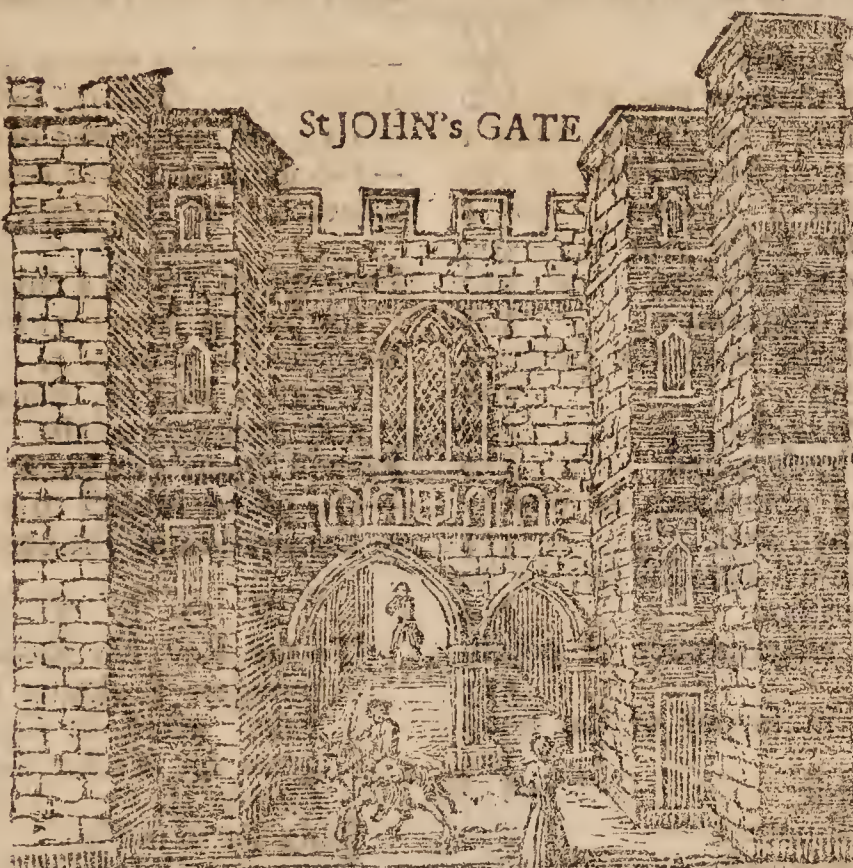
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For AUGUST 1747.

Supplement to the List of the new Returns in our last.

S C O T L A N D

N. B. The Shires are number'd from York, which is 270, in alphabetiral Order, and the Number for each District of Burghs, is continued progressively, being ranked according to their magnitude, for the sake of method, and to save room by a short reference. Fig. 2, 3, shew how many times chosen.

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| 271 Aberdeenshire.
<i>Andrew Mitchell</i> | 281 Elginshire.
2 Sir Ludovick Grant, Bt | 291 Orkney & Zetland.
2 James Halyburton |
| 272 Airshire.
2 Patrick Craufurd | 282 Fifeshire.
2 James Oswald, l. 313 | 292 Peeblesshire.
<i>John Dickson</i> |
| 273 Argyllshire.
<i>Sir Duncan Campbell</i> | 283 Forfarshire.
3 Earl of Panmure | 293 Perthshire.
3 Lord John Murray |
| 274 Bamffshire.
3 James Abercrombie | 284 Haddingtonshire.
Sir Hugh Dalrymple, l. 309 | 294 Renfrewshire.
2 William Muir |
| 275 Berwickshire.
3 Alexander Hume Campbell | 285 Invernessshire.
2 Norman M'Leod | 295 Rosshire.
2 Lord Fortrose |
| 276 Caithnessshire.
2 Jam. Steuart Mackenzie | 286 Kincardineshire.
2 Sir James Carnegie, Bt | 296 Roxburghshire.
<i>Walter Scot of Harden</i> |
| 277 Cromerty & Nairn.
John Campbell of Calder | 287 Kinrossshire.
Thomas Erskine, l. 298 | 297 Selkirkshire.
2 John Murray of Philipaugh |
| 278 Dumbartonshire.
7 M. G. J. Campbell of Mamor | 288 Kircudbright Stew.
2 John Mackye, l. 311 | 298 Stirlingshire.
<i>James Campbell, jun.</i> |
| 279 Dumfriesshire.
Ld Charles Douglas | 289 Lanerkshire.
3 Sir James Hamilton | 299 Sutherlandshire.
<i>George Mackay</i> |
| 280 Edinburghshire.
3 Sir Charles Gilmour, Bt | 290 Linlithgowshire.
2 Hon. Charles Hope Vere | 300 Wigtounshire.
<i>John Stewart</i> |

ROYAL BURGHS (15 DISTRICTS.)

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| 301 Edinburgh, City of | <i>James Kerr</i> |
| 302 BURGHS of Glasgow, Renfrew, Ruglen, Dumbarton. | 2 Lt Col. John Campbell, jun. |
| 303 Aberdeen, Inverberwy, Montrose, Aberbrothick, Brechin. | 3 John Maule |
| 304 Dumfries, Sanquhar, Annan, Lochmaben, Kircudbright. | 2 Sir James Johnstone |
| 305 Perth, Forfar, Dundee, Coupar, St Andrews. | 3 Thomas Leslie |
| 306 Stirling, Innerkithen, Dumferline, Queensf. Culrofs. | <i>George Haldane</i> |
| 307 Inverness, Fortrose, Nairn, Forres. | 6 Alexander Brodie, l. 276 |
| 308 Elgin, Cullen, Bamff, Invercurie, Kintore. | <i>Hon. Wm Grant</i> |
| 309 Haddington, Dunbar, N. Berwick, Lauder, Jedburgh. | <i>Andrew Fletcher, jun.</i> |
| 310 Air, Irwin, Rotbesay, Campbeltoun, Inverary. | <i>Charles Erskine</i> |
| 311 Selkirk, Peebles, Linlithgow, Lanerk. | <i>Lawrence Dundas</i> |
| 312 Craill, Kilrenny, Anstruther East, Anstruther, W. Pittenweem. | 3 Lieut. Gen. Pb. Anstruther |
| 313 Dysart, Kirkcaldie, Kinghorne, Burntisland. | 2 Lt Gen. Ja. StClair, l. 299 |
| 314 Kirkwall, Week, Dornock, Dingwall, Taine. | 2 Sir Harry Monro, l. 295. |
| 315 Wigtoun, New Galloway, Stranraur, Whitborn. | 2 Col. J. Stuart, l. 300. |

An Alphabetical List of the Knights, Citizens and Burgesſes return'd to ſerve in the Parliament ſummoned to meet on Auguſt 13, 1747.

N.B. The figures at the end of the names refer to the County, City or Borough ſo number'd, in the Engliſh liſt printed in our laſt, p. 303 4-5-6-7. and the Scotch p. 359, where the new Members are diſtinguiſh'd, alſo how many times the other have been elected. [D.R. double ret.]

A.	Bristow, Robert	220	Crewe, John jun.	56	Fonnereau, Tho.	230
A	Bdy, Sir R.	89	Cuſt, Sir John	102	Fonnereau, Philip	4
	Abercrombie,		Curzon, Sir Nat.	74	Foreſter, Brooke	250
	James	274	Curzon, Wm	64	Fortroſe, Lord	295
	Acourt, Pierce	116			Fox, Henry	259
	Affleck, John	231	D.		Fox, George	270
	Aiſlabie, Wm	205	Dalkeith, Earl of	28	Frankland, Tho.	239
	Aldworth, R. Nev.	202	Dalrymple, Sir H.	284	Frankland, Fred.	239
	Alſtone, Tho.	17	Dalſton, John jun.	254	Frederick, John	220
	Amyand, Claudius	242	Damer, Joſeph	32	French, Jeff. D.R.	160
	Anſon, Tho.	141	Darcy, Sir Con.	204, 270	Furneſe, Henry	207
Anſtruther, Philip	312	Darwood, Sir Ja.	184			
Archer, Henry	246	Darwood, Sir Fr.	207	G.		
Arſcott, John	11	Deerhurſt, Ld Viſc.	265	Gage, Ld Viſc.	237	
Arundel, Hon. R.	130	Delmee, Peter	223	Garth, John	76	
Aſhe, Wm	116	Dering, Sir Edw.	128	Gaſhry, Francis	87	
Aſtley, Sir John	211	Dickſon, John jun.	292	Gildart, Rich.	142	
		Doddington, Geo.	35	Gilmour, Sir Cha.	280	
B.		Doddington, Geo.	156	Glanville, Wm	123	
Bagot, Sir Walter		Douglas, James	151	Godolphin, Fra.	110	
Wagſtaff	225	Douglas, Ld Cha.	279	Gore, Thomas	18, 197	
Baltimore, Ld	232	Dowdeſwell, Wm	237	Gore, Charles	113	
Bamfylde, Sir R. W.	77	Downing, Sir Geo.	84	Gore, Capt. John	70	
Bance, John	252	Drake, Sir Fr. H.	27	Gore, John	103	
Banks, Henry	67	Drake, Wm	2	Gough, Capt. Harry	32	
Barnard, Sir John	143	Drax, Henry	247	Gower, Wm Lev.	225	
Barne, Miles	84	Drax, Tho. Earl	247	Gower, Baptiſt L.	169	
Barrington, Ld	21	Dummer, Tho. Lee	172	Gower, Rich. Lev.	235	
Barrington, Sir J.	174	Duncannon, Viſc.	75	Granby, Marquiſs	102	
Barry, Richard	264	Dundaſs, Lawrence	311	Grant, Sir Ludov.	281	
Bathurſt, Ben.	100	Dupplin, Lord	43	Grant, Hon. Wm	308	
Bathurſt, Henry	62			Gray, Charles	66	
Bateman, Ld Viſc.	262	E.		Grenville, Rich.	40	
Bayntun, Edw.	59	Earle, Wm Raw.	70	Grenville, George	40	
Bayley, Sir Nich.	8	Edgcumbe, R.	137, 193	Grenville, James	36	
Beaghan, Edm. H.	156	Edgcumbe, Geo.	95	Greville, Fulk	164	
Beauclerk, Ld V.	192	Edmonds, Tho.	47	Groſvenor, Sir R.	57	
Beauclerk, Ld. H.	238	Edwards, Wm	109	Grove, Wm	69	
Beauclerk, Ld Geo.	259	Edwin, Charles	97	Gulſton, Joſeph	194	
Belchier, Wm	224	Egerton, Sir Tho.	173	Gundry, Nath.	79	
Benſon, Tho.	14	Eliot, Richard	98	Gwyn, Francis	248	
Berkeley, Norborne	99	Elliot, Col. Wm	41	Gybbon, Philips	209	
Bertie, Ld Vere	30	Ellis, Wellbore	255	H.		
Bertie, Norreys	184	Ellifon, Cuthbert	219	Haldane, Geo.	306	
Beſt, Tho.	46	Elwall, Sir John	105	Hale, Wm Paggen	113	
Bethel, Slingsby	143	Erſkine, Thomas	287	Hales, Tho.	123	
Blacket, Walter C.	170	Erſkine, Cha.	310	Halyburton, Jam.	291	
Bockland, Maurice	174	Evans, Capt. Ri.	199	Hamilton, Sir Ja.	289	
Bodvel, Wm	53	Evelyn, John	110	Hamilton, Geo.	248	
Bond, John	67			Hainpden, John	249	
Boone, Daniel	229	F.		Hanbury, Capel	163	
Bootie, Sir Tho.	158	Fairfax, Robert	149	Handaſyd, Gen. R.	217	
Boſcawen, Hon. G.	189	Fane, Francis	124	Harley, Lord	111	
Boſcawen, Capt. E.	243	Farrington, Tho.	145	Harpur, Sir Henry	234	
Boſcawen, John	243	Fazakerly, Nic.	198	Harris, John	11	
Bowes, Geo.	85	Fellowes, Couſon	121	Hariſon, Geo.	114	
Rowles, Wm	23	Fenwick, John	178	Hartington, Marq.	74	
Bouverie, Wm	215	Finch, Hon. Edw.	44	Harvey, Mich. D.R.	160	
Brand, Tho.	235	Finch, Hon. Hen.	152	Harvey, Wm	89	
Brasſey, Nat.	114	Firebrace, Sir Cor.	231	Hawkins, Tho.	101	
Brereton, Tho.	142	Fitzroy, Cha.	238	Hay, Wm	218	
Bridges, Geo.	258	Fletcher, Andrew	309	Heath, Rich.	29	
Briffow, John	126	Foley, Th. jun. D.R.	82	Heath, John	119	

Henley, Robert	15	Lyttelton, Geo.	81	Onslow, Arthur	232	Saville, John	115
Henley, Henry H.	146	Lyttelton, Rich.	31	Onslow, Gen. R.	105	Scott, Wm	19
Herbert, Henry	167	Lytton, Ja	24	Ord, Robert	165	Scrope, Hon. Jn	146
Herbert, Hon. Nic.	171	Robinson		Orme, Garton	10	Sergison, Tho.	138
Herbert, Philip	185	M.		Osborne, Sir Danv.	17	Scot, Walter	295
Herbert, Hon. Rob.	260	Mackay, Geo.	299	Oswald, James	282	Selwyn, Geo. Aug.	145
Herbert, Col. Wm	260	McKenzie, Ja. Ste.	276	Owen, Wm	187, 188	Selwyn, John	100
Herbert, Rich.	144	McLeod, Norm.	285	Oxenden, Sir Geo.	214	Selwyn, John jun.	256
Hervey, Felton	88	Mackye, John	288			Shuttleworth, Ri.	131
Hill, John	117	Madan, Martin	263	P.		Shuttleworth, Ja.	198
Hillborough, Visc.	246	Manners, Ld Wm	168	Page, John	58	Sibthorpe, Coning.	140
Hobart, Ld	179	Manners, Ld Rob.	129	Palmer, Peregrine	186	Sidley, Sir Cha.	181
Hoblyn, Rob.	37	Marshall, Henry	2	Panmure, Earl	283	Slingsby, Sir Hen.	130
Holmes, Henry	268	Marton, Edw.	132	Parker, Lord	169	Sloper, Wm D.R.	19
Holmes, Tho.	268	Martyn, Samuel	45	Peachy, James	135	Smith, Edw.	133
Hooper, Edward	61	Massiam, Sam. D.R.	82	Peachy, Sir John	158	Smithson, Sir H.	159
Howard, Gen. Ch.	50	Master, Tho.	62	Peirse, Henry	6	Smyth, Sydney St.	164
Howard, Tho.	55	Matthews, Tho.	52	Pelham, Henry	233	Southwell, Edw.	37
Howarth, Sir H.	200	Maule, Hon. J.	303	Pelham, James	108	Stanhope, Sir Wm	39
Howe, Ld Visc.	181	Medlicot, Th. DR.	160	Pelham, Charles	22	Stanhope, Hon. Jn	75
Hume, Alex.	224	Methuen, Paul	252	Pennington, Sir Jn	71	Stapylton, Sir M.	269
Hume, Abraham	228	Mellish, Wm	203	Penton, Henry	258	Stanwix, John	50
Humphry, Paul	96	Metcalf, Lascelles	19	Peterham, Ld	69, 88	Stert, Arthur	192
Hunter, Th. Orby	257	Middleton, Sir Wm	178	Phillipson, John	106	Stewart, Col. Ja.	315
		Michell, John	30	Pinney, Jn Fred.	36	Stewart, John	300
I.		Mitchell, Andrew	271	Pitt, Geo. Morton	196	Stone, Andrew	108
Janffen, Step. The.	143	Molesworth, Sir J.	68	Pitt, George, jun.	78	Strange, Ld	131
Jeffreys, John	63	Monckton, Wm	196	Pitt, Tho.	182, 216	Strange, Sir John	241
Jenyns, Soame	42	Monro, Sir Harry	314	Pitt, Wm	218	Sundon, Ld	155
Inchiquin, Earl of	121	Monson, Charles	140	Pytts, Edm.	265	Sutton, Ld Rob.	180
Ingram, Col. Cha.	120	Montagu, Edw. W.	121	Plumer, Rich.	255	Swymmer, Ant. L.	223
Ingram, Cha. jun.	120	Montagu, Edw.	122	Polhill, David	206	Sydenham, Hump.	91
Jolliffe, John	191	Montagu, Geo.	177	Pollen, John	7	Symonds, John	49
Johnston, Sir Ja.	304	Mordaunt, Hon. J.	257	Poole, Sir Francis	138		
Jrby, Sir Wm	26, 216	Mordaunt, Sir Ch.	245	Poore, Edw.	215	T.	
Ilham, Sir Edm.	176	Mordaunt, Brig. Jn	65	Popham, Edw.	261	Taaffe, Theobald	10
		Morden, Sir Wm	27	Potter, John	97	Talbot, Hon. John	34
K.		Morgan, Thomas	33	Poulett, Peregrine	35	Talbot, John jun.	153
Kent, Samuel	125	Morgan, Wm	163	Powel, Mansel	251	Taylor, Charles	241
Kerr, James	301	Morice, Sir Wm	83	Powlett, Ld Harry	222	Tempest, John	86
Kiraston, Wm	212	Morton, John	1	Powlett, Cha.	147	Thomas, Sir Edm.	59
Kynaston, Edw.	166	Moslyn, Col. Jn	152	Powlett, Brig. C.A.	61	Thompson, Sir Peter	3
L.		Moslyn, Sir Tho.	93	Powney, Peniston	20	Thornhagh, John	180
Lamb, Matthew	100	Moslyn, Savage	251	Proby, John jun.	227	Thornton, Wm	270
Lambton, Henry	86	Mundy, Wrightson	133	Proctor, Sr Wm B.	159	Thornson, Rich.	244
Laroche, John	26	Muir, Wm	294	Proctor, Geo.	81	Townsend, Joseph	244
Lascelles, Edwin	217	Murray, Ld John	293	Prowse, Tho.	221	Townshend, Cha.	267
Lascelles, Hen.	6	Murray, John	297	Pye, Henry	20	Townshend, Geo.	175
Lee, Dr George	136*	Murray, Wm	28			Townshend, Isaac	197
* Not Rich. Elliott.		Myddelton, Rich.	73	R.		Townshend, Roger	92
Lee, John	151			Ramsden, Sir John	9	Townshend, Tho.	44
Legge, Henry	183	N.		Rauley, Jonathan	95	Trelawney, Cha.	136
Legh, Peter	173	Naffan, Rich. Sav.	66	Revel, Tho.	80	Trenchard, Geo.	194
Leighton, Daniel	112	Neale, Robert	263	Reynolds, Francis	132	Trentham, Ld	253
Lefslie, Thomas	305	Nesbit, Albert	162	Richards, Bisse	118	Trevanion, Wm	242
Lewis, Tho.	201	Newland, Dr Geo.	96	Ridley, Mathew	170	Trevor, Hon. Jn	262
Limerick, Visc.	165	Newnham, Nat. jun.	5	Rigby, Richard	230	Tuckfield, John	91
Lister, Thomas	64	Newnham, Tho.	199	Robin, John	226	Turner, Sir Edw.	19
Lloyd, John	48	Noel, Wm	195	Robinson, Luke	115	Turner, Wm Horsf.	149
Lloyd, Sir Rich.	150	Noel, James	208	Robinson, Mat. M.	46	Turner, Sir John	148
Lock, Wm	103	Northey, Wm	41	Rolle, Henry	14	Twyden, Sir Roger	128
Lockyer, Tho.	124	Norris, Sir John	209	Rowney, Tho.	185	Tynte, Sir C. K.	221
Londonderry, Earl	45	Nugent, Robert	155	Rudge, Edw.	90	V.	
Long, Sir Robert	261	O.		Rushout, Sir John	90	Vane, Hon. Henry	85
Lowndes, Rich.	39	Obrian, Percy W.	161	Ryder, Sir Dudley	240	Vaughan, Wm	157
Lowther, Sir Ja.	71	Ockenden, Wm	154	S.		Vaughan, John	51
Luxborough, Ld	55	Offley, John	18	Sackville, Ld Geo.	80	Vere, Cha. Hope	290
Lymington, Visc.	7	Ogle, Sir Chal.	206	St Aubin, Sir John	83	Verney, Earl	249
Lysser, Rich.	211	Ogborne, Geo.	107	St Clair, Gen. Ja.	313	Vernon, Edw.	125

Vernon, Sir Cha.	205	Walpole, Edw.	267	Whitmore, Sir Tho.	38	Wyndham, Sir Ch.	230
Vernon, Tho.	266	Walpole, Hor. jun.	148	Whitworth, Cha.	161	Wodehouse, Arm.	177
Villiers, Tho.	234	Walpole, Hor. sen.	179	Wigley, James	134	Wortley, Edw.	200
Vyner, Robert	139	Warburton, Ph. H.	57	Wilbraham, Rand.	9	Wrighte, George	138
W.		Warren, Sir Peter	253	Wilkinson, Andrew	5	Wynn, Sir W. W.	72
Wade, Gen. Geo.	15	Watson, Tho.	21	Willes, Edw.	12	Wynn, Sir Tho.	54
Waldegrave, Col.	183	Weaver, Arthur	38	Willes, John	13	Y.	
Waller, Edm.	60	Webb, Robert	236	Williams, Kyffin	94		
Waller, Edm. jun.	60	Webster, Whistler	104	Willy, Wm	76		
Wallop, Bluet	172	West, James	3	Wilson, Edw.	254	Yonge, Sr Wm	119, 240
Wallop, Cha.	256	Whichcote, Tho.	139	Windham, Wm	4	Yorke, Ph.	42, 210
Walpole, Horatio	127	White, John	203	Winford, Tho.	266	Yorke, John	204
		Whithed, Francis	222	Winnington, Fra.	82	Younge, Hitch	228

315 Returns.		Number of Members		
ENGLAND.		40 Counties send	—	Knights 80
	25	Cities (<i>Ely</i> none) 4 <i>London</i>	—	Citizens 50
	167	Boroughs, 2 each	—	Burgesses 334
	5	Boroughs (<i>Abingdon, Banbury, Bewdley, Higham-ferries, Monmouth</i>) one each	—	Burgesses 5
	2	Universities	—	Ditto 4
	8	The Cinque ports, viz. <i>Hastings, Dover, Sandwich, Rumney, Hyth</i> (5) with their 3 branches, or members, <i>Rye, Winchelsea, and Seaford</i>	—	Barons 16
WALES.		12 Counties, one each	—	Knights 12
	12	Boroughs (<i>Pembroke Town 2, Merionethsh.</i> no Bor.)	—	Burgesses 12
270 Returns.				Members 513
SCOTLAND		30 Counties, one each	—	Knights 30
	15	Burghs, ditto	—	Burgesses 15
Total	315 Returns.			Members 558

Further account of the subterraneous City (mentioned Vol. XIII. p. 474, 586.) in two letters, one from a Kt of Malta, dated June 24 last, the other from the Abbe d'Orval.

LETTER I. THE City of *Heraclea*, of which *Pliny* speaks in his letters, that by the eruption of mount *Vesuvius*, it was covered many feet deep under cinders, has been by degrees discovered at a place called *Portici*. The houses have been found perfectly furnished, and the furniture well preserved. You see every thing prepared for dinner at the time the eruption happened, as bread, meal, wine, &c. all very fresh; utensils, earthen vessels, tools, fishing-needs of silk, not very different from those now in use; an entire theatre, with its statues in metal and marble, reliëts of the finest antiquity, with paintings in fresco, extremely well preserved, but with this singularity, that they have only two colours. This will not appear very wonderful to those who are acquainted with the origin of painting, because it is agreed, that the first painters used in their works only a single colour, which

was nothing but a simple crayon; afterwards they used two, and by degrees they came to intermix all kind of colours, to make their pictures more agreeable, and to give the better expression to their drapery, and to their carnation. This shows how precious these pieces are for their antiquity. His *Neapolitan* majesty has paved several parlours of his new palace, which is adorned with these rarities, with mosaic and other pediments taken up entire.

LETTER II. THIS subterranean city was overwhelmed in the reign of *Titus*, about 30 years after the coming of Christ. They have drawn from thence, and are every day drawing, antique statues of inestimable value, the most precious kind of marbles and rich remains of antiquity of all kinds. There is no doubt but some curious manuscripts will be found, which I am very fully persuaded, of all the treasures drawn from this wonderful city, will be considered as deserving the highest esteem. [Letter by the Abbe d'Orval.]

DESCRIPTION on a curious Monument erected in the North Isle of Westminster-Abbey, by Mr SCHEEMAKER, to the Memory of the late Sir CHARLES WAGER, Knt, said to be written by LD C—R.

To the memory of Sir Charles Wager, Kt, Admiral of the white, first commissioner of the Admiralty,

And privy counsellor,
A man of great natural talents,
Improv'd by industry and long experience ;
Who bore the highest commands,
And pass'd thro' the greatest employments,
With credit to himself, and honour to his coun-
He was, in his private life, [try. B
Humane, temperate, just and bountiful ;
In publick station,
Valiant, prudent, wise and honest ;
Easy of access to all ;
Steady and resolute in his conduct ;
So remarkably happy in his presence of mind,
That no danger ever discompos'd him ;
Esteem'd and favour'd by his king ;
Belov'd and honour'd by his country ;
He died, 24th May, 1743, Aged 77.

Interlocutor, or order of Court upon the Information against Provost STUART.
(See p. 320.)

Edinburgh, CAME on again in the high court Aug. 6. of justiciary, before his grace D the D. of Argyll, lord justice general, and the Rt Hon. the lords commissioners of justiciary, the trial of Archibald Stuart, Esq; late lord provost of this city, when, upon information sic inde given in to the court, the lords pronounced the following interlocutor: ' Find it relevant to infer the pains of law, that the pannel at the time and place libelled, being then lord provost of the city of Edinburgh, wilfully neglected to pursue, or wilfully opposed or obstructed, when proposed by others, such measures as were proper or necessary for the defence of the city against the rebels, in the instances libelled: (See p. 320.) or so much of them as do amount to such wilful neglect: and find it relevant, as aforesaid, F separatim, that the firelocks and bayonets belonging to the city, and the cannon mounted on the city walls, fell into the hands of the rebels thro' the wilful neglect of the said pannel; or that he refused or declined to take proper measures when requir'd or demanded, which were in his power, for securing, or rendering useless to the rebels, the said arms: And find relevant, as aforesaid, G all such acts charged upon the pannel by the libel, which shall appear to have been unnecessarily done by him, and which did manifestly tend to the preventing or weakening the defence of the city, or the facilitating the rebels getting possession thereof, or their seizing the arms therein. But allow the pannel to prove all facts and circumstances H alleg'd in his defence, for eliding or alleviating the crimes charg'd upon him, as above found relevant. And remit the pannel, with the libel as found relevant, to the know-

' ledge of an assize.'—After pronouncing the above interlocutor, his majesty's advocate presented a bill to the court, setting forth, that Mr Walter Grosse, collector of the customs at Alloa, a material witness in this cause, being at London at the time of executing the criminal letters, and tho' daily expected home, did not return sooner than the 7th of July, 4 days after the first dyet of compearance was elapsed, so that he could not regularly be cited by virtue of these letters; therefore praying a diligence for citing him yet to appear and give evidence in the cause, as his name was contain'd in the list of witnesses deliver'd Mr Stuart at executing the libel against him.—Which being objected to by Mr Stuart as incompetent, and contrary to the constant and uniform practice of the court, the lords, after hearing council on both sides, refused the desire of the bill.—Therefore his majesty's advocate, in respect their lordships had judg'd it not competent to give warrant of new for citing the said Mr Grosse, declined insisting against the pannel pro loco & tempore, reserving power afterwards to insist against him as accords.—The lords, in respect his majesty's advocate did not insist against the said Archibald Stuart, deserted the dyet against him, and dismiss'd him from the bar; reserving to his majesty's advocate to insist against him afterwards, as he shall see cause.—Whereupon Mr Gilbert Elliot, advocate, one of the council for Mr Stuart, and in name of his cautioners, in the bond of recognizance granted by them for his appearance, protested that the said Archibald Stuart had fulfill'd the bond of recognizance, by compearance from time to time, at the several dyets of court, and not departing the court without leave thereof, the dyet being now deserted, and he dismissed from the bar; that therefore the said bond was voided, and thereupon took instruments in the hands of the clerks of court. (See p. 339.)

MILTON an Imitator of MASENIUS,
In answer to R. R. (See p. 322.)

This, lest thou think thy plea, unanswer'd, good.
Dryden, from Milton's.
Unanswer'd, lest thou boast.

Responsionem hanc, ne tibi placeas, habet.
From GROTIUS.

IN your last Mag. p. 322, a gentleman who signs R. R. has endeavour'd to defend Milton from the imputation of having owed any part of his Paradise Lost to Masenius.

First, by shewing that Masenius's work was published after Milton's was begun.

Secondly, That, if Milton was so apparent an imitator, he would probably have been long since detected, by some one among his numerous enemies, many of whom had zeal and abilities equal to the work; and yet that no such attempt had been made till my remarks appear'd in last January Magazine.

Third-

Thirdly, That the passages selected to prove the charge are not parallel.

To the first objection, I answer, that Mr *Richardson*, in his *Life of Milton*, quoted by R. R. says expressly, that he did not assiduously apply himself to that work till 1660,† when his leisure for such an undertaking commenced, being then divested of his public employments; and that even the plan of it was not form'd sooner than 1654, the very year in which *Masenius's* work first appear'd, and which, together with two or three pieces more, much to the same purpose, seems to have determined him, long fluctuating, to the choice of *Paradise Lost* for the subject of his intended *English Epic*.

But granting that *Milton* began his poem in the year of his blindness 1650, as *Masenius's* work appear'd in 1654, and the *Paradise Lost* not in M. S. till 1665, *Milton* had eleven years to take advantage of the Jesuit's performance. And I cannot forbear to observe here, that it is much more probable that he did so in those places where the resemblance is indisputable and striking, than that such a resemblance should be the effect of mere accident; for it cannot be pretended, with any shew of reason, that the same thoughts and expressions were equally and necessarily suggested to both writers, by their common subject, when they occur in the machinery of the poem; because this, as it is wholly fictitious, could have no other origin than the luxuriance of a poet's imagination. The least degree of pre-pollent probability must therefore determine the judgment of an impartial mind; it must be admitted that as *Milton* was plainly an imitator of *Masenius*, in that part which is arbitrary and indeterminate, so likewise the passages which might possibly have been suggested to them both by their subject, were more probably copied by the latter writer.

To the second, I answer, that those authors to whom *Milton* is indebted, have ever been very scarce. *Masenius's* poem, and the *Adamus Exsul* of *Grotius*, particularly, seem to have been almost unknown in *England*; nor is it difficult to assign the reason: Modern *Latin* poetry on sacred subjects was, more especially at that period, less likely to be

† By comparing this paragraph with R. R.'s quotation of *Jan. Mag. p. 2*, and *Richardson's* *Life of Milton*, it will appear that he has been twice guilty of willful perversion, by which he has forfeited the regard due to a fair disputant, and taken the most effectual method to ruin the cause he pretends to maintain.

read than any other kind of literature; the best of it being incontestably of an inferior class, with respect to the purity and elegance of the language, and the harmony of the numbers; and, at the same time, the subject was less likely than any other to atone for the defects in language, when libertinism was patronized at court, and all the fashionable wit was of the dissolute kind. It is probable that even *Milton* himself would never have taken the trouble either to procure or read these pieces, but with a view to find materials for his own undertaking. It must be remembered too, that, as he was *Latin* secretary for foreign affairs to *Cromwell*, when *Masenius's* work was publish'd, he was more likely, by reason of his extensive correspondence with men of letters abroad, to hear of this work, and could more easily procure it than any other man.—The modern *Latin* poets did not engage the attention of either *Bentley* or *Hearne*, or any other critics, who probably, if they heard of those pieces, already fallen into oblivion, deemed them beneath their notice; whereas no small portion of my leisure hours have been employ'd in such researches for these 7 years past.

To the third,—As my opponent has, for good reasons, passed over those passages in which the resemblance is strongest, I shall wave this part of the dispute 'till he has given his thoughts of the literal translation of *Nam me judice*, &c. and shewn how it should happen that the infernal council or Pandæmonium, Lucifer's habit and chariot, the fight of the angels, the excursion of the fallen spirits from hell, became common to both authors, without *Milton's* seeing *Masenius*: When he has proved, that these and other similar parts are naturally suggested by the subject, are hinted in the scripture original, or have any necessary foundation in truth and reason, and are not the arbitrary work of fancy, then I will admit that different masters, from the same figure, drew a general likeness: Till this be done, I must insist, that, as great part, even of the drapery and ornaments of the piece, which depend on the artist's imagination only, and yet are the same in both their productions, it cannot but be highly absurd to suppose them both originals; and that consequently the latter is in this respect but a copy of the former, tho' it may be more highly finish'd, and embellish'd with additional ornaments.

I am, S I R, Yours, &c.

WILLIAM LAUDER.

IIU-

HUGONIS GROTII ADAMUS EXSUL.

ACTUS SECUNDUS.

*(Continued from p. 314.)*EVA. ADAMUS. *Trimetri lambici.*

O Sempiterno foedere, auspiciis Dei,
Mihi juncte conjux! longius præsentia
Tuâ carere iusta me pietas vetat,
Amorque, sanctâ corda succendens face.

ADAMUS.

Confors cubilis! cui meis ex ossibus
Conposuit ossa, cuique mortali Deus
De carne carnem finxit, ut redeat suum,
Quod inde natum fuerat, ad primordium:
Quâm benè putavit, nulla quem fugiunt, Deus,
Non posse verâ me frui sine compari
Felicitate: semper animos dulcior
Tangit voluptas, forte quam gratus pari
Socius frequentat: ista natura est boni,
Communicari gaudet, & multis suo
Prædesse fructu: nemo participi carens
Vivit beatus: Solus & felix dolet.
Cum liberali cuncta rerum Conditor
Mihi bestiarum genera tribuisset manu,
Quibus arbitrato nomina inposui meo,
Deesse visa est socia, quæ solo foret
Diversa sexu. Tunc Dei immissus manu
Omnis mihi artus altus invasit sopor.
Somno jacebam pressus, & torpor gravis
Sensus ligabat, spiritusque ex intimo
Pectoris anhelans, capitis officiis dabat
Vacationem: dumque securum quies
Profunda tenuit, ultimo dorsi loco,
Subcincta geminis terga quâ lumbis patent,
Hac parte costam corpori eripuit meo,
Vacuumque hiatus carne subplevit Deus.
Ubi recreata membra, qui primus fuit,
Somnus reliquit, ex meis, uxor! tua
Formata membris adstitit species mihi:
Quam cum viderem, languidos artus adhuc
Stupor occupavit, flamma quem solvit nova,
Et amoris ignis. Postea omnipotens sator
Conjugia verbis nostra firmavit sacris:
Augete, mixti, dixit, humanum genus,
Imago nostra! terra, quâm latè patet,
Vestra regatur sobole! Quas tellus feras
Aërque volucres gestat, aut pisces mare,
Imperia vestri sanguinis discant pati!

EVA.

Felicitatis magna pars, aut unica
Vir est maritæ: dulce nunc quidquid mihi est,
Te sine nocebit.—

ADAMUS. —Sic amoris mutui
Ut duret ardor, utque communi bono
Ævum fruamur, nosque deliciæ beent
Hedenis, almi munus egregium Dei,
Ipsam colamus, omnis auctorem boni,
Primumque amemus, quasque nobis præcipit
Leges sequamur pariter, ut vetitæ arboris
Vitare gustum, cæteris liceat frui.
Joconda quæ vox auribus sonuit meis?
Sanctas supremi Regis ætherius chorus
Laudis celebrat: ex propinquo succinam.

CHORUS.

Ex vario carminum genere.

Artifex rerum! tibi grata laudis
Mens novo celebrabit hymno,
(Gent. Mag. AUGUST 1747.)

Testemque magnitudinis
Mundi domum citabit.
Majestas tua gloriam
Induta fulget, laudisque amictu
Decorata sancto lumine splendet!
Aeris vasti cujus expandit
Dextra cortinam, nitidæque velo
Aureo flammæ vestit orbem!
Tu nubis pluviâ gravis
In conclavia dividis, rapidis & instant
Auriga lbris flatibus lîperas;
Vectus alite vento.
Tibi legati munere fungentes
Silvarum quatiunt suprema Cauri.
Sentit ortus, sentit occasus,
Flammæ ministræ vim genitabilem.
Tibi nos ministri, nec minus ventis
Agiles, nec igni, rapimur, iussa
Exsequi prout tua.
Te tellus tibi fixa tremit: quæ turbine circum
Diverfo ætherios passâ rapi globos,
Ullis ipsa trahi curriculis negat.
Illam prima dies gurgite viderat
Obscuro, & pelagi fluctibus obrutam.
Cælum litus erat: summaque montium
Cinctorum tenebris condiderat juga
Ex lege oceanus vado.
Tu subito verbis, Deus! altitonantibus undam
Cedere iussisti: vix iussa recesserat unda.
Tunc parentes Domino fluctus
Fugere procul: liquere solum
Telluris aquæ, quæ præcipiti
Labræ pulsu vertice ab alto
Inter vallis humili primum
Sedere loco, donec iussos
Tenuere sinus.
Inclusum est ab te præscriptis finibus æquor,
Sublimi ne rursus humum sub gurgite condât,
Terraque delapsis siccum caput extulit undis.
Natos jugis in altis
Jubes salire fontis,
Quos cum feris bibentes
Sitim levant onagri.
Ad quos aves sedentes
Dulci canant susurro
Sub arborum coma.
Humores pluvios super alta cacumina fundis,
Et præcûl ex magno despectans in terra coelo,
Participas terræ depressum ex nubibus imbrem
Ebria quo fructus genetrici prodit ab alvo:
Inde, quo vivunt pecudes gregesque,
Nascitur foenum: generantur herbæ
Mitibus succis, meliorque passus
Pinguibus crescunt Segetes in arvis:
Inde procedunt oleæ nitentes,
Quoque vis cordis satiata gaudet
Palmitis humor.
Te succos tribuente suos in montibus altis,
Fertilibus cedri crescent ad sidera ramis,
Quas habitat passer, tremuloque ciconia rostro:
Sæpe etiam summa pendentis abiete nidi,
Emittent trepidis pullos super aera pennis.
Montium alta cacumina
Esse perfrugium facis
Capreis silvestribus:
Te iubente cuniculi,
Te iubente vagi petunt
Concito lepores pede
Scrupeæ addita rupis.

Luna tuâ formata manu est, quæ mensibus
annum

Distingat, reparansque levis dispendia formæ
Nunc gemino cornu, nunc pleno fulgeat orbe.
Ipse etiam certis fulgor Titaniis horis
Occidit, & piceæ terras cum tradidit umbræ,
Ex antris prodire genus monet omne ferarum.

Fulvæ feroces tum catuli læ
Prædæ manentes pabula rugiunt,
Potus & escam voce famelicâ
Deum rogantes : Lucida cum dies
Coelo refulsit, silvicolæ cohors
Omnis ferarum nescia conspici
Arboreum redit ad cubile.

Ipse homo, si quid habet quod agat, ne igna-
vus oberret,

Invigilat curis, intenta mente, diurnis,
Quas solvit veniens securo lumine vesper,
Somnum olli, requiemque ferens. O ma-
xuma mundi

Regnatricis, latæque opifex Sapiencia terræ !
Tu coelum solumque regis ! tua maxuma
(quamquam

Nec facunda fati) cantat præconia tellus !

Te te velifero sub gurgite,
Magna & parva gerens animantia,
Piscesque innumeros celebrat mare.
Illic luminibus Pistræx micat,
Squamigeræ & fluctus dorso subit,
Ludentique secat tergo freta,
Artificem testata manum.

Sic quidquid tuus orbis habet
Pendet ab dominæ gratia dextræ :
Ad tuos pendent animantia nutus.
Ab te rapaci destinata morti
Amittunt vitam.

Iustis temporibus pabula bestias
Nutriunt, tuâ tribuente dextrâ,
Quæ sua cum bona liberali
Dividit cumulo, satiantur omnes
Pecudes, feræque. Simul opiferam
Avertes faciem, difficilique voltu
Intueberis, recedet

Spiritus vacuas in auras,
Destituetque inane corpus,
Quod repente agitari

Reciprocante definit halitu,
Tenuemque sese in pulverem vertet :
Rursumque tui Numinis aurâ
Favente, gravidis foetus ab alvis
Nascentur, quæ suum
Non sinant genus interire,
Terra recentes

Ut pro interemptis capiat colonos.
Donec Sol reparator Eoi
Variis vicibus sæcula novet,
Donec obscura nocte micantes
Cingunt rotatum sidera mundum,
Numinis laudes resonabit orbis,
Divina scilicet

Nullis majestas interibit annis :
Ipsum, ipsum capiunt gaudia, cum videt
Machinam tantam, quam magnus opifex
Ante septimum effecit diem.

Illius tellus concussa nutu,
Trepidat, tactique montes
Piceo fumo

Aera involvunt : nebulasque vertex
Halat, & crassos agitât vaporis.
Astra dum septem libero cursu

Coelum rotabit, non desinemus
Rerum Parentis celebrare nomen,
Vaga septisoni carminis Harmonia
Accinente, modis sacris.
Indulgere juvabit,
Gaudioque maximo
Tollere in astra Deum.
Si quid erit malorum
Benignus ille tollet,
Sanctorumque Chorus modulabitur omnis
Alleluja.

From the Westminster Journal, Aug. 8.

Amendments suggested to Laws of Election

I Take it for granted, that some refor-
mation is wanting in the manner of
choosing the representatives of the people
of this kingdom, in order to take more
fully and perfectly the sense of the na-
tion, and guard against any undue influ-
ence on the elected in parliament.

By a statute of the 9th of Q. Anne,
Ch. 5, it is enacted, ' That no person
' shall be capable to sit or vote as a
' member of the house of commons, for
' England, &c. who has not an estate,
' freehold or copyhold, for his own
' life, in lands, tenements or heredita-
' ments, above what will satisfy and
' clear all incumbrances, of the annu-
' al value of six hundred pounds, above
' reprises, for every knight of a shire,
' and of three hundred pounds for e-
' very citizen, burgess, &c.

' But the eldest son or heir apparent
' of any peer or lord in parliament, and
' of any other person qualified by this
' act to serve as knight of a shire, also
' representatives for the universities in
' England are excepted.'

This law, was to prevent persons of
mean fortune, whose necessities would
make them liable to a corrupt depen-
dence, from obtaining seats in the house
of commons. But if we consider how
small the qualifying estates are in com-
parison with many thousand estates in
South Britain, and how at large the qua-
lification is left, by allowing a copy-
hold, subject to service under a superior
lord, or an estate for life only, (which
may tempt a man to think of making
future provision for his family at the
expence of his country) will not some
amendment appear to be necessary to
this law ? If the qualification for citi-
zens and burgesses was made, at least, e-
qual to that required for knights, and that
for knights double ; if no estate could
qualify but a free inheritance, of which
the possessor or his family had been sei-
zed for a certain number of years be-
fore his offering himself to be a can-
didate.

date, and which would legally descend to his immediate heirs, would not the original intent of this act be better answered, and the house of commons more effectually secured against corrupt dependence?

If we consider the low value of land in the reign of *Henry VI.* when the law was made that electors of knights of a shire should have each an estate of 40 shillings a year above all charges, this sum will appear to have been then a considerable estate, perhaps equal to near 40 pounds at this time. Will it not of consequence be expedient, to preserve the spirit and meaning of this law, that the qualification of land-holding electors should be enlarged in proportion to the greater value of land at this time, and the lesser value of money?

The exception in favour of the eldest son and heir apparent of a peer, &c. supposes the estate and authority of the father to secure him against corrupt dependence; but, perhaps, it would be necessary to give less extent to this exception.

As to the universities, those learned bodies are supposed to be incapable of being deceived in their judgment of the capacity and integrity of the gentlemen they chuse, and therefore it may still be thought needless to lay them under the common restraint.

The influence of *places* and *pensions*, nobody has attempted to deny. But we are told that this influence is not dangerous, because all pensioners during pleasure are absolutely excluded from seats; and a great many placemen likewise (whose number, however, is increased in this new parliament) are under the same disqualifications.

By an act of 5 and 6 of *Wm* and *Mary*, 'Members of the house of commons are to be no ways concerned in duties or aids to be granted by parliament, except commissioners of the treasury, customs, excise and land-tax.' By 11 and 12 of *Wm III.* Ch. 2, 'the commissioners of excise, or appeals thereof, are declared incapable of sitting or voting in the house of commons.' By an act 12 and 13 of *Wm III.* Ch. 10, 'Commissioners and farmers of the customs are likewise incapacitated.' By 4 and 5 of *Anne*, Ch. 8, 'No candidate who shall have in his own name, or in trust for him or his benefit, any new office, or place of profit hereafter to be created, or be a commissioner or sub-commissioner, secretary or receiver of

prizes, commissioner of the army's accounts, commissioner of the sick and wounded, agent for any regiment, commissioner for wine licences, governor or deputy-governor of any of the plantations, commissioner in any out-port, or having a pension from the crown during pleasure, shall be capable of being elected, or sitting as a member.' By an act 1 *George I.* Ch. 56, 'Pensioners for any term or number of years are also excluded, under the penalty of 20 l. a day for sitting and voting.' And lastly, by an act the 15th of his present majesty, Chap. 22, 'No person, who shall be commissioner of the revenue in *Ireland*, or commissioner of the navy or victualling office, no deputy or clerk in any of the said offices, or in the office of the treasury, auditor of the exchequer, tellers or chancellor of the exchequer, the admiralty, to the paymaster of the army, or navy, to the secretaries of state, commissioners of the salt, stamps, wine-licences, hackney coaches, hawkers and pedlars, no civil or military officer in *Minorca* or *Gibraltar* (with some exceptions) is to be capable of sitting or voting as a member of the house of commons, under the penalty also of 20 l. *per diem* for so doing.'

These exceptions, I confess, are more extensive than I should have apprehended without enquiry: But still the number of placemen is too great for the entire freedom and independency of a *British* house of commons. Why then cannot the desire of the people be complied with, and a law made, absolutely excluding all officers, civil and military, except a few only of the privy council, who should be thought necessary for transacting the business of the nation between the crown and the people?

The officers of the fleet and army, in time of war, must be very great: And yet, tho' most of them are necessarily employed in the duty of their commissions, and cannot attend the service of parliament, the number of members among them is considerable in the returns now making, as you may see by inspecting the lists. How happens it that in all the excluding clauses, not one has extended to the military gentlemen? Is it because the business of the senate and the field are nearly related, and have a connexion with each other? Is it not rather dangerous, that too great a number of military gentlemen in the house.

of commons, may, at some time or other, render armies perpetual? The bulwark of our freedom is the power of continuing the army from year to year only, and granting the supplies necessary for both that and the fleet: Ought we not to be jealous of having this bulwark removed? Allow what degree of honour we please to the military gentlemen (and doubtless no gentlemen have more) yet still we are to esteem them as men, subject to be bias'd by their own interest. And does not their interests lie in the continuance of numerous armies, and fleets of parade in time of peace?

So very favourable has the law been to these very gentlemen, that the acceptance of a higher commission does not vacate their seat, and give their constituents a right of expressing their sentiments afresh. In civil offices, so much indulgence as this has indeed been shewn to the people: But such is the influence attending court favour, and such is the power of expending acquired by a good place, or an intimate acquaintance with the Treasury, that the people generally are infatuated, let the suspicions be ever so strong of the means by which the new acquisition was made, to renew their former trust, unless it be where the constituents are numerous and independent.

Let us consider farther the three great money companies, the members of which (except the *South Sea Directors* of 1720) are all eligible, and must of necessity have a close connexion with the treasury, and we shall not think the power and influence of the crown much diminished by what has hitherto been done by disqualifying laws.

Finally, there is a kind of private gratitude due from placemen, civil or military, to the ministry; so that it is difficult for a gentleman, of the most upright heart, especially if he has not a sufficient fortune independent of his place, to overcome and subdue, by a disinterested regard for the public, the sense of obligations receiv'd. But the representatives of the people should be entirely free, should have no dependence on, or gratitude to, any other than their constituents, and therefore should be no PLACEMEN nor OFFICERS, civil or military.

S I R,

Take the liberty to introduce to your acquaintance a Persian, who has made very sagacious reflections on the religion,

customs, and history of Europe, digested in letters to his friends from several courts where he had been a spy for the famous Kouli Kan.

If some of his remarks in the following epistle seem to bear hard on Christianity, let it be consider'd, that he wrote it from a country, where the Popish religion is dominant, and vies with the Pagan, if not exceeds it, both in the pomp of its appearance, and the number of its ceremonies. As our Asiatic shows himself a friend to mankind, and an enemy to persecution in matters of conscience, these two points will recommend him to the esteem of every good Protestant and true Briton, and if you insert this, I shall transmit to you some more of his observations.

Yours, [Y.]

LETTER XV.

PAGI-NESSIR-BEK to ABDALLEM-HIS SA the King's Chamberlain.

SAGE depositary of a monarch, who surpasses all other princes in merit as far as the sun in splendor exceeds the lesser stars! I promised thy excellency an account of the Protestants, which I shall now give thee with all the clearness and exactitude I am able.

About the beginning of the 16th century, the then Musli of Rome (Le X.) desirous of building a public mosque to the honour of St Peter without putting himself to charges, began to think himself of the expedient of promising paradise to all who should assist in so pious a design. For this end, as the Nazarenes express it, he opened the treasures of the church, that is, he granted indulgences to the greatest sinners, provided they contributed something to this work. A crew of lazy, superstitious Faquirs* undertook the collection of this charity. They preached up publickly the value of these indulgences, and their efficacy to appease the wrath of the Almighty. They did not even stick to say, that if a man had laid with the Virgin Mother of God, his sin would be forgiven, upon paying a small sum towards this building. On

† This point is amply shewn, in a treatise published in French at Leyden 1667, and lately translated into English, entitled *The Conformity between modern and antient Ceremonies*. Printed for E. GAVE.

* The Faquirs are a kind of travelling priests amongst the Mahometans, much resembling the mendicant friars in France and Spain.

of these priests had the folly to wear in his cowl a long cock's feather, which he asserted to be a plume of the archangel *Gabriel's* wing. These blasphemies were aggravated by such a dissolution of morals, as rendered these preachers odious to all good men, and that even amongst the *Germans*, who are not a nation famous for much severity of manners.

The christian *Musti* hoped to succeed better in this country than in *Italy*, where the people were either poorer or more cunning, but he found himself mistaken. *Germany* has always produced men eminent for learning and virtue. A doctor called *Martin Luther* openly opposed the retailers of indulgences, and show'd the abuse which they made of their commissions. So far the most zealous defenders of the opposite party allow he was in the right, and that his design had been commendable, if he had stopp'd there. But he attacked the indulgences themselves, and the authority which granted them. Upon this he was summon'd to *Rome*, but he despised the citation, continuing to treat the *Musti*, or Pope, with all possible contempt, and declaring war against all the abettors of his power. The emperor would have silenced him, but he was not able, and soon perceived that *Luther* was underhand supported by the most powerful princes of the empire. These, however, willing to keep some measures with *Charles V.* contented themselves with demanding the reformation of the church in its doctrine, and the lives of its clergy, particularly those of *Rome*, till when they insisted that liberty of conscience should be granted to such as had abandoned the antient religion, to embrace the principles of *Luther*. But this was by no means agreeable to the views of that monarch, who having form'd a design on the liberties of the *Germanic* body, was highly jealous of the increase of the protestant party. His intention being to support his power by the thunders of the *Vatican*, he thought by supporting the authority of the Pope to establish his own. These thunders, you must know, are scraps of parchment, which have formerly produced the most surprising revolutions in kingdoms. By virtue of one of these *Talismans*, called bulls of excommunication, usurpers have been declared lawful kings, and lawful kings dethron'd as tyrants and intruders. Not the rod of *Aaron* ever effected more astonishing wonders.

The emperor was desirous of revenging himself on *Luther* and his adherents, to which he was strongly instigated by the Pope; but the *Turks* invading *Hungary* at that juncture, he was obliged to dissemble, it being his interest to oblige the protestant princes in order to obtain their succour in the war. Willing, therefore, to secure the peace of the empire, he summoned a diet at *Spires*, where his brother *Ferdinand* presided. The deliberations of this assembly turned on the means of moderating the fierce zeal of the catholics (for so the Pope's party call'd themselves) and of securing the *Lutherans* from all apprehensions. After many conferences a decree was drawn up to answer these ends, consisting of these articles: 1. 'That in the places where the edict of *Worms* against *Lutheranism* had been received, no person should be allowed to change his opinion, till the holding of a council, which the emperor gave speedy hopes of. 2. That in those places where the new religion prevailed, and could not be quieted without danger of a sedition amongst the people, matters should continue as they were, till the council should meet. 3. That in these places the mass should not be abolish'd, nor the catholics disturbed in the exercise of their religion, nor should they be suffered to turn *Lutherans*. 4. That the *Sacramentarians* † should be banish'd the empire, and the anabaptists punish'd with death, according to the emperor's decree on that subject. 5. That the preachers on both sides should observe the decrees of the two last imperial diets at *Nuremburgh*, by avoiding all inflaming methods, or whatever tended to excite the people to revolt against their sovereigns. That they should broach no new opinions, and with regard to the points in dispute, should wait the decision of a general council. 6. That all the members of the empire should live in peace, and commit no hostilities whatever under pretence of religion.'

The princes and states of the *Lutheran* party plainly saw, that this decree only tended to amuse them, and to silence their preachers. The electors of *Saxony* and *Brandenburgh*, the two princes of *Lunenburgh*, the Landgrave of *Hesse*, and *Wolfgang*, Prince of *Anhalt*, with 14 free imperial cities, opposed it as illusory

† The followers of *Calvin* and *Zwinglius*, now call'd *Calvinists*.

lufory and captious, and fign'd a proteft againft it, which was notify'd to the diet. From hence the *Lutherans* firft had the name of *PROTESTANTS*, which has fince been the general denomination of all the fefts who have opposed the church of *Rome*.

The emperor after this maintained a bloody war with the *Protestants*, but without fuccefs, being obliged in the end to grant them a peace, and the free exercife of their religion. His fucceffors vainly try'd to fupprefs them. *Ferdinand II.* endeavour'd their extermination, but the Kings of **France* and *Sweden* came to their affiftance, and that emperor narrowly efcap'd being dethroned. This war lafted thirty years, and was carried on with uncommon animofity and cruelty. By the treaty of *Westphalia*, the proteftant intereft in *Germany* was fixed on a lafting basis, that party not only obtained the free and undifturb'd exercife of their religion, but alfo many additional privileges, which put them on a level with the catholics, whom they now furpafs in power and riches, for the King of *Pruffia* † alone is able to cope with all the popifh electors, the houfe of *Austria* excepted.

The catholics however are very careful to preferve a majority in the electoral college, that they may always be able to chufe an emperor of their own religion.

While *Luther* thus made war on the *Roman* pontiff in *Germany*, *Calvin* opposed him in *France*, and *Zwinglius* in *Switzerland*: Even *Henry VIII.* King of *England* threw off all fubjection to him. I may entertain you hereafter with fome facts, which you would call *the History of the Follies of the Chriftians*. Till then I fhall only obferve, that the more I read of the diffenfions of thefe *Nazarenes*, the more I am confirmed in the holy religion, in which by providence I was educated. § I will give you my reasons. The *Chriftians* call us *Infidels*, but without foundation; for we regard *Ifa* || as a great prophet, even fuperior to *Moses*, and *Mahomet* as his en-

* Religion, we may well fuppofe, no more induc'd the *French* to engage in this quarrel than the prefent; but the true motive, as it now is, was the depreflion of the houfe of *Austria*, the bad effects of whose power *France* had feverely felt from the emperor *Charles V.*

† Some think the prefent prince favours the catholick caufe.

§ The reader will confider the writer is a *Mahometan*.

|| So the *Mahometans* call *Jesus*.

voy ¶; we fpeak of the *Meffiah* always with refpect, they treat his envoy as an impoftor. As they are naturally inclin'd to calumny and flander, they have loaded the *Apoftle* of *God* with all manner of fcurrility and abufe. Were we equally malicious we have a large field for retaliation; but this is not the character of our religion: we do not fpeak evil of religion nor treat it as a fubject fit for ridicule; we are willing to reafon, but jefts prove nothing. What invectives have not the catholics forged againft all the great men, who were not of their opinion, from the emperor *Julian* down to *Henry IV.* of *France*! How many fables have they invented to blacken their enemies! What crimes have they not approved, when they could be of any fervice to their party! How have they praised the greateft tyrants, when they have rid them of princes whom they hated! Witnefs the three letters of their famous Mufti call'd *Gregory the Great*, to *Phocas* the greateft monfter that ever afcended a throne. This wretch had revolted againft the emperor *Maurice* his mafter and benefactor, whom he dethroned. Five young princes, fons to *Maurice*, he caus'd to be cruelly butchered in prefence of their unhappy father. The nurfe of the youngeft had endeavour'd to fave him by fubftituting her own child in his room; but the good emperor perceiving it generously call'd for his own fon, whom the tyrant notwithstanding wickedly flaugtered with his brothers, whose dead bodies ferved for an altar to the emperor himfelf. Nor did *Phocas* ftop here, but embrued his hands in the blood of all the Imperial family he could get in his power. For this deteftable villainy, let us fee how the pious Pope compliments him. 'He thanks God for his acceffion to the crown, as the greateft bleffing that could happen to the empire, and praifes heaven that after fuch long oppreffion the people begin to tafte the fweets of liberty.'—Was ever fuch prostitution?—But what was the fecret? *Maurice* had fupported the patriarch of *Constantinople*, with whom *Gregory* had ftrong difputes about the primacy, and the Pope flattered himfelf that

¶ The original is equivalent to the word *Paraclet*, or Comforter, for what our Saviour promis'd his difciples with regard to the miffion of the *Holy Ghoft*, the *Mahometans* explain of *Mahomet*.

that the tyrant would favour his pretence for the sake of his compliment.

There is nothing more diverting than to read the calumnies and accusations of the different sects of the *Nazarenes* against each other, and this without regard to truth or merit. Their abuse is levelled without shame or reserve, and these libels would form considerable libraries if collected. The christians are possessed with the itch of writing and disputing. The most trifling subjects are inexhaustible in their hands, and furnish endless matter of altercation. Large volumes of commentaries have been published about the shape of a saint's cowl, call'd *St Francis d' Assisa*.

If you were to compare their worship with ours, the difference is astonishing. What irreverence in their churches! What modesty and veneration in our mosques! Our devotion is sober and decent, theirs mad and ridiculous. You would take them for so many mountebanks or puppets. How fervent and attentive are our prayers! Theirs how negligent and cold! With us the grandees are distinguish'd by their piety and virtue. Amongst them the people are ignorant and superstitious, while the great regard religion only, as a political institution, to keep the vulgar in subjection and good order. Even their cardinals laugh at the faith they profess; witness *Caraffa*, nephew to *Paul IV.* who entering *Paris*, and seeing the crowd on their knees to receive his benediction, was heard to mutter to himself, *If the fools will be deceiv'd, let them be deceiv'd.* Witness the impious expression of *Leo X.* who seeing the vast sums brought into his coffers by indulgences, cried out *What a fine thing is this story of Christ!* I may add the reply of another Pope to his physician, who had forbid him a certain dish he was fond of, *bring me my pastry in spite of Christ.* Another *Italian* prelate having receiv'd a certain present from *Venus*, swore he would be revenged, in spite of the fellow who hung on the cross. Judge by this how the *Nazarenes*, who treat us as infidels, think of their own religion, and their conduct visibly shews, they regard it as a yoke made for the people, and not for men of sense.

They object to us, that the faith we profess was establish'd by the sword. What a great mistake! What force had the *Apostle* of God* to support his mission? born of mean parents, and bred to an employment† that could render him

* So the *Mussulmen* call *Mahomet*.

† That of a camel-driver.

of no esteem. If he accompanied some of the *Arabian* chiefs in their military expeditions, it was not with a view to propagate his doctrines, so much as to suit himself to the manners of the people with whom he lived. The *Mussulmen* were never known to persecute the *Jews*, much less the *Christians*: When did we ever publish a crusade, or force men to abandon their families, the culture of their lands, and the defence of their country, to lavish their blood for the conquest of a province more barren than the *Ukraine*? Did we ever fill *Europe* with devastations for the interpretation of a passage in the *Alcoran*? Can they accuse us of murdering the *Arians*, massacring the *Waldenses*, inventing an inquisition, and burning *Protestants*? We never took arms about the explanation of a single word, nor treated as schismatics all who would not receive it † according to our sense. All these violences which the *Nazarenes* exercise against each other, are a proof that they only regard religion as a state machine; for otherwise they would hearken to the voice of reason, which whispers, 'Never force a man to believe as you do; for faith is the gift of God, and can never be produced by constraint'; or if you have a mind to gain your neighbours over, we see the natural means, such as mildness, patience, and a disregard to this world and its pomp. In a word, shew him you are yourself the man you would persuade him to be, and beg of God to illuminate his understanding.'——But this is far from being the method of the *Nazarenes*. As they only seek followers or slaves, they are little concern'd about gaining souls to God. Provided you blindly subscribe to their opinions, they never examine your morals, nor scrupulously

† I imagine the *Persian Spy* here alludes to the disputes between the *Greek* and *Latin* churches about the procession of the *Holy Ghost*, the former alledging he proceeds from the father by the son, the latter saying he proceeds from the father and the son. A controversy with regard to which one may apply these lines of *Barlaam*.

*Cedite Grammatici, magno quibus ilia fassu
Inconsulta tument, delapsaque littera sede
Sufficit ad bellum, vel magnum comma minaces
Exacuit calames, & tanti scena paratur
Nominis.*——

|| *Tertullian*, in his book address'd to *Scapula*, governor of *Africa*, who persecuted the *Christians*, has this expression: *Non est religionis cogere religionem, quæ sponte suscipi debet, non vi.*

pulously inquire into your virtues. As they are naturally turbulent and restless, so for the space of 1700 years they have been the incendiaries of the world. In the very infancy of their religion, they began to dispute and quarrel, and the emperors who embraced their faith, had always their hands full to compose their differences: they were hourly teaz'd with complaints of heresies, and intreated to use their power to authorise persecution in matters of mere speculation. Councils were assembled every year, and bishops convened from all parts of the world, to the great impoverishment of their people. A new opinion was no sooner suppressed or condemn'd, than another started up; and yet this phrensy still subsists amongst them, and *Janseuism* is now what *Arianism* was in the days of *Constantine*. Every intermediate age has produced its heresies, and these have always ended in blood. Let them read our history as long as they will, they will never be able to shew such infatuation, or to point out such evils arising from such slender springs.

The *Nazarene* divines object to us, that *Mahomet*, willing to please the *Arabs*, made his advantage of their foible, by promising them all manner of sensual delights; a Paradise interspers'd with shady groves, and filled with virgins in an eternal bloom of youth. Nothing, say they, could better suit the humour of this people, whom the heat of their climate renders naturally lascivious, and the barrenness of whose soil induces to consider woods and springs of water, as the supremest blessings of life.

But these doctors never reflect that the *Arabs* must be ideots, if they had taken these words in a literal sense. There were among them men of too much discernment not to perceive the absurdity of such an interpretation. But were it otherwise, the Christians would with an ill grace accuse us on this subject, since the antient fathers of their church have believed, and taught, that *Christ* should reign 1000 years on earth, and during that time, his followers should enjoy all kind of carnal pleasure.

Indeed the Christian theologians excel in raillery, and are never so bright as when they ridicule or accuse one ano-

ther. They have been very witty on that narrow bridge spoken of by the prophet in his *Alcoran*, over which the just and wicked are obliged to pass, with this difference, that the good go over it chearfully and with joy, while the wicked tremble, and fall thro' it into the abyss. How might the *Mussulmen* retort against them many passages of their scripture, which speak of gnashing of teeth, a fire that never goes out, and a worm that never dies! Their painters and priests have made the most ridiculous commentaries on these passages: The former have represented in their churches, the damn'd, with great serpents round their bodies, hissing at their ears. The others represent hell-fire so exactly, as if they had descended into the gulph, and made a weather-glass for the climate.

Lastly, they reproach us with the liberty our prophet has given us of concubinage, without in the least reflecting that this indulgence was to prevent the evils which adultery introduces into society; an evil severely felt by them; witness the frequent murders, lawsuits, and other excesses occasioned by this vice in *Europe*, where it is as common as theft is said to be amongst the *Mingrelians* *. 'In truth, says one of their own writers, our manners, with regard to adultery, are arrived at such a height of dissoluteness, that the prostitution of one sex by those whose honour depends on their chastity, is amazing, and would surpass all belief, if not confirm'd by daily experience.'

These are, most excellent *Mehter*, the objections of the *Nazarenes* to our religion, while the greatest argument they allege in favour of their own, is, that it was first propagated by illiterate men. If this argument prove any thing, it makes for us, since *Mahomet* knew not either to read or write †.

When I consider certain doctrines of the Christians, I tremble at their consequences. For instance, they affirm that children who die before the age of seven years are all saved, provided a little water be sprinkled on their head: Some think even this ceremony needless. Now, if the salvation of men is so uncertain at a certain age, why do they treat this as a matter of indifference?

In

* This is a false representation of the *Milennium*, of which it cannot be supposed a *Persian* could be rightly informed in a Roman catholic country.

† This is allow'd by all writers, and on this account, in his *Alcoran*, *Mahomet* calls himself the foolish and ignorant prophet.

In consequence of this maxim, would it not be safer to smother infants in the cradle? But this is not the only case in which their doctrines differ from their practice; a large volume would scarce contain all these contrarieties.

They also accuse *Mahomet* of contradictions in his *Alcoran*, and varying his opinion as circumstances changed. But this objection seems only started to prevent our reproaching them with an infinite variety of sects, who all pretend to found their doctrines on the authority of the same scriptures.

Never since the rise of *Islamism* † has our worship once varied: it is not so with theirs; for every age has produced some new alteration in their religion and principles. Formerly they were accused of worshipping the cross ‖, which they denied, as a calumny of their enemies. Now this adoration forms the principal and most essential part of their faith and devotion. They place it every where, on their habits, in their houses, in their churches, and even along the highways; they have it in such veneration, that they think making but the sign of it sufficient to drive away the devil, and preserve them from lightning. If they open their mouth to beg, they cross their breast; they use the same motions at rising and lying down: their colours and standards are full of crosses. In short, they have it every where but in their hearts. The *Pagans* reproached the antient Christians, that they had no altars or temples; an accu-

sation § from which they defended themselves with great force of argument. At present it would be certainly unjust to accuse them in this respect; they not only have temples and altars, but sacrifices beyond those of *Judæa*, *Rome* or *Greece*: *Unbloody sacrifices!* as they call them, where their priests, by muttering two or three words, make of a bit of paste a god, whom they devour; a cup of wine placed at the side, becomes the blood of this divinity; but a blood that would intoxicate as well as the best wine of *Chiras* ‡, if taken in sufficient quantity; yet the people are bound to believe these elements to be flesh and blood on pain of damnation. This is the strongest absurdity of the *Nazarene* religion; for if you urge the nature of God, which is invisible, and therefore incapable of manducation, they agree with you, yet assert the contrary; so that he is at once eatable and uneatable: in short, if you press them as to the impossibility of this doctrine, and its being inconsistent with reason and sense, they fly to mystery and faith, and take shelter in an argument which would confute a *Demosthenes* or an *Avicenna*; they threaten to burn you, if you disbelieve what they say.—Who can oppose such an instance of demonstration!

As to their temples, they far exceed, both in number and magnificence, those of antiquity; so that the *Pagans* or old, if alive, would have no reason to blame them on this head: for the most part, they are large and beautiful, wealth and luxury appear on all hands; the ornaments of architecture, especially in *Italy*, are noble and majestic; vases and lamps of gold and silver glitter around; painting and sculpture vie together in representing a croud of he and the saints, who, with God and his angels, are depicted in various attitudes; so that were the *Greeks* or *Romans* to return from the dead, they would be astonished to see themselves excell'd by those whom they regarded as the greatest enemies of their ceremonies and worship.

I should never end, were I to give thee a detail of the successive changes that have happened in the *Nazarene* worship, and how much at present their different sects vary in this point from each other, both as to their rites and opinions. It would require a volume to describe the variety of sentiments amongst the orders who acknowledge the supremacy of the *Roman* pontiff.

‡ A city of *Persia*, famous for producing the best wine of *Asia*.

A a a

I hum-

† So the *Mahometans* call their own religion.
‖ *Tertullian*, in his apology, makes the adoration of the cross one of the calumnies the *Pagan* writers alledged against christianity; and *Minutius Felix*, in answer to this accusation, says positively in behalf of them, *that they neither worshipped nor adored the cross*.

§ *Cecilius*, one of the most zealous advocates of Paganism, objects to the Christians, that *they had no altars nor temples*; *Celsus*, as appears from the 8th book of *Origen*, had started the same accusation. *Ὁ Κελσος φησιν ἡμᾶς βωμους, ἀγάλματα, καὶ νεως ἰδρυσαι φεγγειν*. *Arnobius*, in his 6th book, observes, that this was a customary reproach of the *Pagans* against the Christians: *Consuetis nobis crimen maximum impietatis affingere, quod neque ædes sacras venerationis ad officia construamus*. *Ostavius*, in his answer to *Cecilius*, owns the charge, and answers, that it was because the Christians thought no temple worthy the divine majesty but that of the heart and mind.—*Templum quod ei extruam, cum totus hic mundus, cujus opere fabricatus est, eum capere non possit? Melius in nostra dedicandus est mente, in vestro consecrandus pectore!*

(*Gent. Mag. Aug. 1747.*)

I humbly kiss the hem of thy garment, and profess myself with humility thy faithful slave.

From your dear Friend,

PAGI-NESSIR BÉK.

Vienna, October 1, 1738.

From the Whitehall Evening Post.

S I R,

Please to communicate the following piece of secret history to your female readers.

The singularity of it may recommend it; and, if they are not the better for it, the blame will not be mine. In the mean time, they are at liberty to give what credit they will to the relation.

IN a full assembly of ladies, where there was a mixture of several ages, the conveniencies and inconveniencies of the hoop petticoat happened to be canvassed with great freedom of conversation. There were only four gentlemen present; two of which spoke earnestly in the debate, one against the other. FLORIO, a mettled spark, of great volubility of speech, employed his wit in defence of the mode. SOPHRONIO, of riper years, and fewer words, reasoned against the extravagancy of the fashion. The opinions of the assembly were much divided. In order, therefore, to come to a fair determination, the ladies laid their injunctions upon the two champions to consider the subject maturely, and to be ready, by that day seven-night, to deliver their sentiments upon the merits of the cause; at which time, they engaged themselves to give them a hearing at nine in the evening. The appointed hour being come, the company ranged themselves on either hand, according to their different inclinations. On the right sat the grave matrons, and, on the left, shone the blooming virgins; both parties equally assured of success, and equally confiding in the abilities of their orator. The damask settee was placed in the center, at a convenient distance from the audience; when FLORIO, observing a profound silence, and an impatience in the looks of his sprightly patronesses, made his reverences, and, mounting the silken rostrum, harangued the assembly in the following manner.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I Congratulate my good fortune, in that I have the honour to speak before so polite an audience upon a theme, whose diameter and circumference afford so large a scope to eloquence. Were I

to handle it inch by inch, my speech would swell in proportion to the amplitude of my subject, and I should find myself encompassed with a luxuriant circle of tropes and figures, round and magnificent as the hoop I attempt to praise.

A I have enquired at the most flourishing warehouses, and consulted the most knowing coopers of the female sex; but I cannot distinctly learn to whose extensive genius the ladies are indebted for this invention of the hoop-petticoat. **B** The learned writers of antiquity are silent upon the occasion; which makes me conjecture that the glory of this pompous piece of elegancy is due to the moderns. Mons. TOURNEFORT, in his voyage through the *Levant*, gives the description and figure of a very magnificent petticoat, worn by the ladies of *Myconia* (fair islanders like yourselves) which may, probably, have been the original of yours: That, indeed, is full of plaits, and quilled from top to bottom; whereas yours are plain, which is after the grand gusto in structures of every kind.

C When I consider the clinging drapery of our grandmothers, and compare it with the spreading coats of this assembly, I do not so much wonder at the rudeness of the former, as I am astonished at the politeness of the present age. **E** They crept along, as it were, in fetters; and a woman with her head peeping out of a sack, could hardly be more confined, or make a more *Grotesque* figure.——On the other hand, the cupula-coat allows all the freedom of motion, the graceful walk, and the majestick step; not to mention the beauty and splendour of the foot, which plays visibly within the circle, and ravishes the watchful eyes of the beholder.

F When I survey the structure of this silken dome, and contemplate the convex, or concave of the building, I am struck with admiration at the ingenuity of mankind: A fabrick so ample, and withal so portable, is stupendous! And after-ages, who, perhaps, may see this contrivance only in the paintings of some great masters, shall with pain believe what the justness of the pencil represents.

G Were I to enumerate the conveniencies and ornaments, which accrue to the sex from the use of the hoop, the tapers would require snuffing, before my speech could draw to an end: Therefore, I shall only touch upon two observations. The first is, that the com-

compass of the coat serves to keep the men at a decent distance, and appropriates to every lady a spacious verge, sacred to herself. In the next place, the compliment, allowed in all times, of comparing a beauty to a star, will now quadruple in every respect, when it may, properly, be said of every fair female, that she moves in her orb, and shines in her sphere, in proportion to a star of the first magnitude.

I might, here, mention the vast benefit the publick reaps from this dress, and take notice of the great number of hands employed in building and repairing these beautiful edifices, were it not too well known to my hearers. I cannot, however, pass over in silence the particular encouragement this mode has given in whale fishing, no inconsiderable branch of the *British* commerce.

Go on, then, adorable creatures! to cherish and improve an ornament, every way praise worthy. Suffer not yourselves to be persuaded to your downfall, by those who would undermine your main support. Suspect the artifices of such as would narrow your foundation, and resolve to maintain the establishment of your charms upon a wide-spreading bottom to the last.

As soon as Florio had finished his declamation, a young damsel of fifteen made two exorbitant steps (measuring at each the compass of her hoop) quite across the room, and, with her slender fingers, tied a gold cord, with two large tassels of gold, to his sword; a present, it seems, which the youthful part of the assembly had bespoke for their orator. This gallantry performed, Sophronio stood up, and, modestly bowing, went to the Settee; where, standing upon the floor, he took his turn to speak.

Gentlemen and Ladies,

I Perceive, by the applauding smiles, and triumphant display of the fans from the gay side of this bright circle, that the prejudices of youth will weaken the force of any arguments I may draw from reason to combat the flattering eloquence of my antagonist. But when I turn to the unbiased part of my audience, I doubt not of a favourable hearing from them: And, I am persuaded, their approbation (which ever way it point) will have its proper influence over the virgins; since their modesty will not suffer them to disregard the judgment of persons, whose wisdom and experience entitle them to respect.

I have always been of opinion, that

the two principal articles to be consulted in dress are conveniency and ornament; and that, in both, there should be some regard had to frugality; and an inviolable adherence to modesty; more especially in the fair sex. Now, if you would please to consider the hoop petticoat impartially, in its most fashionable dimensions, I fear you will not find it answer to any of these considerations.

I believe, it would puzzle the quickest invention to find out one tolerable conveniency in these machines. I appeal to the sincerity of the ladies, whether they are not a great incumbrance upon all occasions (vanity apart) both at home and abroad. What skill and management is required to reduce one of these circles within the limits of a chair, or to find a space for two in a chariot! And what precautions must a modish female take even to enter the door of a private family, without obstruction! Then, a vivacious damsel cannot turn herself round in a room, a little inconsiderately, without upsetting every thing like a whirlwind. Stands and tea tables, flower pots, china jars and basons, innumerable, perish daily, by this spreading mischief; which (like a comet) spares nothing that comes within its sweep.

Neither is this fashion more ornamental than convenient. Nothing can be imagined more unnatural, and, consequently, less agreeable. When a slender virgin stands upon a basis so exorbitantly wide, she resembles a tunnel: a figure of no great elegance. And I have seen many fine ladies of a low stature, who, when they sail in their hoops about an apartment, look like little children in go-carts.

The manifest profuseness of the dress makes it needless for me to observe how little it is calculated to answer the purposes of frugality, especially if we consider, that the luxuries of a lady generally bear a proportion to this circumference of her garment. Upon this account the master of a family, who has three or four hoops to maintain, must be a good husband in other more necessary articles, or he will be apt to turn a male-content, and think the additional burden of publick taxes insupportable.

I come, in the last place, to speak to the modesty of this cumbersome, inelegant, expensive mode. I could easily enlarge upon this topick, were it not too delicate a point before such an audience. It will be sufficient, only to remind the assembly of what the gentlemen

tleman who spoke before me, intimated concerning the visible play of the foot: and I wish it could be said, that the watchful curiosity of the men was never gratified farther upon certain occasions; since the modern petticoat is but a treacherous covering to the unwary. I see, on my left hand, blushes begin to rise, which are more eloquent than any thing I can say against this abuse of cloathing. From these fair omens I hope for success.

I have only hinted (without the varnish of rhetorick) at such plain arguments as your own reflection will readily improve to a full conviction. The consequence of which will be, the introducing of a more reasonable fashion of coats; or, at least, the reducing of the extravagance of the hoop within the bounds of decency and moderation.

No sooner had SOPHRONIO retired from the settee to his chair, than a grave lady took out of a corner cupboard behind her, a large, massy caudle cup; a comfortable piece of plate, after the old English fashion; and presented it, in the name of the matrons, to him, as their acknowledgment for the signal services of his speech. The wit and vivacity of FLORIO, and the good sense and modesty of SOPHRONIO, were commended on both sides. But when the two gentlemen, who did not speak, were desired to gather the votes of the company, the hoop petticoats were approved of, by above two thirds of the voices.

S I R,

ON June 18 last my curiosity led me to seek after a girl, said to have liv'd some months on water only, and for better information, than news papers and common fame, I enquired of several at Carlisle, who had seen her; some said it was a cheat, others said that it was true.

Being determin'd to get at the truth, I took horse for Astonby, in the parish of Kirklington, about 5 miles from Carlisle, the place at which the girl had liv'd. I first waited on the Reverend Mr Stamper, minister of Kirklington, a gentleman of unquestionable veracity, who had kept this child at his house between 3 and 4 days. The relation he gave me was, that about Easter last he went to see her: The mother related to him the particulars which he had from others. In the interim a neighbouring clergyman came also to see this supposed miracle of nature, who told the father he thought it was an imposition; who seemed very angry, and to convince them both sent the child to Mr Stamper's house. The first day she came Mrs Stamper searched her pockets, and found in one of them a piece of oat bread very dry, which seemed by its hardness to have been there some considerable time; she took it away, and search-

ed her clothes all over for secret pockets, where provisions might be conceal'd; but was satisfy'd there was no such place, and the next day Mr Stamper contriv'd several long errands for this girl and his daughter (a child about her own age) in hopes that walking might get her a stomach; and charged his daughter to watch her very narrowly, that she took no food of any sort; which the child did. She was tempted with tea, fruit, and every thing else they could get, that they thought inviting; they laid them secretly, and left her alone with them, persons privately watching her, but all to no purpose, she still persisting in her non-eating. She complain'd that night of being tired, of her legs being stiff with walking so far, and lay the next morning so late, that Mrs Stamper went up stairs to ask her why she did not get up; she reply'd she was sick, and asked for some water, but would have nothing else; so they brought her some water, which, after staying about an hour in her stomach, she threw up again. This Mr Stamper assured me was all that came out of her stomach, except a little white phlegm; but he said the water was turned greenish. The remaining part of that day she was well, and all the while she was there, and as brisk and lively as any other child, tho' her aliment was only water, as Mr Stamper and his wife really believe, she loathing every thing else; so that after the strictest watch, and greatest temptations, they sent her home, being satisfy'd that she had had no other sustenance while there. Mr Stamper pray'd for her publicly in his church.

I proceeded in search of the girl, whose name is Anne, the daughter of Robert Moses, a poor man, formerly a farmer near Brampton, but at present reduced, and without any settled habitation. After some difficulty I found the mother, who gave me the following account: That last year, about the fall of the leaf, the child had been ill, but recover'd about the middle of October, and was hearty and well; but about the middle of November she had no stomach, and the next day would not eat, nor could they prevail on her by any means to take any thing solid, nor any liquid but water, nor even that if it was not pure and unmixt, nor could they deceive her by any means. After she had lived thus about 3 months, she told a little girl that she thought she had a stomach; her companion immediately fetched her some bread, but she would not eat it. Her mother being acquainted with this, try'd her with other things, but to no purpose. The child said that when she told her companion she had a stomach, she thought she could eat, but her appetite soon left her; and added she never had once been hungry before, since she first left off eating. On this her mother and some of the neighbours would force something into her mouth; but she shut her teeth so fast, and held her breath so long, that in the struggle the blood gushed out of her nose very fast. And thus, at a very small expence, to the seeming great grief of her parents, did she live 'till about the middle of May last, when she began to drink a little milk, and about a week after suffered it to be mixed with a little oatmeal, of which she takes

takes a few spoonfuls twice a day. She began now to have regular stools, twice or thrice a week; tho' before she never had any call that way since she first left off eating.

This child is 11 years old, and very tall of her age, strait and well shaped; some of the neighbours assured me she had grown considerably since her abstinence, they thought rather more than usual. Mrs *Stamper* said she perceiv'd her belly to be uncommonly hard, and it is visibly bigger than in one of her years, and, what is very surprizing to me, in her actions and countenance she's remarkably lively. I observ'd that she had got the itch in a thriving condition, which they informed me never appeared till she lived on water only. She told me that she had the head-ach sometimes, and at other times a pain in her stomach, and is often afflicted with the wind.

I must not forget, that when she first declined eating, she started in her sleep very much, and was very restless and uneasy at nights, and the mother imputes the child's ease in that respect, either to the prayers offered up for her in publick, or to the conjuring of a popish priest to whom she apply'd. However the girl has slept very well ever since. The mother told me every thing she had advanced in relation to her daughter, she was ready to testify upon oath, if I would pay for it. The only apology I shall make for troubling you with so long a tale is, to excite some of your learned and curious correspondents to make their remarks.

London, Aug. 17, 1747. I am, Sir, Yours, &c. E. B.

Mr URBAN,

I Here send you an account of the solar eclipse, that will happen on July 14, 1748, calculated for the meridians of St *John's Gate*, *Retford*, and *Nottingham*, from Dr *Halley's* tables.

Retford, Aug. 8, 1747. Yours, &c. GAMSTON RETFORD.

St JOHN'S GATE.

	H.	'	"	
Beginning	8	58	20	A. M.
Middle	10	32	43	
End	12	10	34	P. M.
Duration	3	12	14	
Digits eclips'd	9	56	35	

NOTTINGHAM.

	H.	'	"	
Beginning	9	6	32	A. M.
Middle	10	36	16	
End	12	11	48	P. M.
Duration	3	5	16	
Digits	10	14	39	

RETFORD.

	H.	'	"	
Beginning	9	4	54	A. M.
Middle	10	39	17	
End	12	12	50	P. M.
Duration	3	7	56	
Digits eclips'd	10	16		

After the shadow of this Eclipse has first touch'd the Earth in the Atlantic ocean, near *Bermudas*, it enters *North America*, and passing over *Newfoundland*, enters *Europe* at the isle of *Skie*, leaving *Scotland* at *Aberdeen*, tending its course over the *North Sea*, enters *Germany* between *Copenhagen* and *Hamburg*, going through part of *Poland*, *Turkey*, the *Levant* and *Arabia* to the *Indian sea*, leaving the earth on the South part of the *Mogul's* empire, soon after which the Eclipse ends.

List of the Killed and Wounded of the Irish Regiments, in the French service, at the Battle of *Lauffield* village, near *Maestricht*, July 2, 1747. (See p. 315)

BULKELEY's Regiment.] Killed, *Capt* *Bryen Kennedy*, *Mortough Maginnis*, *James Lee*, *Charlo Mac Carty*, *Geraldin Wollock*. Wounded, *Capt* *Richard Kearny*, *Roger Sweeny*, mortally, *Mac-kennery*, *Macmahon*. Lieuts, *Watt Bourk*, prisoner; *Macmahon*, *Frank Nagle*, *Commerford*. Ensign *Pearse Butler*.

CLARE's.] Killed, *Capt* *Matthew Grant*, *Bryan Barnaville*, *Charlo O'Bryen*. Lieuts, *Harry Bridgman*, *Luke Moor*, *Wall*. Wounded, *Capt* *Mortough O'Bryen*, *Flory Mac Carty*, dead of his wounds; *Connor O'Bryen*, *James Ryen*, *Elmer*, *Heigher*, *Stephen O'Mara*, *Mortough Sullethane*, *Watt Plunkett*, *Edward Fitzgerald*.

DILLON's.] Killed, the Col. prisoner, and died. *Capt* *Prince Bourk*, *Lewis*. Lieuts *Nihill*, *Charlo Kennedy*, *Shiel*. Ensign *Moor*. Wounded, *Capt* *John Kennedy*, *Joseph Kennedy*, *Tho. O'Connor*, *Ant. Bourk*, Lieut. *Carroll*.

ROTHE's.] Killed, *Captain Wivel*. Wounded, *Capt* *Shea*, *O'Bryen*, *Daton*. Lieut. *Healy*.

BERWICK's.] Killed, *Capt* *Hequerly*, *Ned Barnaville*. Lieuts, *Laffin*, *Dyer*. Wounded, *Capt* *Tho. Burnaville*, *John Magrath*, *Florence Mac Carty*. Lieuts, *Doudle*, *Magrath*.

LALLY's.] Killed, *Capt* *Tho. Glasgoe*, *Tho. Geoghegan*. Wounded, Col. *Lynch a la Suite*. Lieut. Cols, *Heguerly*, *Dillon*, Lieuts *Dennis Prendergast*, *Wm Kelly*.

Contusions of the same regiment, *Capt* *White*, Lieuts. *Pierce Butler*, *C. Kearny*, *Francis Flaherty*.

The contusions of the other regiments are numerous, but slight; which occasioned them not to be mentioned.

Some

Some of the severe ORDERS from the French Army before Bergen-op-Zoom.

IT is ordered, that the bailiffs, regents, and burgo-master of Princeland, execute the order which was sent them of furnishing, in the whole, the quantity of 40,000 rations of hay, 40,000 rations of oats, 100 waggon-loads of straw, 400 timber beams; as also an exact account of the horses, waggons, and number of inhabitants in their towns, villages, communities and single houses; which if they do not obey by the 25th of this month in every particular, their towns, villages, hamlets, and houses, shall be burned without further notice.

Done in the Camp before Bergen-op-Zoom, July 20, 1745.

Sign'd,

CHABRIE, Aid Major Gen. of the Army.

OLIVIER DE KERMELLE PENHOLT,
Colonel of the Regiment of Breton Voluntiers.

I Am surprized, gentlemen, at your obstinacy in refusing obedience to the king my master, and the contribution of hay, oats, &c. which was demanded of you by M. Chabrie, aid Major General of the army, by the order of Count Lowendahl, our general, and, for the furnishing of which, you had a term given you to the 25th of this month, without your taking any the least care to satisfy the said demands. This is therefore to admonish you for the last time, that you are to send what you were formerly enjoined to furnish to the head quarters of the French army before Bergen op Zoom by the 28th of this month, without farther delay. I would advise you to make a good use of the kindness which our general has still for you; for otherwise I shall come and see you with a torch in my hand. You will be so good as to let me know that you have received this.

I am, Gentlemen,

Rosendaël,

Your Servant,

July 26.

KERMELLE PENHOLT.

* Princeland, to which this order was sent (as may be seen in our map of this month) is a little district behind Bergen-op-Zoom, and then out of the reach of the French, so that we need not wonder at the obstinacy, as the French call it, of the inhabitants in refusing obedience, but rather at the French method of making war without expence.

Mr URBAN,

Though we have such ill success on the continent, we are not at present restrained from publishing the disagreeable relations; so far from it, that the Gazette itself, by Authority, faithfully, I believe, gives a list of all the officers killed and wounded, however it may secrete the private men. That government, surely, is so far honest, which lets the people know the true state of affairs. For however the liberty of the press may be threatned, there can be no danger of its being prohibited the relation of matters of fact (which is the sad case of a neighbouring nation) while the author of the following ingenious letter is in power.——It was written by his excellency soon after the battle of Fontenoy, and I wonder that you did not then give it your readers; but as the French continue the same barbarous method of making war, and shackle their presses in the same manner, the matter of this piece must still be thought seasonable, did not its merit otherwise entitle it to preservation in your treasury. I am, Sir,

Your constant Reader, D. F.

D Copy of a Letter from * a Person of Distinction at the Hague, to the Abbe DE LA VILLE, on the Order against publishing News Papers at Paris: In which is contain'd a multitude of Particulars relating to the Battle of Fontenoy, that have not hitherto been made publick.

E * E. of Ch—f—d.

S I R,

I Am somewhat surpriz'd that your excellency should imagine that the reasons, which induc'd the parliament of Paris to interpose so vigorously with regard to the news transmitted from thence into these provinces, have escap'd our notice, or that you should take it ill I express'd myself as I did last night upon that subject. You were then pleas'd to wish, that I would give you my thoughts at large upon this head, because you said, you were satisfied that upon recollection I would change them. You are mistaken, Sir; I have recollected myself, and am confirm'd in what I then deliver'd as my opinion; which was, that this prohibition of writing news was grounded in too great fear of your news writers sending unwelcome truths into the provinces of your own country; whereas, I am persuaded that the things you were afraid they should have published, are most of them

them of such a nature, that they durst not have published them, even if this thundering edict, big with imprisonment and gallies, had never appear'd.

This is the point at your excellency's own request, which I am to make good, and if in making it good, I tell you unwelcome truths, such as you did not imagine were known, you must not blame me but yourself. 'Tis a failing very common to great ministers, that they are so jealous for the service of their masters, that they would really have all people entertain such notions as they profess they entertain themselves: and, therefore, they bear with very little patience, such freedoms as are incompatible with the measures of submission. But to the point.—Give me leave to ask you, whether you think any news-writers in *France* durst have published to the world; that the royal army, since the 1st of *May* last, has lost 19,347 men, exclusive of deserters, of which there are so many, that the *Austrians* are actually forming them into independent companies? Yet this fact is true, as I can shew you by the certificates on the muster-rolls, transmitted to *Lisle* and *Doway*.

Do you conceive, Sir, that any man would have wrote to us, or any of his correspondents in the provinces of *France*, that all that has been published, in your Gazettes, of the king's disposition, of the king's orders, the king's charging at the head of his household troops, the king's exposing himself in riding to the regiment of the crown, through the warmest of the fire, were all forgeries and fictions? And that his majesty never pass'd the *Scheld*, but was just as safe in his post, as he could have been at *Versailles*? Yet so it was, Sir, and his majesty was told by the great marshal *Saxe* himself, that he was responsible to the nation for his majesty's person, and that, therefore, he could not suffer him to expose himself, as the king might otherwise have done. His majesty's courage is not in question: All we speak of, is, where he was.

Do you really fancy that there is a man at *Paris* mad enough, I won't say, to tell the world, but to whisper his wife, that notwithstanding the kind, the tender, the charitable orders that his most christian majesty was heard to give with regard to the unhappy brave men, that, after being admir'd for their valour and intrepidity, were by the fortune of war left wounded in the field of battle, his soldiers shou'd knock out the

brains of the *English* with the butt ends of their muskets, with such generous expressions as these in their mouths, *Ha Dog! Are not you dead yet?* The fact is strange and inhuman, altogether inconsistent with the laws of humanity, or the rules of war, quite irreconcilable with the boasted valour, and, to speak the truth, with the usual practice of the *French* nation. But here lies the mischief after all, that, notwithstanding these exaggerations, in spite of these improbabilities, 'tis still a fact, a certain and indubitable fact.

What Gazette, think you, would have reported, that a trumpet from the allied army carried the king a coffer, sealed with the arms of the Duke of *Cumberland*, the generals Count de *Königsberg*, Pr. *Waldeck* and Baron *Wendt*, fill'd with pieces of thick glass, brass and iron buttons, all bloody, that were taken out of the wounds of Lieut. Gen. *Campbell*, and of other officers and soldiers? Who durst have publish'd this? Or who do you think would have been hardy enough to have own'd, that all the *Dutch* wounded soldiers, that were carried to *Mons*, died with their bodies so swollen, that they were ready to burst?

What news-writer would have ventur'd to do so much justice to his most christian majesty, as to have acknowledged, that upon sight of these dismal reliques, and the reading a very modest letter from the Duke of *Cumberland*, importing that the most cruel and barbarous nations never made use of such kind of weapons in carrying on war, his majesty turn'd pale; and afterwards quitted the room, to avoid expressing his sentiments.

Who would have valued himself on devising the answer that was given upon the spot to these complaints, by men whose heads are so fertile in expedients, that as they dared any thing, so there is nothing they can't excuse when done? They said that the same thing had been practis'd by the allies at the battle of *Dettingen*. But who can believe this?

Who can imagine if there had been any such thing practis'd, we should not have heard of it before, or that the same steps should not have been taken by the *French* generals in that case, which was taken in this by the officers of the allies? But it is better to frame an untruth, than to be without any excuse at all, than to be oblig'd to avow a design to murder, and resolution to break thro' all the rules of war, against an enemy, that has ever adher'd to them with

with the most scrupulous nicety ; and will be, even now, very unwilling to make use of the just laws of reprisals against such as deserve it in the highest degree.

What news-writer of *Paris* would have made the world acquainted with the very strange conduct, that was pursued by the *French* generals, in regard to the wounded ? They, first of all, sent to the allies, to desire they would carry them off : Upon which the Duke of *Cumberland* wrote the genteelest letter in the world, and sent agreeable to their demands 105 waggons to bring off the wounded men : Instead of which, both waggons and men were detain'd, contrary to the laws of nations and of arms, with regard to the carriages at least. These things are new and extravagant, scarce ever heard of among savages and barbarians ; but not to be expected, nay indeed, scarce to be believ'd, when reported of the *French*, who pique themselves so much on behaving with honour in all things, but more especially in war, which you know, Sir, has its laws as well as peace : Laws invented, practis'd and submitted to by the bravest and most civiliz'd nations ; and, which is still more, the not practising of which has been constantly regarded as the most infamous note of barbarity. But to wave reflections, and to proceed in my catalogue of facts.

In what Gazette do you think, we should ever have read, that *English* officers, made prisoners of war, when wounded, were refus'd necessities for their money, and the assistance of surgeons ? So that wounds in themselves not mortal, nor dangerous, were suffered to become both, by this kind of usage, notwithstanding the warmest remonstrances, and their procuring the interposition of officers of distinction in their favour. Which facts, however dark and glaring in their nature, are yet capable of being prov'd in manner most authentic, by letters under the hands of those gentlemen, setting forth their cases, and their apprehensions, which were too fatally verified by the events. War, Sir, is in itself so big with horror, so productive of destruction, so fruitful of evils, that it has been always the study of the great and good to devise a variety of means to lessen, or at least to alleviate them. How comes it then to pass, that in the present war, in which there are no circumstances could lead a man to suspect more than ordinary animosities in the comba-

tants, such different methods should be practis'd ?

Which of your gazettes would, in plain terms, have told us that one of your ablest ministers has been charg'd to strain his great capacity to the utmost, in order to induce a young prince to perjury, who himself has but just opened his eyes to the mischievous practice of self-interested ministers, who, under pretence of supporting claims that have been over and over renounced, have brought his country to the brink of ruin ? And this, by affirming the greatest falsehoods with the utmost solemnity. Such as, that the army of the allies had been totally ruin'd in the late engagement ; that your loss had been but 4,000 kill'd and wounded, whereas they had lost 14,000. From whence he inferr'd that this was the time for him to revive those pretensions, which his most christian majesty, now victorious and triumphant, was ready and willing to support.

It were extremely easy for me to draw together abundance of facts of this nature, but that I would not exercise your patience too much, which in all probability, I have put sufficiently to the stretch already. Give me leave, however, to conclude, that though it is highly unlikely any of your *Paris A-la-mains* should have let us into these secrets, even if suffered to go on, as for some years they have done : So, on the other hand, it was far enough from that penetration, for which some of your ministers have been famous, to believe such an edict could keep them from our knowledge altogether. As it is, you have them represented clearly and fairly, so as to be a judge yourself of their consequences, and of the importance of refuting them, if that be in your power. But permit me to add, before I close this dispatch, that, I think, I have fully justified my sentiments on this subject, and prov'd that the edict of the parliament of *Paris* is, in regard to foreign countries, altogether superfluous and useless, though, as the edict itself well observes, it may stop the fatal effects of an improper knowledge in the Gallick provinces. But miserable sure must the conduct of that ministry be, which must have recourse to banishment and the galleys to hide their conduct from the eyes of their fellow-subjects, and who owe their own safety to nothing but the ignorance of prince and people.

I am, Sir,
with Submission and Respect, &c.

This being the proper season to prepare for making of CYDER, we hope the following directions will be very useful.

IF you would have your Cyder-royal (*see p. 27*) drink like canary, or other sacks, you must add more of the Spirit, and as much sugar or sweets, (the making of which is herein-after taught) as will best please your palate. And as the proportion of one pint of good spirit to a gallon, will make it as strong as *French* wine; so one pint and a half will make it full as strong as *Spanish* wine; and by this means, in like manner, perry, and the juice of cherries, mulberries, currans, and gooseberries (especially gooseberries) may, by adding thereunto their proper spirits, or any other convenient spirits, be made as good and pleasing as the wines made in the canaries.

If any object that here is a mixture in your Cyder-royal, and say that therefore they will not like it, to them I answer:

First, 'Tis not mixtures, but dangerous or improper mixtures, which ought to be avoided.

Secondly, This, in truth, is not any mixture at all, since only the better part of the same thing or kind is added to it; and when all is done, it is but Cyder or wine refined and made better, without any composition, but what comes from the apple, unless you will (which is left to your own free choice) to gratify your own palate, add a little sugar, which all men know to be wholesome and nourishing, especially when it is so purged as herein after is set forth.

The best known fruit that is only for Cyder, is the red-streak, which is a kind of wilding; but for both uses, viz. for the table and Cyder, the best are golden pippins, because they are quick growers, and great bearers, yield the greatest quantity of liquors, and the best in quality; and their very husks, after the Cyder is pressed out, especially the golden pippin, will yield more spirit than any I have yet found out: nor is it harder to raise the best sort than the worst.

Some other wildings I have found that are as good as those, but they are as yet unknown by name; but this is most certain, good wildings and good crabs are better for Cyder than the most delicious summer or winter table fruit or sweet apples (golden pippins excepted); yea, the bitter sharp crab is much better than a bitter-sweet apple, because the juice of the first will afford twice as much spirit as the latter. And no spirits can be more pleasant, since the ill tastes, if

(AUGUST 1747.)

any, are left behind in the phlegmatick part of the Cyder. For Example: Suppose you put 10 pounds of sugar into your still, with ten gallons of sour Cyder, the spirit will be never the sweeter; or suppose you fill your still with new A sweet mead, made of honey, sugar, or molosses, you shall neither have spirits nor sweets come out of it, but only fair water; but if you let it stand till it be well fermented, and become sour, it will yield spirit in abundance; so likewise cyder, perry, or juice of crabs, gooseberries, currans, mulberries and cherries, will yield little or no spirit, until it be passed the fermentation, or working; and then the more sour it is, provided it be not vinegar, the more spirit it will afford. Nevertheless this observe, apples of bitter taste make the Cyder bitter.

To cure Cyder that is subject to fret is somewhat difficult, but the best way is to draw it off into another vessel, and do so once in six or ten days, as you see occasion, always taking the lee from it as oft as 'tis rack'd. Let not your vessel be full by a gallon, nor yet stopp'd close, until, by drawing it off, it be made to leave huzzing and sputtering; for the fuller and closer it is, the more it frets. When your Cyder is thus quiet, then have a care to keep the vessel full and close stopp'd; yet lest you should stop it too soon, open it once in two, three, or four days, and if you find it is not yet quiet, let the vessel lie open an hour, or half an hour at a time.

Omit not to burn a match of brimstone, dipp'd in coriander seed, in your empty cask, just before you put your cyder, and this as oft as your cyder is rack'd, and it is an excellent expedient to prevent ill tastes and fermentation.

The best way to order the sugar before you put it into your Cyder, is to make it into a kind of syrup or sweets, by dissolving it in water. A hundred weight will make 16 gallons, and so proportionably. But before you put the sugar into the kettle, take the whites of 30 or 40 eggs, the more the better, which being well beaten with a rod or whisk, in eight or ten gallons of water; then put four gallons of this egg-water, so prepared, into your kettle, where your sugar is to be dissolved; but be sure when it boils, put in more egg-water to keep it from boiling too high; and so to continue putting it in, one quart after another, until all your egg-water be spent: but to prepare your egg-water in parcels, viz. a quart or two at a time,

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as you use it, is the better way. The use of the eggs is to raise such a scum as will carry away, not only the foulness of the sugar, but all the egg also. When the scum hath done rising, and is clean taken off, fill up your kettle with as much water as will make up your quantity, and let it boil to the size of a syrup, and being cold, put it into your Cyder; a little coriander seed bruised and tied in a linen rag put in whilst its boiling, will give it a grateful scent.

Of these sweets you may put 2 or 3 gallons into an hoghead, as your palate invites, or the tartness of the Cyder requires, but then put them not in till you have rack'd your Cyder the last time, and it be past the fermentation. Before you put your sweets into the cask, mix your sweets and the spirits you intend to put in, with a like quantity of cyder, and stir them well together, then put all into your cask of Cyder, and stir them with all your strength with a strong staff in the bung-hole for one half quarter of an hour, after that stop it close, and draw none off till 2, 3, or 4. months, by which time it will be answerable to what hath been proposed, only remember that if you will have it to resemble canary, you must add the greater proportion of spirits and sweets; but if *French* wine, then the less sweets, or none at all.

If the sweets be made of white sugar, the Cyder will be pale; if of brown, it will raise it to an higher colour, and in my opinion the latter is as good, as well as the cheapest, since the coarsest, by the preparation, becomes as pure as the finest. And sweets being thus made will cost but 5d. a quart.

Most lands are capable of being improved by planting fruit trees, for Cyder, perry, &c. and certainly if the greatest improvement in *France* is by planting vineyards, an equal improvement must be made by planting fruit-trees, since of the fruit may be made as generous a liquor as the grape produces.

This improvement of land by planting of fruit trees, is thus demonstrated: 1. Eightscore trees, viz. Red streaks and golden pippins, may conveniently be planted on one acre, each standing 16 feet distant. 2. The trees cannot be supposed to bear less than one bushel on each tree, one with another, that is eightscore bushels; and 'tis well known, that twenty bushels of apples will make a hoghead of Cyder; so that one acre will yield 8 hogheads. 3. These 8 hogheads of common Cyder, will make 4 hogheads of Cyder-royal, full as good

and strong as *French* wine, which at 2d. per quart, is 2l. per hoghead; and so 8 pounds is produced from one acre.

But if it be sold at 4d. per quart, as certainly it may, since this Cyder-royal will be as good as wine of 18d. per quart, then the product of an acre may be worth 16l. besides the profit of the grass or corn. For if you plant your trees at the distance of 20 feet one way, and but 12 the other (which is all one with sixteen feet beforementioned) you may plough well enough between.

Further, if gooseberries and currans be planted amongst the apple trees, which will prove much the better husbandry, more than four hogheads of Wine royal may be made in a year of them, and much better than the other; so that at the same price, viz. 2d. a quart, there will be 8l. more raised, that is 16l. per annum from the same acre of ground.

But since it is usual for apple trees to bear some four bushels, some five, six, seven, and upwards, to twenty bushels, it is very probable that one tree with another, may bear 4 bushels, whence may be produced 16 hogheads of Cyder-royal; which at 3d. per quart (that is 3l. the hoghead) comes to 48l.

The product of currans and gooseberries may amount to much more than 8l. per annum, at which we have computed it; for I know by reason and experience, that curran-trees and gooseberry-trees, well husbanded, may yield one gallon each, and upon one rood of land may be planted 16 trees, each 4 feet asunder, so that one rood may produce two bushels of currans and gooseberries, and there being eight-score roods in one acre, sixteen-score bushels will grow thereon; which yielding 16 hogheads of common wine, makes 8 hogheads of wine royal; which at 3d. per quart comes to 24l. and the 48l. made of Cyder (according to the last computation) makes 72l. per annum, at 3d. per quart. But sold or valued at 6d. per quart, the total product from one acre of ground (now worth not above 20s. per ann.) will amount to 144l. per annum.

From the *Old England Journal*, Aug. 22.

LETTER to the AUTHOR.

I Am a plain man, who think truth the best ornament to itself, and therefore shall dress my meaning with no flowers. I have a very good estate, and have lived altogether in the country for some years, tho' in the former part of my life I was much known about town, had

had some oddities, with some wit, and had a mind to have some preferment: I took my leave of the minister for dis-appointing me, and had every qualification to commence patriot with, except malice and impudence; but I did not hate the minister enough to oppose him merely from personal resentment, and loved my country too well to enter into its service from personal views.

A new estate that has lately fallen to me, call'd me cross the country; I fairly took *London* in my way, from a curiosity natural to an old man, and to see what reality there was in the blessed scenes daily describ'd in the printed papers.—We are told of righteous ministers, wise plans, abolition of parties, and diminution of expences: It may be all this is true, but I am sure none of the effects of these brave measures have yet reach'd *Somersetshire*: In the public papers we see nothing but accounts of the progress of the *French* arms, of allies that won't fight, or allies that never fight to any purpose.

Parties may be abolish'd, but the late dissolution of the parliament don't look much like it, and the choice of members, less. In all your *London* papers are advertisements to warn electors against men of such and such principles, and in my neighbourhood gentlemen have been sent down with recommendations of being of such and such denominations, and others cautioned against for wishing well to such and such particular men; then for *Staffordshire*, and some other counties, a man, who does not understand modern refinements, would be apt to think that parties still subsisted. As to expences being lessen'd, it is playing with words: my very coach is taxed, my windows are taxed and re-taxed, a new regiment of dragoons is raised, and then I am to praise the economy that has annihilated the word *cavalry*.

At my inn I met two or three young officers just arrived from *Flanders*: I concluded they had been sent over with relations of the late action, and the colours which, it was said, we had run away with in our defeat; but I was inform'd, that they came over to their elections, just upon the eve of the battle. As they are gallant young men, and had served their country with honour abroad, I do not doubt but they will serve it with as much virtue at home;—but I do not love too many officers in a house of commons; they are too much used to the word of command. It should

be told, to the honour of their illustrious commander, that many more were sent for, to whom he refused leave, who else would have been robbed of the honour which some of them personally acquir'd in the late engagement. If military officers are sent for, to furnish a house of commons in the middle of a campaign, it requires little skill in divination to foresee what use will be made of the army when the war is at an end, and little memory to recollect how many fine speeches our new courtiers used to make against a military parliament.—The monthly magazines were full of them.

Having formerly had some acquaintance with certain noble persons, who are since, *I don't know how*, become great men, I called upon one of them. In my time I should not have expected much light from him, but it seems ministers now a days are not made of the same stuff that they used to be. I knock'd at the door myself, for, thank God, I am hearty, and have the use of my limbs: The porter told me, *his G—ce*, and *his brother*, were gone down to a certain sea-port.—Brave times, think I to myself, when ministers take the trouble to go and see their orders put in execution themselves: This will do: *France* and *Spain* will feel us at last.—I concluded they were gone to see some armament fitted out, but have since found that this same journey was for a very different purpose; and this notable expedition was against our rights and liberties, and to do honour to a certain mock-patriot, who, idol-like, sat *unembarrass'd* on the bench, proudly snuffing up the incense, and sucking in the smoke of blazing charters and sacrificed acts of parliament.

As soon as they returned from their triumph, I went to make a visit to the other brother, and found him perusing a list of killed and wounded, in the battle of *Val* I imagined, but it was at the *Litchfield* election; for I found these were the only events that employed their attention. I asked a few questions, perhaps impertinent ones, for the general answer was, 'I can't tell, I have nothing to do with that, I don't meddle there.' I hinted that we had a notion in the country, that their intelligence was not remarkable:—He reply'd, with some warmth, *Not good! by G—d, we know every thing he says and does; there's not a soul goes near him, but we have it in a quarter of an hour.*—I replied, 'I

am

am glad to hear it, we were told that the miscarriage in the late action proceeded from the want I mentioned.'—For two or three minutes we continued at cross-purposes, and at last I found out, that he did not mean the *French* king, or knew any of his motions; but that all the secret service-money was employed in setting spies upon an illustrious person at home, who in this, as in many other instances, I found was treated by the *coalition* as a public enemy. I perceived that to have any respect, attachment, or good wishes towards him, was looked upon as a worse mark of disaffection than being a *Frenchman* or a *Jacobite*; and had more weight in the new election of the sixteen, than any symptoms of rebellion that had lately broke out. The other brother came in, kissing and hugging a young nobleman just arrived from abroad, who I concluded was come over with preliminaries for a peace. The patriot virtues that had shone so eminently in that noble youth, made me rejoice that the interests of this country were trusted to him; but by the conversation it soon appear'd, that he was only come to take care of some elections. The discourse entirely took that turn, and I found there was no election in which they had not been dabbling, except in that of the *Stadt-holder*, who was unanimously chosen by the voice of the people.

The door opened, and another nobleman enter'd, who, when I was about the world, was as much the delight of the gay for his wit, as I hope he is now of the good for un sullied patriotism; for tho' he is among them, he is not one of them: He seem'd dejected, not dispirited. The elder brother run up to him, and embrac'd him, but I could perceive not very cordially: The other returned it with a politeness peculiar to himself, but it seem'd as it were with an inward contempt. 'My L—d, said the latter, here is bad news come, (the rest of the company looked frighten'd out of their senses) the siege of *Genoa* is rais'd!'—In a minute they recovered their spirits, and the elder answered, 'But, my L—d, we have carried *W—nch—ea*.' So ridiculous a joy struck the last arrived L—d, and I could perceive that he suppress'd more thought than the rest of the company had ever utter'd. He turn'd to me, and said, 'Tom will you dine with me? When my brother-ministers have settled S—x, perhaps they may think of the rest of *Europe*.'—If I could do as much justice to his conversation as

I have to that of the others, I would send it to you; but it is a misfortune that the highest sense does not leave so strong an impression as the depth of folly.

I am, Sir, Yours, &c.

TOM VENT'EM.

The Journalist adds, That the foregoing *honest letter* helps him to discover, why a loyal peer of *Scotland*, who suffer'd by, and, notwithstanding great threats and great offers, was very active against the rebels, is not only not re-chosen one of the 16 peers, tho' he had also his father's services in 1715 to recommend him, but is removed from his employment too. It seems his offence was capital against the coast of *Sussex*, he would not break a promise to the son of his S—n, of his interest in behalf of a loyal servant, a gentleman of great merit; which displeased the *Lords of the coast*.

A Journey up to Cross-fell Mountain.

THE following account of *Cross-fell*, will entertain such of your readers whose genius inclines them to the description of romantic scenes.

A mountain that is generally ten months bury'd in snow, and eleven in clouds, cannot fail of exciting the attention and curiosity of a traveller.

That immense ridge of mountains, which are reputed the *British Alps*, make their first appearance in *Derbyshire*, and are thence continu'd in one chain of different elevations to the river *Tweed*. The *Lancashire* and *Copland* heights, with those in *Yorkshire* and *Durham*, being only detach'd parts of this great body, such as are remarkably eminent have particular names assign'd them, whilst the general ridge bears one appellation for several miles together.

Cross-fell, tho' distinguished in none of our county maps, is most singularly eminent, whether you regard its height, or the immense base it stands on, being above 20 miles in circumference; in some parts the rise is very leisurely and gradual, in others more rugged and perpendicular, emitting considerable streams to both seas. This insensible ascent removes its top to a very great distance from the inhabited plains, and being in a manner encompassed with other desolate and barren mountains, it retains the snow much longer than any other we can see in *Britain*, there being some who affirm that it has continued sometimes for seven whole years together.

Aldstone is the nearest town where one can get a safe conductor to cross these almost impervious wastes, a country extremely ill represented in all our maps yet published, not to mention their exhibiting the towns on the wrong side of the river [*Nint*]. About two in the afternoon we set forward three in company, and two who join'd us afterwards, out of the same curiosity. We pass'd the river *Tine* near its confluence with *Blackaburn*, beyond which this immense waste begins, and could plainly perceive the alteration of air in riding a few miles. On the top of *Roderic* heights is a pretty large lake, call'd *Green-castle-loch*, which receives no visible feeder, but emits a small stream northward to the said burn; nor is there any vestige of a castle, from which it could be presum'd to borrow the name. The Swallows, those incontestable remains of *Noah's* deluge, begin here to be very frequent. Some of these are 30 or 40 yards in diameter, and near as much deep, perfectly circular, but contain no water at any season, the ground having gradually fallen in at the sinking of the waters; but where they have happen'd amid rocks, the holes are left open to incredible depths. This naturally accounts for those surprizing phenomena in the *Pyrenean* and *Narbone* mountains, and our *Elden-hole* in *Derbyshire*, whose depths have never been ascertained with the longest lines.

On the descent of *Roderic-fell* there is plenty of herbage, but few plants, save the *scorpioides arvensis*, and *tormentil*.

At the bottom of this height *Blackaburn* is divided into two branches, the easternmost tumbling over a precipice of 40 perpendicular yards, which makes a most wild, surprizing cascade.

From this rivulet we are to account the rise of *Cross-fell*. We were now so much environ'd with large and extended morasses, rocks and mountains, that they exhibited a very frightful appearance, not the vestige of a house, except some old shiels, where in former ages the people had resorted like the Asiatic Tartars to graze their cattle in summer, a practice now quite dilus'd. There were a few sheep, but no deer, that we could see, tho' there are several on the heights; and notwithstanding the extraordinary drought, the water follow'd our horses footsteps for miles together, except where the ground was perfectly rotten. At a place call'd *Bulmans clough* there have been formerly lead-works, now left off. We had now

ascended gradually about 3 miles, thro' very broken morassy wastes, when the mountain began to rise in three very formidable ascents, very steep, in the manner of mount *Lebanon*, pil'd one above another; with large and extensive plains to each of them, and loose shivery stones on y' brows, very troublesome to the horses which we now were obliged sometimes to quit. This continu'd for near 2 miles more, when we got on the edge of the highest, which forms a capacious plain of several hundred acres, if you reckon from the East ascent; but of such a barren soil, that there was not so much as a single leaf of grass, herb or plant to be found in so large a plain, exclusive of a few of those rings attributed to fairies, some of which are perfect circles of the *Gramen glumis variis*, in botany, ascrib'd by *Linnaeus* in his description of the *Baltic* isles to a particular quality of its affecting the dirtiest soil, where no other grass can thrive. This immense plain has no verdure, therefore, but a venerably grey aspect from the moss or down, and even this can hardly draw a subsistence to support itself; so inconceivably barren is this distinguish'd eminence. The West side towards the *Cumberland* plains is more rocky and steep than the way we ascended. Great part of six counties were to be seen, and notwithstanding our height, there seem'd to be 4 or 5 mountains that disputed preheminance, the rest look'd all far below us. These were *Skiddaw* in the West of *Cumberland*, *Criffield* in *Scotland*, *Pennygent* and *Ingleborough* in *Yorkshire*, and the highest *Cheviot* in *Northumberland*. I computed the diameter of our visible horizon to exceed 120 miles, 60 each way from the center. The mountains in *Cleveland* by the east sea were very fair, and the West sea sufficiently discoverable. As to the perpendicular height of the mountain, I could not so well judge, having no barometer, and the top suffers too much by refraction to be ascertain'd on geometrical principles.

Whether it takes its name *Cross-fell* from its transverse situation to the common run of that ridge, or from a papistical conjuring cross to dislodge the aerial daemons, which that religion has ascribed to this desolate mountain, I take not upon me to determine.

P. S. Being the 13th of *August*, and a long drought, and hot season, we were not able to find any the least relicks of snow, in places most likely for it; which is very extraordinary.

S I R,

REading in your last the character of good Bishop Fleming, that of Bishop HOOPER, written by the learned Dr Cooley, came into my mind, and at the same time a desire to see it (tho' already printed in the General Dictionary) in your more general collection. This worthy man was one of Q. Anne's bishops, and succeeded the learned bishop Kidder in the see of Bath and Wells, where he remained to his death, in 1727, near 25 years, refusing those of London and York, and other honours, all offer'd; for he never directly nor indirectly made interest for any preferment. But I fear, with the *satirist, that there are not now many such.

I am,

Your constant reader, J.S.

Bishop HOOPER was a man of great learning, which was not smattering and superficial, but solid and universal; and his talents so great in every distinct part of knowledge, that the masters of each faculty have thought their profession to be the bishop's peculiar study. The lawyer might suppose him bred to the bar, and conversant in nothing but statutes and reports. The casuist might think his whole time spent in canonists and schoolmen; and the divine, in fathers and councils. The antiquary might tie him down to medals and charters; and the linguist fancy him always poring upon Lexicons, or else the several eastern languages could not be so familiar to him as *Latin* and *Greek*. The philosopher found no science out of the reach of his comprehensive genius; nor the masters of polite literature, any graces in the classics, which had escaped his observance. Yet in all these several attainments, his surprising excellency was, that the variety of learning did not distract his thoughts, nor the intenseness of study sour the facetiousness of his humour. He so tempered the crabbedness of the mathematics with the politeness of the orator, the legends of the Rabbins with the fidelity of the fathers, and the occurrences of modern history with the transactions of antiquity, that he was as delightful in his conversation, and as entertaining in his friendships, as he was profound in his knowledge, and ornamental in his life.

* A. Say something of bishops——B.——“All

“One is a candid, one a decent man: [I can;

“For Berkeley's heav'nly worth I pass my word, [third.—

“And strike—but cannot praise—beyond a

With regard to the character of a gentleman, his accomplishments were so great, as not only to excel those of his own profession; but to be a match for such as had made conversation and ceremony their sole and ultimate study. It is observable, that much study makes men pettish and morose; that a reclusive life is an impediment to conversation; and that learning itself is imperious and dogmatical. But in our prelate all these acquisitions had the quite contrary effects. His study was to promote good manners; his retirement, to make a more glorious appearance; and his learning, to propagate affability and condescension. The private course of his life would force any one to confess, that he was far from affecting popularity, or doing any thing for noise and ostentation. But his appearance was so venerable, his conversation so endearing, and his demeanor so uncommon, as to render him the most popular and noted prelate of his order. But in the midst of these civilities and accomplishments, it is still remarkable, that the gravity of the bishop kept the ascendant of the gentleman; and that his principles were too stiff to bend to any company. His zeal and integrity were inviolable, and truth was never lost in a croud of words. His sincerity was no sufferer by his complaisance; nor was the courtier too hard for the christian. He looked upon himself as married to his diocese; and notwithstanding his numerous acquaintance, and extended friendships in other parts of the kingdom, he confined his preferments to his own children, the residing presbyters of his proper diocese. Nepotism had no share in his favours, and relations were kept at a distance. The laborious clergyman would find himself surprized into a preferment, whilst he was sweating at his duty. The modest and humble man would be dignified in his obscurity, without the fatigue of attendance, or the formality of a petition. The care of his parish was the best recommendation of a pastor to this vigilant prelate; and the continuance in his duty the most obliging requital that could be made him. Where the service was great, and the congregation numerous, some marks of distinction were certainly placed, and the minister was seasonably advanced, to secure an higher reverence to his person, and a kinder acceptance of his labours. Every one of his clergy had the favour of a son, the access of an equal, and the

the reception of a friend. No angry looks did intimidate the petitioner, no tedious formalities protract his business, nor any imperious officers insult the clergy.

An ACCOUNT of the HYDRASPIS; or, Water-Shield: a Machine, by the help of which a Person may walk on the Water without fear of sinking.— [From a Latin 4to in 12 sheets.]

THE inventor of this machine, John Christopher Wagenfeil, a German of considerable rank and erudition, owns himself indebted, for the first hints of his contrivance, to his observations on the swimming of geese and ducks, whence he began to consider whether it might not be possible for men to imitate them. He soon recollected the artifice mention'd in *Schwenter's Deliciæ physico-mathematicæ*, Part xii. Prob. 15, 16 and 17, which teaches how a man, by filling a pair of trowsers, budget, wrapper, or the like, with wind, might be enabled to walk upon the waters without danger of submersion. But, on making the experiment carefully, he found the apparatus so complicated as to render it very cumbersome, and not entirely secure, especially as leaden buskins were to be used, almost as heavy as the wearer, and highly uneasy to him. He therefore conceiv'd that a machine might be contrived of wood, fitter for keeping a person above water, and besides furnish him with the same requisites for swimming as are observ'd in water-fowl.—After several tryals, he brought to perfection a machine (See FIG. II.) which he values the more on account of its simplicity, as it is exactly conformable to nature, and comprehended at first sight, so that he admires how it came to be so long a secret. This machine (See Fig. I.) ABC, which comes about the breast, does the office of the chest in water-fowl, and is of so simple a structure you may employ for it any carpenter or smith. It has the further convenience of two apertures at E and F, to receive a quantity of food sufficient for a long time, or to preserve money, writings, or other valuable things in case of an inundation. It signifies nothing, he says, whether this machine be key'd together in the same manner, GH, at both sides, or fasten'd before with a hook, IK. The handles, LM, are added with an intent that it might serve, if need be, instead of a buckler, or other defensive weapon, and

that the party, when out of water, might in some measure ease himself of its weight (which, while it floats in the water, is insensible) and prevent its pressing too hard upon the loins.—Figures III. and IV. represent the upper and lower surface of the paddles for the feet, which expand or contract on occasion in a manner answerable to the feet of geese. This part of the apparatus is easily prepar'd by an ordinary shoemaker, and consists of moveable flaps NO, of very thick triple leather, which open and shut, and are fasten'd to a wooden sole P, on which the foot rests, by an iron pin QR, passing thro' their hinges. Nothing hinders, however, he thinks, but that these flaps, or paddles, as well as almost all the rest of the apparatus, may be made of wood. The last thing observable is the straps, or thongs S, which fasten these water-sandals to the feet. The author however seems of opinion that a person may be without these web-footed conveniences, and yet by the bare help of the *Hydraspis* alone be enabled to save himself amidst a rough sea, or the rage of a torrent that has burst its banks, and overflow'd the country about it; since these kinds of shoes are not very necessary, except when one has a mind to pass a calm sea, some large standing water, or outstrip the current of a river; for, as to turning the body to this or that side, or round about, it is easily perform'd by meer agitation, without any assistance.—But that the thing might not rest in bare speculation, the author tells us, that the emperor (to whom he presented a draught of the *Hydraspis*) order'd one of these machines to be prepared, and tryal to be made of it on the *Danube*. The place chosen for that purpose, was where the river, uniting its channels into which it had been separated, forms a whirlpool, and thence rolls itself with an extraordinary rapidity, the wind also then happening to be boisterous. There were present three principal officers of the imperial court, besides a vast number of meaner people, drawn thither by curiosity. All were surpriz'd and satisfied at the sight of a man accoutred with this *Hydraspis*, or water-buckler, moving about in the current without danger, even where it was most rapid, and easily making his way with the stream, or in an eddy, tho' indeed he found it pretty difficult to cross, or go against the river; which is not strange, since to advance against a smaller stream, requires great labour, with

with the help of oars, poles, towing, and horses.

The uses of this new machine are self-evident; the author, in his dedication, in high *Dutch*, of his *Hydraspis*; to his imperial majesty, mentions four.

1. It may be of signal service in a shipwreck, putting a person in as much safety, amidst the vast and raging waters, as a goose or a duck. Besides, he needs not strip himself of his cloaths, nor suffer hunger, because he may carry food enough with him for 14 days or more. 2. It may be the means of escaping the danger of an inundation, or torrent from the hills. For if the good man of the house be but provided with this machine in his garret, it will be easy for him to escape, and save besides one or two of his little ones, and carry off some of his richest moveables. 3.

It may be of service in war; for instance, when a body of troops is ordered to dislodge the enemy from some posts, or secretly to pass a river for reconnoitring; especially as upon landing, the *Hydraspis* can scarce be so much a burden to the soldier as the antient shield. 4. This invention may be apply'd to the performance of several recreations and sports to be play'd in the water, where a person may represent a tyren, and delight the hearers with several sorts of music, or with hunting of ducks, and other water-fowl. The author ingenuously owns, that his imperial majesty's president of the water-works found some fault with the clumsy round and flat structure of his machine, which might have been made of a convex figure, like a *skate*.—He was however pleas'd that so knowing a man as the president testify'd his approbation of the rest, by his censure of only one particular; but he thinks we ought not to be much solicitous about beauty or elegance, when the case concerns a man's life. But if any one has a mind to arch the bottom of the *Hydraspis*, principally with regard to ornament, he fears that, by an increase of the bulk in so doing, the party will be less able to ply his thighs, or quicken his motion upon occasion. For this reason he persuades us not to seek after embellishments, unless they conduce at the same time, in a considerable degree, to usefulness. The dexterity of the artist in making the machine lighter, must doubtless render it less cumbersome; and he assures us that the *Hydraspis* which he keeps for his own use, was not above half so heavy as that

made at *Vienna*. Nor is he against making it more soft and easy, by lining the part which comes over the breast with leather, cotton, or deer's-hair.

EXPLANATION of the FIGURES V. VI. VII. VIII.

THESE are sculptures taken from *Mich. Angelo's Le gemme Antiche figurate*, printed at *Rome*, 1700, 4to, and represent some antique figures; cut in precious stones, and by the oddness of their hieroglyphic commixture, supposed to involve some ridiculous mysteries of the *Priscillianists*; those antient heretics, or, as others imagine, the heathen mythology; in which latter sense they are explained by the author as follows:

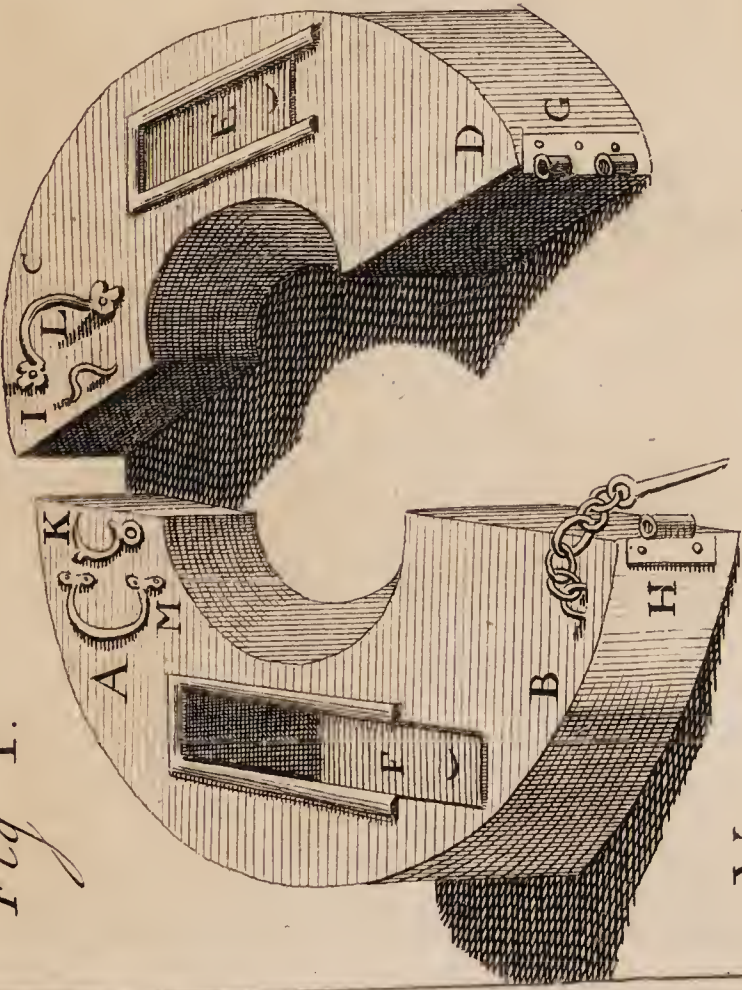
Fig. VIII. The ram's head, with an ear of corn in its mouth; signifies corn; which runs into ears, under the sign of Aries, or the ram; the grotesque human head is to be understood of the god *Pan*, whom the heathens believed to be the same with the Sun, the common parent of all things; by the feet of a cock, a very hot bird, and therefore appropriated to the Sun, is signify'd the influence of the Sun; the horse's head and breast our author understands of water, according to *Homer* and *Thales*; the first principle of this universe; and the acorn is put for any kind of fruit proper for human aliment.

Fig. VII. The winged young man managing the horse, represents the *Demon*, or *Genius*, which *Jamblichus* and others believe to preside over the generation and actions of men.

Fig. VI. Supposing the explications given above, the elevation of the cock's foot plainly signifies the heat of the Sun raising the foot or stalk of the corn, when he is in the sign of the Ram.

Fig. V. Is a very chimerical structure, which was engraved on a cornelian; the author imagines it to involve a symbolical adumbration of the city of *Rome* and its founders. For by the serpent at the top is denoted the coming of *Aeneas* into *Italy*, after he had seen a great snake near his father's tomb in *Sicily*; the sow, which has had litterers, indicates the sacrifice offer'd by *Aeneas* after his arrival at the place where *Ascanius* afterwards founded the city of *Alba*; or, since it was customary with the antients, at entering into leagues or treaties, to sacrifice a sow, perhaps the animal was designed as a symbol of that solemn confederation between *Romulus* and *Tatius* king of the *Sabines*: the she-wolf suckling

Fig I.



V.



VI.

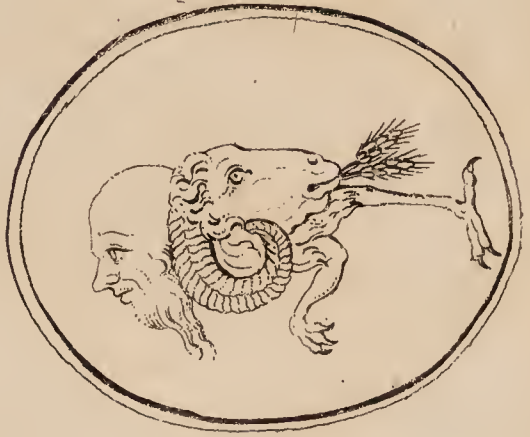
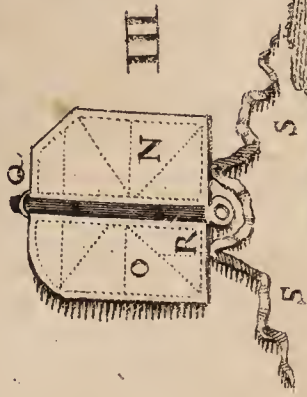
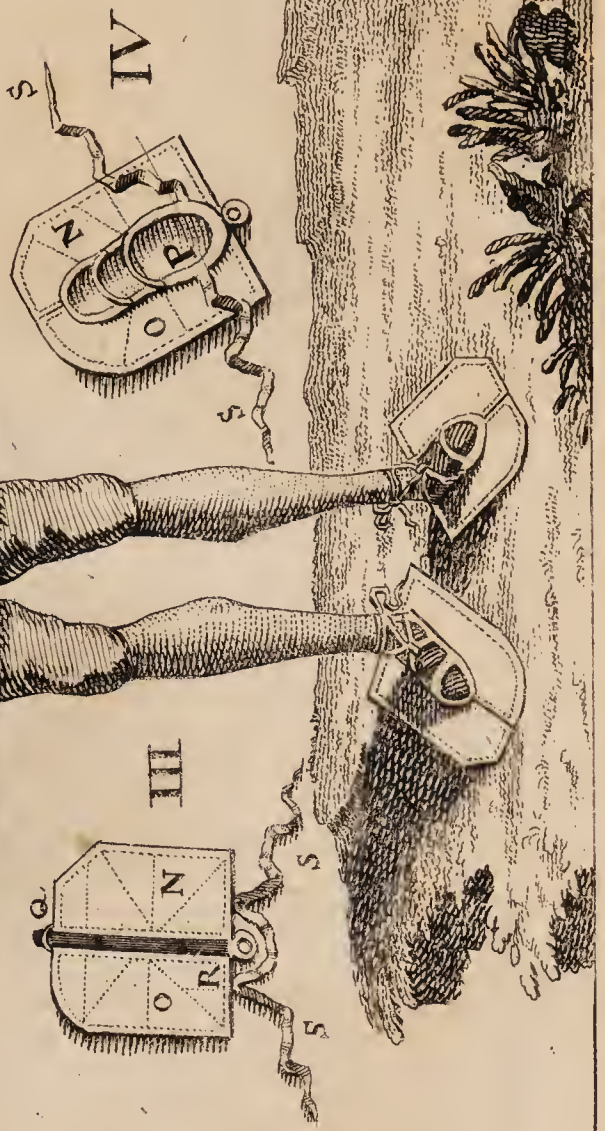


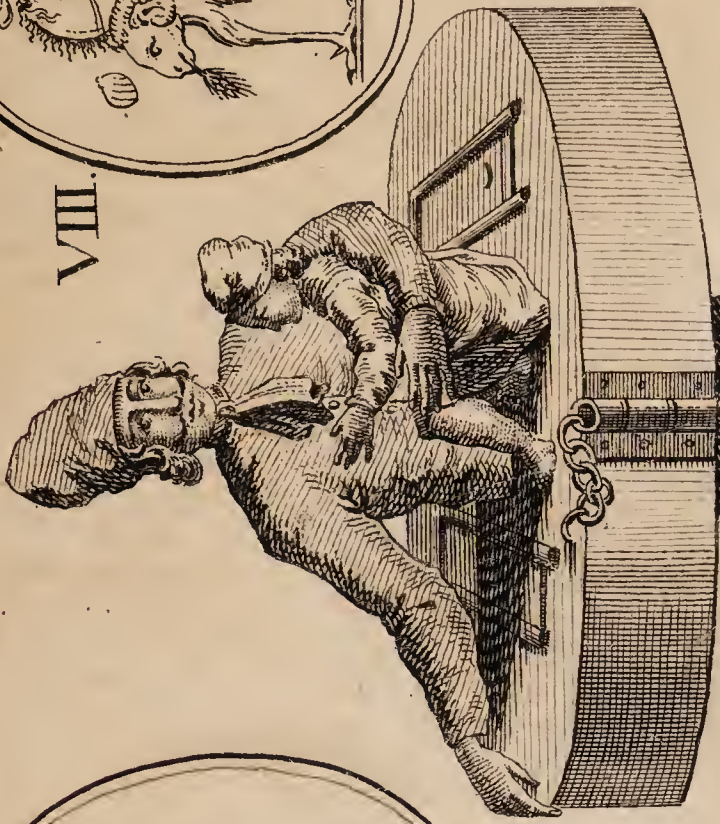
Fig II.



III.



IV.

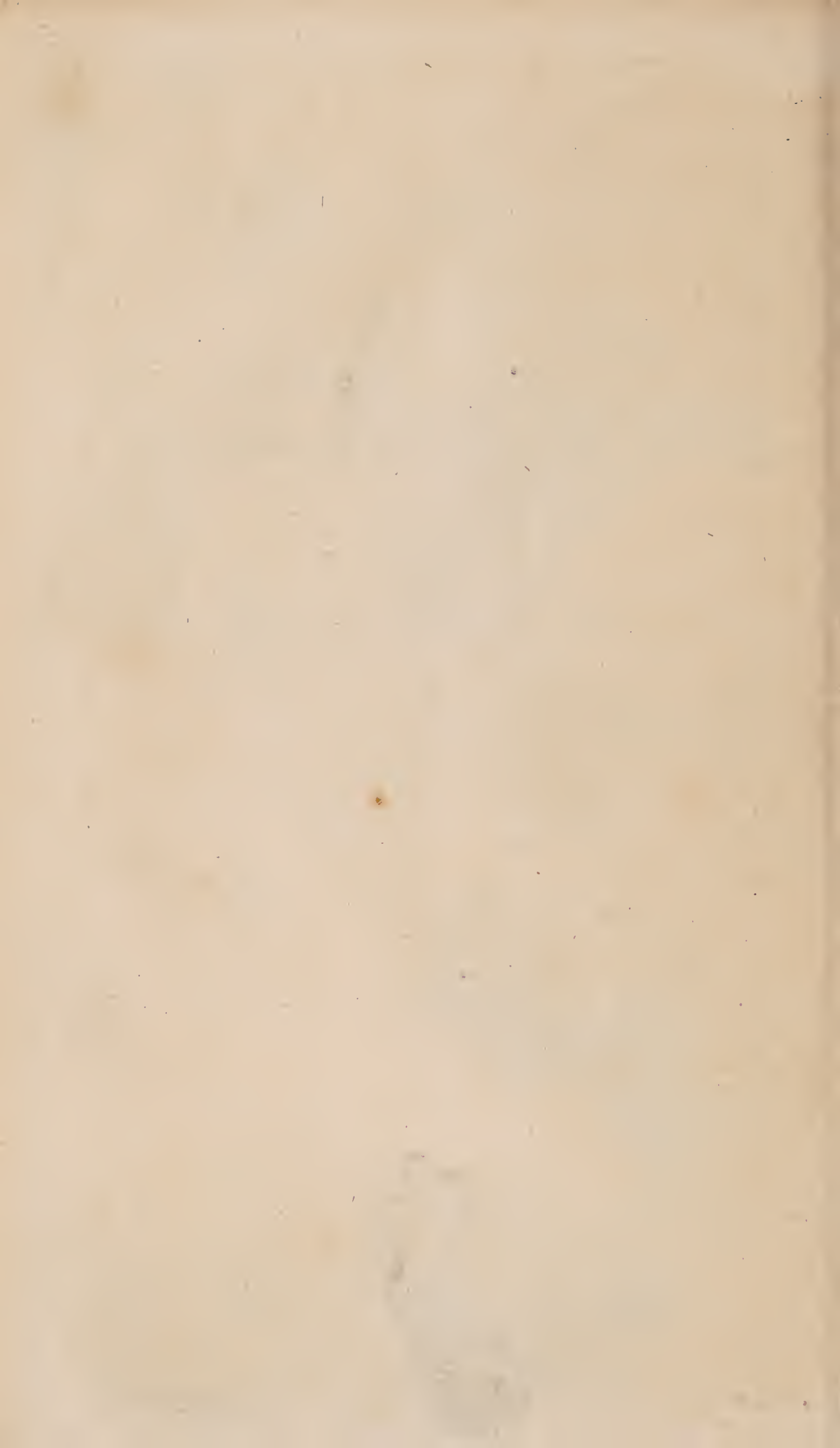


VIII.



VII.





ling two children, literally represents the education of *Romulus* and *Remus*, according to vulgar tradition; *Hercules's* club, and the boar's head at the bottom, are symbols of that valour and resolution for which the antiënt *Romans* were so remarkably eminent, both in conquering their enemies, and subduing their own vices and passions; the same probably was intended by the head of the ram, a very pugnacious animal, and therefore consecrated to *Mars*; but our author interprets it as a symbol of *Venus*, the mother of *Æneas*, because the *E-læenses* worshipped her image sitting on a ram.

Provost STUART's DEFENCE
against the CHARGE p. 320.

Sheweth,

I. **T**HAT the whole of the charge is laid in a manner too loose and general, to be pass'd to the knowledge of an affize.

II. That the facts therein contained are either misrepresented, or in their nature not criminal.

III. That no error in point of judgment, if any thing of that kind shall appear, ought to be made the foundation of a criminal prosecution; especially as he was only one of a committee, and acted by their directions.

It was natural for all the world, at first sight, to lay the blame of an event, which has contributed to so many mischiefs, principally on the lord provost of *Edinburgh* for the time being, as the chief magistrate and governor of the city: and the question now brought to trial is, Whether he was, or was not culpable, in his deportment in that high office, during the transactions libelled. The libel says he was guilty of gross neglect of duty and misbehaviour in his office on that occasion; and whether he was or not, must depend upon a due comparison of the duty of his office, with his actual behaviour; to see how far the one comes up to the other, and wherein he was alledged to be deficient, and to have counteracted his duty.

When the libel was read in court on *July 13*, and Mr *Stuart* asked what he had to say for himself, he said, in effect, that he was not guilty; and that his conduct, upon the occasion libelled, had been agreeable to his duty: and then left to his council to make good his defence; of whom five were heard at great length, and the substance of their arguments is as follows:

They took notice, That he had al-
(*Gent. Mag.* AUGUST 1747.)

ready suffered very great hardships by his long confinement, for 14 months, without being brought to trial; which, to a man engaged as he is in considerable trade, was a punishment greater than he merited, supposing all that is alledged in the libel true: that the source of this hard usage was the malice of certain enemies of Mr *Stuart* in *Edinburgh*, who, to ruin his credit and interest in that city, had found fault with his conduct during the rebellion, industriously misrepresented that conduct, and raised a popular clamour against him; which having reached the seat of government, had produced the severities he had already met with.

That he was now glad of an opportunity of having his conduct brought to trial by the certain test of judicial evidence: hoping that he would now be declared innocent upon examination, who, by popular clamour, had been pronounced guilty without examination.

That Mr *Stuart* could not competently be brought to trial at all in this court upon this libel; that the particular statute of K. *James II.* upon which it is laid, was almost 300 years old, and gone into desuetude; that whilst it was in force, it was never meant to concern any more than the behaviour of magistrates in their judicial capacity, or ordinary administration, on such occasions as commonly occur, but never to concern the extraordinary office of magistrates in time of war or open rebellion, when it may be very incident to them to err or commit mistakes; as many an honest burges may be very well qualified to discharge the duty of provost, or other magistrate of his burgh, in peaceable times, from whom it cannot be expected that, in an open rebellion, he should be able to act the part of an expert military commander, or governor of a town; that the deportment of the provost on such an occasion could not be tried at all at common law; that it was an improper question to be tried by a jury, who might very properly try a single issue, as, whether a man was guilty of murder, robbery, &c. but very unfit to give judgment upon a series of facts relating to the deportment of a provost, whether it was or was not agreeable to his duty; and therefore it was said, that the only competent method, by the constitution of this kingdom, for trying and punishing such trespasses, was by the authority of the legislature itself, in such manner as had been practised in the case of *Alexander Wilson*,

Ccc

Wilson, lord provost of *Edinburgh* at the time of the murder of *Capt. Porteous*.

That the libel contained nothing criminal; that as to the first article, concerning the raising of the *Edinburgh* regiment, it was no crime in the provost to entertain a doubt concerning the legality thereof, and to hesitate to commit what he apprehended might have been treasonable; and that he was justified in his doubt by the ablest advice given for applying for his majesty's special warrant; which was accordingly obtain'd.

That as to the second, concerning the volunteers, he had the same reason to doubt concerning the legality of that measure; and it was no crime in him that he could not perceive any difference betwixt authorising a body of armed men who were to serve *without* pay, and another body that were to *receive* pay; or that the one might be authorised without his majesty's special warrant, which had been advised to be necessary in respect of the other; that the provost had reason to take offence that the measure was so far concerted and carried on by the volunteers, as that they brought him a petition signed by 90 or 100 persons, without previously consulting him: this he had reason to consider as a designed insult upon him; and yet, as soon as he was advised that the thing might be lawfully done, he gave way to it: and it was a very slender circumstance, to be charged as a crime, that he chose to have it said that he *acquiesced* in that measure, rather than that he *heartily approv'd* it; or that he should be charged with a defect of good manners towards these volunteers.

As to the third, concerning the repairs of the city walls, it was observed, that the provost was not the sole person answerable for any slowness or defect of care and diligence in this respect: tho' he had been made the sole object of this prosecution. He was but one of many who behoved to act by the authority of his council, and of the committee appointed to take the special direction of what concern'd the defence of the city; and that all his conduct was agreeable to the sense of these two bodies, and approv'd by them; and without them he could do nothing; for that the king's warrant concerning the regiment being address'd to the lord provost, magistrates and council, and having ordered the regiment to be under the direction of them all; and the council having appointed a committee for that purpose,

and to consider what further should be done for the safety of the city, the provost was thus limited in the legal exercise of the known duty of his office. That, however, the committee, whereof he was one, had given the necessary orders for the repairs, and warrants for impressing workmen for that purpose; that the cannon upon the walls were actually loaded on Sunday the 15th, and application made to procure gunners for managing them.

To the fourth article it was said, that no proposition could be accepted or rejected by the provost alone, but by the whole council; that as to the proposition of purging the train'd bands of disaffected or suspected persons, it was true that the provost was averse to it; and chose rather to undergo the hazard, than take upon him to fix such marks of infamy upon a number of his fellow citizens, without any certain ground of charge against them.

To the fifth article, where *Mr Stuart* was again charged with a defect of good manners (a very unusual point of ditty) supposing the fact true of the conversation with *Sir Robert Dickson*, it was not unreasonable for the provost to propose such method for finding subsistence to the ordinary men, as enlisting them in the *Edinburgh* regiment; which would be a means to insure their service for a limited time, so as they might not be at liberty to withdraw at pleasure, perhaps when the city should be under the most pressing exigency.

To the sixth, that the only thing here imputed to *Mr Stuart* as an offence, was his not immediately committing *Andrew Alves* to prison; the doing which might have been of bad consequence, to deter others from bringing intelligence to the provost concerning the rebels or their designs; and that at best it was not a very clear case, that it was at all lawful or competent, to commit *Mr Alves* for only repeating to the provost what the rebels had said to him, when they seiz'd him, and made him their prisoner; that his receiving the message, or hearing what *Mr Alves* said, could be no crime; and as soon as he heard it, he repaired to the council-chamber, where he imparted this intelligence to some others of the council, who agreed that it should be conceal'd, lest it should intimidate the inhabitants; that however, soon after, the lord provost saw the lord advocate, and in pursuance of his advice actually committed *Mr Alves*.

[To be continued.]

To the Rev. Mr R—— on his Hermitage.

Nunc veterum libris, nunc somno et inertibus horis

Ducere sollicitæ jucunda oblivio vitæ.

From noise, from folly, fraud and strife,
The tragi-comedy of life,
Retir'd, the Muse your steps would trace,
And sing the hermit and the place.

While in your grove reclin'd at ease,
Your handmaids Solitude and Peace,
The flow'rs breathe odors, zephyrs blow,
And waters murmur as they flow :

Sky without spot, serene and blue;
Elizium opens to your view:

Nor clouds, nor rebel passions rise,
To blot your soul, or stain the skies :

You half forget your frail abode,

And seem immortal as a god,

Till hunger, thirst, or sleep demand

A speedy tribute at your hand.

Lest happiness should drive out grace,

You've with mementos fill'd the place.

The grave and *skeleton bid pride

Remember happier men have dy'd.

Or if the † pitcher you survey,

The potter's God, and you're the clay.

Deep in the wits of *Rome* and *Greece*,

You're rapt with each immortal piece ;

Like me, you emulate their fame,

And fly the world to gain a name.

Not that an hermit would depend

On these, as all his aim and end.

Your crucifix, your chapel too,

Much greater things, than wits, can do :

These but th' ideal shadow give ;

The others make the substance live.

Nor, Sir, repine, no mortal's breath

Awakes you from this state of death.

Remember, with mankind, you lose

Their vices, vanities, and woes.

No ; flourish ever green the shade !

Where Envy's blights can ne'er invade,

Nor *Greatness*, insolent, intrude ;

Vain *Greatness*, licens'd to be rude :

Oppression with her iron hand :

Nor *Vice*, the mistress of the land.

Here nature meditate, from her

Learn what to shun, and what prefer :

While tepid suns and vernal show'rs

Impregnate trees, and plants, and flow'rs ;

And earth teems forth her kind supply,

Meant to bless all beneath the sky.

So let benevolence o'erflow,

And think it godlike to bestow.

When tempests heav'n and earth deform,

Check anger, it's the passion's storm :

Or winter, with tenacious hand,

At once both robs and starves a land ;

Then griping Avarice assuage,

The vice of impotence and age.

* Painting in the Grotto. † Furniture.

Let here the social blessings wait,

And let the Muses keep the gate ;

Philosophy with look serene,

And Charity, the Virtues' queen ;

With soul that's open, bold and free,

Old honest, blunt, Sincerity.

There while you eat, and read, and sleep,

Their world let Vice and Folly keep.

Spalding, Aug. 24, 1747. PHILANDER.

PROLOGUE to a COMEDY call'd the
GRATEFUL FAIR, acted last Winter by some
Gentlemen at Cambridge.

IN ancient days (as jovial *Horace* sings)

When laurell'd bards were lawgivers and kings,

Bold was the comick muse, without restraint,

To name the vicious and the vice to paint ;

Th' enliven'd picture from the canvas flew,

And the strong likeness crowded on the view.

Our author practises more gen'ral rules,

He is no niggard of his knaves and fools ;

Both small and great, both pert and dull he shews,

That ev'ry gentleman may pick and chuse :

The rules dramattick tho' he scarcely knows,

Of time and place, and all the piteous prose

That pedant *Frenchmen* snuffle thro' the nose. }
Fools ! who prescribe what *Homer* should have
done,

Like tattling watches, they'd correct the sun.

Criticks, like posts, undoubtedly may show

The way to *Pindus*—but they cannot go.*

Whene'er immortal *Shakespear*'s works are read,

He wins the heart before he strikes the head ;

Swift to the soul the piercing image flies,

More swift than *Harriot*'s wit, or *Harriot*'s eyes,

More swift than some romantick traveller's tho't,

More swift than *British* fire when *William* fought.

Fancy precedes, and conquers all the mind ;

Deliberating Judgment slowly lags behind ;

Comes to the field with blunderbuss and gun,

Like heavy *Falstaff*, when the work is done ;

Fights when the battle's o'er, & wond'rous pain,

By *Shrewsbury* clock, and nobly slays the slain.

All critick censures are beneath our care :

We strive to please the honest and the fair ;

To their decision we submit our claim ;

We speak, we write, we breath not but for them.

ACADEMICUS.

* In a like sense (with this Author) some
merry travellers call the finger posts on the road
Parions.

EPIGRAM.

WHEN Charles at once a monarch and a wit,
Some smooth soft flatt'ry read, by Wal-
ler writ,

(Waller who erst to sing was not ashamed,
That heav'n in forms great *Cromwell*'s soul had
claim'd,)

Turn'd to the bard, and with a smile, said he,

'Your strains to *Nell*, excel your strains to me.'

The wit, his cheeks with conscious blushes red,

Thus to the king return'd, and bow'd his head:

'We bards, so heav'n and all the nine decreed,

'In fiction better than in truth succeed.

SONG to CELIA. By the late Lord LANDSDOWNE.

Why cru - - - el creature, why fo

bent To vex a ten - - der heart?

To gold and ti - tle you re - - - lent,

To gold and title you re - - lent. Love

throws in vain his dart, Love

throws in vain his dart.

Sym^y



At glittering fools in courts be great,
For pay let armies move,
Beauty should have no other bait,
But gentle vows and love.
On these endless charms you lay
The value that's their due,

Kings are themselves too poor to pay,
A thousand worlds too few.
But if a passion without vice,
Without disguise or art,
Ah CELIA! if true love's your price,
Behold it in my heart.

EPITAPH in Barbadoes on the Wife of
the Rev. Mr Dudley Woodbridge.

For the remembrance of what'er was dear,
Deserves the pious tribute of a tear,
Flow it on the dust that sleepeth near.
That precious dust, which living did comprize
The fair, the good, the graceful and the wise.
Flow a tear; nor think thy sorrow lost,
Whether and another shou'd it cost.
The real worth of virtue ne'er is known,
Nor ravish'd from before our eyes, and gone.

Answer to Mr SACKETT's Epigram on a
FANATIC. (See Vol. XVI. p. 551.)

For Sackett! thy church, like the wit in thy head,
Is a jingle of sound in a steeple of lead,
While fanatics stand round securely to his thee,
Say thy * church on thy neck fall gently and
kiss thee!

C—n—b—ke, Aug. 24, 1747.

* The scripture tells us, that the church fell on
his neck and kiss'd him.

R. R. on his Defence of Milton in your last.

Alas! great defender of the greatest bard!
What praises shall thy fair attempt reward?
How may the Nine, whose fame in Milton's cause
You snatch from envy, crown thee with applause.
Great friend to truth! pursue thy just design,
And make thine own in Milton's honour shine:
Milton, whose lays with transport shall be read,
When long oblivion hides detraction's head.
August 19, 1747.

Translation of the Epigram from Ovid. (See p. 240)

For but to one that's equally divine,
None you'll incline to, you'll to none incline.
ACADEMICUS.

ANOTHER. By the same.

For save where charms with equal splendor shine,
None ever thine can be, none ever can be thine.

CUPID'S DARTS. An ODE.

From the Greek of Anacreon.

AS the god of manual arts
Forg'd, at Lemnos, missile darts,
Darts of steel for Cupid's bow,
Source of joy, and source of woe,
Venus, fast as Vulcan wrought,
Ting'd them in a honey'd draught;
But her son in bitter gall
Ting'd them, doubly, ting'd them all.
Here, releas'd from wars alarms,
Enters the fierce god of arms;
Whether led by will or chance,
Here he shakes his weighty lance:
Cupid's shafts, with scornful eyes,
Strait he views, and strait decries:
"This is flight, and that a toy"
"Fit for children to employ."
"These (said Cupid) I admit,
"Toys indeed, for children fit:
"But, if I divine aright,
"Take it—this is not so flight."
Mars receives it; Venus smiles
At her son's well season'd wiles.
Mars, with sudden pain possess'd,
Sighs from out his inmost breast:
"Cupid, you aright divine,
"Not so flight this shaft of thine;
"Small of size! but strong of make!"
"Take it;—I have try'd it—take!"
"No, reply'd the wanton boy,
"Keep it, Mars, 'tis but a toy."

To a DEFAMER.

Forbear, fond fool, forbear to prate,
Nor dare foretel your neighbour's fate;
For know 'tis fixt, by heav'n's decree,
That he that judges, judg'd shall be. Salt Hill.

The DEATH of ARACHNE :

An HEROI-COMI-TRAGIC-POEM.

THE shrinking brooks and russet meads
complain'd

That summer's tyrant, fervid *Sirius*, reign'd ;
Full west the sun from heav'n descending rode,
And fix the shadow on the dial show'd.

Philo, tho' young, to musing much inclin'd,
A shameless sloven, in his gown had din'd,
From table sneaking with a sheepish face,
Before the circle was dismiss'd with grace,
And smoaking now, his desk with books o'erspread,
Thick clouds of incense roll around his head;
His head, which save a quarter's growth of hair,
His woollen cap long since scratch'd off, was bare;
His beard three days had grown, of golden hue,
Black was his shirt, uncomely to the view ;
Cross-legg'd he sat, and his ungarter'd hose
Of each lean limb half hide, and half expose ;
His cheek he lean'd upon his hand, below
His nut-brown slipper hung upon his toe.

Now with abstracted flight he climbs apace,
High and more high, thro' pure unbounded space ;
Now *meer privation* fails the wings of thought,
He drops down headlong thro' the vast of nought ;
A friendly vapour *Matheſis* supplies,
Born on the surging smoke he joys to rise ;
Matter thro' *modes* and *qualities* pursues,
Now caught, entranc'd its naked *essence* views :
Now 'wakes ; the vision fading from his sight
Leaves doubts behind, the mists of mental night :
Existing not, but *possible* alone,
He deems all *substance*, and suspects his own ;
Like wave by wave impell'd, now questions roll—
Does *soul* in ought subsist, or *all* in soul ?
Is *space*, *extension*, nothing but a name,
And mere *idea* nature's mighty frame ?
All *pow'r*, all *forms*, to intellect confin'd ;
Place, agent, subject, instrument combin'd ?
Is spirit diverse, yet from number free,
Conjoin'd by harmony in unity ?——
Truth's spotless white what piercing eye descries,
When the ray broken takes opinion's dyes !——
In vain now *Philo* seeks the sacred light,
In chaos plung'd, where embryo systems fight.

In this dark hour, unnotic'd, *Cloe* came,
His study-door admits the shining dame,
With nature's charms she join'd the charms of art,
Wife of his choice, and mistress of his heart ;
What on her head she wore, erect and high,
Unnam'd above, is call'd on earth a fly ;
In wanton ringlets her fair tresses fell,
Her breasts beneath transparent muslin swell ;
Studded with flaming gems a buckle bound
Th' embroider'd zone her slender waist around ;
Thence to her feet a vast rotund display'd
The mingling colours of the rich brocade ;
This aiding fancy, blending shame and pride,
Inflames with beauties it was meant to hide :
With careless ease the Nymph first snapp'd her fan,
Roll'd round her radiant eyes, and thus began :
“ How can'st thou, *Philo*, here delight to sit,
“ Immers'd in learning, nastiness, and wit ?
“ Clean from the chest, where various odours
 breathe,
“ And dying roses their last sweets bequeath,
“ A shirt for thee, by my command, the maid
“ Three hours ago before the fire display'd ;

“ The barber, waiting to renew thy face,
“ Holds thy wig powder'd in the past-board ca
“ Thy filken breeches, and thy hose of thread,
“ Coat, waistcoat, all, lie ready on the bed.
“ Renounce that odious pipe, this filthy cell,
“ Where silence, dust, and pagan authors dwell
“ Come ! shall the ladies wait in vain for thee
“ Come ! taste with us the charms of mirth & re

As *Philo* heard confus'd the silver sound,
His soul emerges from the dark profound,
On the bright vision full he turn'd his eyes :
Touch'd, as he gaz'd, with pleasure and surpris
The first faint dawnings of a smile appear'd,
And now in act to speak, he strok'd his beard,
When from a shelf just o'er the fair one's head
Down dropp'd *Arachne* by the viscous thread.

Back starts the nymph, with terror and dismay,
“ The spider ! Oh ! ”——was all that she could say
At this the sage resum'd the look severe,
“ Renounce, with woman's folly, woman's fear
He said, and careful to the shelf convey'd
The hapless rival of the blue-ey'd maid.

Th' enormous deed astonish'd *Cloe* view'd,
And rage the crimson on her cheek renew'd.
“ Must then, said she, such hideous vermin cra
“ Indulg'd, protected, o'er the cobwebb'd wa
“ Destroy her quickly—here her life I claim,
“ If not for love or decency, for shame.”

“ Shame be to guilt, replies the man of thoug
“ To slaves of custom, ne'er by reason taught,
“ Who spare no life that touches not their ov
“ By fear their cruelty restrain'd alone.
“ No blameless insect lives its destin'd hour,
“ Caught in the murd'ring vortex of their pow
“ For me, the virtues of the mind I learn
“ From sage *Arachne*, for whose life you burn
“ From her, when busy all the summer's day
“ She weaves the curious woof that snares her pr
“ I learn fair industry and art to prize,
“ Admiring Nature providently wise,
“ Who, tho' her bounty unexhausted flows,
“ Not daily bread on *Idleness* bestows.

“ *Arachne* still superior to despair,
“ Restores with art what accidents impair,
“ The thousandth time the broken thread rene
“ And one great end with fortitude pursues ;
“ To me her toil is ne'er renew'd in vain,
“ Taught what the wise by perseverance gain,
“ Warm'd by example to the glorious strife,
“ And taught to conquer in the fight of life.

“ When now ~~th~~ rest amidst her labours crown
“ She watchful, patient, eyes the circle round,
“ I learn, when toil has well deserv'd success,
“ Hope's placid, calm, expectance to possess,
“ With care to watch, with patience still to w
“ The golden moment, tho' delay'd by fate.”

Impatient *Cloe* thus again reply'd,
“ How soon is error thro' each veil descry'd !
“ Still boasting Reason's pow'r, how weak
 We !

“ How blind, alas ! to all we would not see !
“ Else how could *Philo*, in a spider's cause,
“ Talk thus of mercy with deserv'd applause
“ Or call ought virtuous industry and skill,
“ Exerted only to surprize and kill ?
“ The blameless insect, whom no murder fees
“ For her, the victim of her cunning, bleeds ;
“ Cunning ! which when to wisdom we conju
“ Is but to her, to men what monkeys are.”

' Hold ! *Philo* cries, and know, the same decree
' Gave her the fly, which gives the lamb to thee;
' Or why those wings adapted to the snare,
' Why interceptive hangs the net in air ?
' As plain in these the precept *kill and eat*,
' As in thy skill to carve the living treat.'

To this, she cries, " Persuade me, if you can—
" Man's lord of all, and all was made for man."
' Vain thought ! the child of ignorance and pride,
Disdainful-smiling quickly he reply'd,
' To man, vain reptile ! tell me of what use
' Are all that *Afric*'s peopled wastes produce ?
' The nameless monsters of the swarming seas,
' The pigmy nations, wafted on the breeze ?
' The happy myriads, by his eyes unseen,
' That bask in flow'rs, and quicken all the green ?
' Why live these numbers blest in nature's state ?
' Why lives this spider object of thy hate ?
' Why man ? but life in common to possess,
' Wide to diffuse the stream of happiness;
' Blest stream ! th' o'erflowing of the parent mind,
' Great without pride, and without weakness
kind.'

With downcast eyes, and sighs, and modest air,
Thus in soft sounds reply'd the wily fair :
" This fatal subtilty thy books impart
" To baffle truth, when unsustain'd by art;
" For this, when *Cloe* goes at twelve to bed,
" Till three you sit, in converse with the dead ;
" No wonder then, in vain my skill's employ'd
" To prove it best that vermin be destroy'd—
" But tho' you proudly triumph o'er my sex,
" Joy to confute, and reason but to vex,
" Yet, if you lov'd me, to oblige your wife,
" What cou'd you less ! you'd take a spider's life.
" Once to prevent my wishes *Philo* flew,
" But time, that alters all, has alter'd you.
" Yet still, unchang'd, poor *Cloe*'s love remains ;
" These tears my witness, which your pride dis-
dains ;

" These tears, at once my witness, and relief."
Here paus'd the fair, all eloquent in grief.

He, who had often, and alone, o'erturn'd
Witlings, and sophists, when his fury burn'd,
Now yields to love the fortress of his soul ;
His eyes with vengeance on *Arachne* roll,
' Curs'd wretch, thou pois'nous quintessence of
ill, [spill ?

' Those precious drops, unpunish'd, shalt thou
He said, and, stooping, from his foot he drew,
Black as his purpose, what was once a shoe;
Now, high in air the fatal heel ascends,
Reason's last effort now the stroke suspends ;
In doubt he stood--when breath'd from *Cloe*'s breast
A struggling sigh her inward grief express'd.
Fir'd by the sound, ' Die, forc'refs, die,' he cry'd,
And to his arm his utmost strength apply'd:
Crush'd falls the foe, one complicated wound,
And the smote self returns a jarring sound.

On *Ida*'s top thus *Venus* erst prevail'd,
When all the sapience of *Minerva* fail'd :
Thus to like arts a prey, as poets tell,
By *Juno* lov'd in vain, great *Dido* fell.
And thus forever Beauty shall controul
The saint's, the sage's, and the heroe's soul.

But *Jove* with hate beheld th' atrocious deed,
And Vengeance follows with tremendous speed;
In *Philo*'s mind she quench'd the ray that fir'd
With love of science, and with verse inspir'd,

Expung'd at once the philosophic theme,
All fages think; and all that poets dream;
Yields him thus chang'd a vassal to the fair,
And forth she leads him, with a victor's air :
Drest to her wish, he mixes with the gay,
As much a trifle, and as vain as they ;
To fix their pow'r, and rivet fast the chain,
They lead where Pleasure spreads her soft domain ;
Where, drown'd in music Reason's hoarser call,
Love smiles triumphant in thy groves, *Vaux-hall*.

Mr URBAN,

The late controversy about Milton having
drawn the attention of many of your readers, I
hope you will admit the following lines in defence
of our great English Homer, were it only to
show your impartiality, a principle you have pre-
served in all your conduct, and which, I hope, you
never will depart from. Yours, &c. [Y.]

On some late Attempts to depreciate MILTON.

TO toil for fame asks all the poet's pains :
And yet how barren is the wreath he gains !
Thus *Milton*, scarce distinguish'd, bow'd to fate,
And the dear-purchas'd lawrel came too late !
Yet in the grave that lawrel found its root,
And flourish'd high—and bore immortal fruit.
His muse a thousand imitators fir'd,
His muse by distant nations lov'd, admir'd,
In her all *Homer*'s—*Virgil*'s beauties shone,
And *Britain* call'd the master-piece her own.

With pedant zeal, a modern *Bavins* * cries,
" *Milton* a genius !—how encomium lyes !
" From foreign stores his boasted plan he drew,
" With borrow'd wings, like *Icarus*, he flew !
" Like sly *Prometheus* stole the heav'nly ray,
" That made his man, and warm'd the living clay:
" Too long the wretch has fill'd the throne of fame,
" Unjust usurper ! with a spurious claim !
" Not his, the sacred page the boaster writ,
" A *Jesuit* † taught him art, a *Dutchman* wit ; †
" My pen the shameful plagiary shall show,
" And blast the bays that bind his guilty brow !"

Enervate critic !—cease thy fruitless rage,
Nor touch with impious hands the hallow'd page !
Bury'd a-new in learning's rev'rend dust,
Let good *Masenius* unmolested rust ;
Let *Grotius* the *Civilian*'s honour boast,
But as a poet—let his name be lost !
These were like swallows, when the skies are clear
Who skim the earth, and rise to disappear !
Like *Jove*'s own bird, our *Milton* took his flight
To worlds unknown, and pierc'd the realms of
light ;

Tho' heav'n, all-wise, corporeal sight deny'd ;
Internal day the lesser loss supply'd ;
Disdaining succour, and oblig'd to none,
His genius beam'd expansive like the sun :
And till that glorious orb shall cease to shine,
Till sick'ning nature feel her last decline,
Truth shall preserve great *Milton*'s honour'd page
From Time's encroachment, and from Envy's rage ;
Shall blast all vain attempts to wound his fame,
And with new glories grace his honour'd name.

* W. L. the reviewer of *Adamus Exul*.

† *Masenius*.

† *Grotius*.

¶ The lines on the Death of Sir B. W. and many
others, are come to hand.

Mr URBAN,

Your inserting the following lines may oblige some brethren of the henpeck'd order, who complain of their Xantippes, and will in consequence displease some of your readers. Yours,

SOCRATICUS.

MATRIMONIAL DEAFNESS.

TWO ears at a time are too many for use,
When they're only the inlets of strife;
But few there are found who (tho' wise) would
To possess these fair organs of life. [refuse

Yet deafness sometimes of advantage is found,
Misfortunes may turn to a blessing;
For when nonsense distracts, or when tumults
surround,

They then lose the pow'r of distressing.

Hence I wisely am taught to be deaf of one ear,
While the other for use I employ;
One gate I shut up against trouble and care,
And the other keep open for joy.

When my comfort begins her loud windpipe to clear,
With a peal would the world rend asunder,
Serenely I sit, and I cock my deaf ear,
Unmov'd 'midst the roar of the thunder.

T'other day comes a dun—with *Good Sir!* you
well know—

“What say you?—speak louder a little.

You know, Sir, you borrow'd three twelve months.

“Alas! friend, I can't hear a tittle. [ago—

You owe me ten pounds: then louder he cries,
And repeats it as strong as he can;
I point to my ears, and I lift up my eyes,
Till he hardly can think me the man.

I as grave as a don cry, “My hearing's quite lost.
And my money (says he too) I fear:
Pox on him! 'tis folly to talk to a post,
So he leaves me as mad as a hare.

Thus my life night and day in soft indolence flows,
Scolding, dunning, nor brawling I fear.
Ye married men all, as ye wish for repose,
Be sure to be deaf of one ear.

ÆNIGMA.

Long ere the sun usurp'd with flaming light,
The cold, dark, wide domain of ancient night,
In heav'n (so Milton sings) I found a place,
And joyful oft approach'd the throne of grace,
There still a fav'rite, and yet, strange to tell,
Among the damn'd for ever doom'd to dwell.
To causes opposite I owe my birth:
O'er seas now roaming, vagrant now on earth.
The lonely grove, where slighted nymphs complain
I haunt, or glad the jocund on the plain.
In busy towns, a thousand modes I wear,
Camelion like, and live, like him, on air.
When armies meet in terrible array,
I hear the soldier, and begin the fray;
Mix'd in the combat thro' the ranks I fly,
Shout with the victor, with the vanquish'd sigh.
With horror oft, I strike the sinking soul,
And oft the tide of streaming grief controul.
Found in the hostile blow, the cordial kiss,
By turns the life and death of social bliss.
Ladies, to you well known, I now appeal,
In Urban's next my secret name reveal.

Bristol, Aug. 14, 1747.

J. S.

An Anatomical EPITAPH on an Invalid.

Written by * HIMSELF.

Here lies an head that often ach'd,
Here lie two hands that always
shak'd;

Here lies a brain of odd conceit,
Here lies an heart that often beat;
Here lie two eyes that daily wept,
And in the night but seldom slept;
Here lies a tongue that whining talk'd,
Here lie two feet that feebly walk'd;
Here lie the midriff and the breast,
With loads of indigestion prest;
Here lies the liver full of bile,
That ne'er secreted proper chyle;
Here lie the bowels, human tripes,
Tortur'd with wind and twisting gripes;
Here lies that livid dab, the spleen,
The source of life's sad tragick scene,
That left side weight that clogs the blood,
And stagnates nature's circling flood;
Here lie the nerves, so often twitch'd
With painful cramps and poignant stitch;
Here lies the back oft rack'd with pains,
Corroding kidneys, loins, and reins;
Here lies the skin per scurvy fed,
With pimples and eruptions red.

Here lies the man from top to toe,
That fabrick fram'd for pain and woe;
He catch'd a cold, but colder Death
Compress'd his lungs, and stopt his breath;
The organs could no longer go,
Because the bellows ceas'd to blow.

Thus I dissect this honest friend,
Who ne'er till death, was at wit's end;
For want of spirits here he fell,
With higher spirits let him dwell,
In future state of peace and love,
Where just men's perfect spirits move.

* The learned, facetious and Rev. Wm Goldwin, late fellow of Eaton college, and Vicar of St Nicholas in Bristol, who dy'd in June last, and left several other pieces of the like kind.

On a very beautiful young LADY, of little Gesture, and less Speech.

When the fam'd *artist had a statue form'd,
Whose breathless charms with love his
bosom warm'd,
Nature (he says) I now your pow'r defy,
Own, that with mine in vain your works shall vie.
Look on this piece, which all your skill may dare,
And copy, if you can, the graces there.

Long Nature, baffled, the sad truth confess'd,
No living woman equal charms possess'd.
At length, perceiv'd her error in excess,
That something more than fit she gave, not less.
To this just hint her next attempt to suit,
She form'd a living nymph, but left her mute.
Exulting now, Pygmalion, Nature cry'd,
Confess my art excels, and check your pride:
No beauty ever shall with this compare,
'Twas silence only made thy works more fair.

* Pygmalion. CALISTOPHILUS.

Historical Chronicle, August 1747.

SATURDAY 1.



IR Peter Warren arrived with part of his fleet at Plymouth from his cruize, A having taken only four ships. (See our next list of prizes.)

S. Hurlock, J. Riley, and Eliz. Dennis, (see p. 293.) were hanged at Tyburn.

MONDAY 3.

The son of Mr Hurst of Cambridge, about five years old, being with some other children on *Jesus Green*, gather'd a berry, eat it, and expired in 12 hours. B This plant is the large deadly night shade, it grows on dunghills, backsides, and wastes, and bears a berry of a shining black, as big as a winter cherry, containing purplish juice, of a nauseous sweet taste. Two children at Croydon had been poisoned so

WEDNESDAY 5.

Was try'd at York a cause between the owner of a methodist meeting-house at Sheffield, demolished by the mob, and the hundred of Strafford and Tickhill, for 400 l. damages. The meeting-house not being register'd as such, the plaintiff, to be intitled to the benefit of the law, filed it a dwelling-house, and proved that 2 or 3 little rooms adjoining to the large one used for preaching had been constantly inhabited; upon which the jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff, with 100 l. damages.

FRIDAY 7.

Kensington. His majesty in council was pleased to order the Rt Hon. the lord high chancellor to issue writs for proroguing the parliament, which was appointed to meet on Thursday the 13th inst. to Thursday the 10th of September next; and also for proroguing the convocation of Canterbury and York, which were appointed to meet on Wednesday the 19th inst. to Friday the 11th of the said month of September.

At Chelmsford assizes were condemn'd 3 bold highway-robbers. Thomas Giles, alias Chambers, who kept an alehouse near Hanover square. William Farrer, brother to a factor in London, for robbing the K. of Sardinia's messenger near Maryland point, taking from him 49 sequins; and Mathias Keys, late a drawer in Bristol; the two last genteel young fellows. Farrer was order'd to be hang'd in chains on account of his robbing the post chaise, after which he came into the same inn as the post boy, and so was taken; but his accomplice escaped.

(Gent. Mag. Aug. 1747.)

SUNDAY 9.

Admiral Hawke, with 8 men of war, sailed from Plymouth, to cruize for the Spanish galleons.

MONDAY 10.

A great number of cattle, whose owners could not produce certificates of their health, were drove out of Smithfield market, as unfit for sale.

WEDNESDAY 12.

His majesty's Sloop the *Viper* fell in with the *Hector* S. S. ship, of 600 tons, 28 guns, and 56 men, in Lat. 46° 30' N. *Ushant* being N. by E. distant 34 leagues. The *Viper* engaged her from 4 in the afternoon till half past 5, when she struck, and is brought into Mount's-bay. There was only about 6 or 7000 l. found on board, she having put on shore 200,000 l. at the Canaries. Gaz.

THURSDAY 13.

The Rt Hon. the Ld Chancellor, and some Lords met in the house of Peers, where some of the commons, who were met in their house (being sent for) attended with their serjeant and clerk, the return of the 16 peers of Scotland was read, and then lord chancellor by commission prorogued the parliament to September 10.

FRIDAY 14.

About 24 smugglers well armed and laden with prohibited goods, rode thro' Rye, Sussex, and stopping at the *Red Lion* to refresh, fired several times to intimidate the inhabitants; and observing one James Marshal, a young man too curious of their behaviour, carry'd him off, and he has not been heard of since. — William Burner, a notorious smuggler was committed to the new gaol, Southwark, for robbing Mr T. Gallard of above 30 l. — Four soldiers have been shot by these people, and they threaten the printers for publishing advertisements against them.

SATURDAY 15.

Dr Barry (see p. 296.) being ill, was admitted to bail, and went under care of a messenger, into the country. — Also James Stuart, commonly called Roy Stuart; and John Saunderson, first capt. of the rebel Manchester regiment were moved out of the new goal, Southwark, into the custody of messengers. — The master of Lovat's imprisonment is also enlarged from the castle of Edinburgh to the confines of Glasgow.

MONDAY 17.

The commissioners of the customs received an order to pay to the persons who

D d d

appre-

apprehended *Cook* and *Aspcraft* the smugglers lately executed 500*l.* for each.

2 highway robbers, *Hyne* and *Baxter*, young men, were hanged at *Gloucester*.

TUESDAY 18.

At 9 in the morning, his majesty's ship *Bellona*, commanded by the Hon. A Capt. *Barrington*, gave chase to a sail standing to the eastward, and at 1 discover'd her to be an enemy: in 3 quarters of an hour the chase hoisted French colours, and fired at the *Bellona*, which capt. *Barrington*, not thinking himself near enough, did not return (being but just within blank) 'till about 2 o'clock, when, *Ushant* bearing E. distance three leagues, he began to engage her closely, and continued till half past 4, when she struck: She proved to be a French East India ship from Port L'Orient, call'd the *Duke de Chartres*, of 700 tons, 30 guns, and 195 men, laden with beef, flour, brandy, wine and oyl, and had on board 3 mortars, and a great number of shells:—brought into Mount's-bay. G.

Kill'd of the French 25, Wounded 18
— of the *Bellona* 3, ————— 7

SUNDAY 23.

A fire at *Roxton* consumed 36 houses, several stacks of corn, and a great quantity of meal and grain.

WEDNESDAY 26.

Capt. *Proud*, of the *Roman Emperor*, who was taken and carry'd to *Morlaix*, arrived in town; and says, that on the 19th inst. a rear-admiral was to set sail from *Brest*, with one ship of 80 guns, two of 74, three of 60, and a frigate of 40; and that they had eight more men of war near ready in the harbour.

THURSDAY 27.

Mr *Benjamin Robins*, eminent for his skill in mathematics, and gunnery, set out for *Holland*, at the request of the stadtholder, to be employ'd at *Bergen-op-Zoom*.

MONDAY 31.

A patent is granted to *Samuel Lucas*, of *Droitwich*, *Worcestersh.* for 14 years, for his new invented salt pans for boiling salt.

One *James Taylor*, a methodist in the park, *Southwark*, being prevented from drowning himself, and asked the reason of so rash an attempt, answer'd, 'he long'd to be in heaven, and the sooner the better.'

One *Anne Dent*, mother of the hospital at *Appleby*, aged above 100, has cut 4 teeth.

The total of the revenue of the excise in Great Britain last year ('tis said) was 3,847,000*l.*

The 16 Peers returned for Scotland.

*Duke of Gordon,	Earl of Home,
Duke of Argyll	*Earl of Lauderdale,
Marq. of Tweeddale,	Earl of Loudoun,
Marq. of Lothian,	Earl of Findlater,
Earl of Craufurd,	*Earl of Leven,
*Earl of Rothes,	*Earl of Aberdeen,
Earl of Morton,	Earl of Dunmore,
Earl of Moray,	Earl of Hyndford. G.

Those mark'd * in room of

Earl of Stair, dead, May 1746. E. of Sutherland, (See p. 384 B). Earl of Breadalbin, E. of Portmore, and Lord Somerville.

A LIST of BIRTHS for the Year 1747.

AUG. 16. LADY of Peniston Powney, Esq; member for *Berkshire*, deliver'd of a son.

27. Wife of *Matthew Spicer*, Esq; of *Ship-ton Mallet*, *Somersetshire*, — of a son.

A LIST of MARRIAGES for the Year 1747.

AUG. 6. HON. Wm Booth, Esq; related to the E. of *Warrington*, marry'd to miss *Manwaring* of *Shewell*, *Lancashire*, with 20,000 *l.*

13. Hon. *Tho. Howard*, Esq; 2d son to the E. of *Suffolk*, — to miss *Kingscott*, 10,000 *l.*

18. *Henry Peachy*, Esq; brother to Sir *John*, — to lady *Charlotte Scott*, daughter of the late countess of *Deloraine*.

Dr *Newton*, rector of *St Mary le Bow*, — to miss *Trebeck* of *Grosvenor-street*.

Rev. Mr *Jos. Butler*, nephew to the Bp of *Bristol*, and rector of *Shadwell*, — to a daughter of Mr *Hoare*, late of *Lincolne*, 10,000 *l.*

21. *Matthew Graves*, Esq; solicitor in Chancery — to the only daughter of the late Rev. Dr *Metcalf*.

24. Wm Daffy, of *Thunderslee*, Esq; — to miss *Yarrow*, of *Fetherstone-Buildings*.

27. *Benjamin Bennet*, Esq; of *Gbeshire*, — to relict of *Tho. Peers Airey*, Esq; of *Devonsh.*

Alexander Foley, Esq; — to miss *Edwards* of *Brook-street*, with 20,000 *l.*

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS conferr'd on the following Rev. Gentlemen.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Richard Osbaldeston, D. D. and dean of *York*, elected bishop of *Carlisle*.

Dr *John Thomas*, canon residentiary of *St. Paul's*, — bishop of *Peterborough*.

Rev. Dr *Hunt*, of *Hertford college*, *Oxford*, professor of *Arabic*, appointed professor of *Hebrew*, and canon of *Christchurch*, in room of bishop *Clavering*, dec.

John Land, M. A. presented rector of *Marsh Gibbons*, *Bucks*, in room of Bp *Clavering*, dec.

From other Papers.

ALLEN Aldhouse, — vicar of *Roughton*, *Norf.* *Benj. Price*, — of *Harley*, *Oxfordshire*.

Jn Austin, — rector of *Elderton*, *Northampton*.

John Coward, A. M. — rector of *Hatchchurch*, *Dorsetsh.* worth 50 *l.* per Ann.

Mr Pratt, —rector of Godmanstone, Oxfordshire, 200 l. per Ann.

Mr Robert Hargrave, —rector of Langton, and vicar of Harewood, Yorkshire.

Marrian Teaver, —rector of Froome St Quinton, Dorsetshire.

Mr Spencer, presented to the living of Skepton cum Mallet, Hampshire.

A LIST of PROMOTIONS for the Year 1747.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Whiteball, **T**HE king has been pleased to Aug. 15. appoint Henry Cavendish and Wm Champneys, Esqrs, to be commissioners of his majesty's revenue in Ireland, in the room of Wm Glanville, Esq; and Sir Wm Corbet, Bt. —who being members are disqualify'd.

Whiteball, Aug. 29. The king has been pleased to grant unto Sir Philip Hoby, Bt. the place and dignity of dean of the cathedral church of Ardfert, Ireland, vacant by the death of Charles Meredyth, clerk.

From other Papers.

SIR Jacob Neworth, Kt. Richard Haddock, Joseph Allen, Esqrs, and several others, appointed principal officers and commissioners of the navy.

The E. of Marchmont, —president of the court of police in Scotland, in room of the E. of Sunderland, 1200 l. per Ann.

Mr Skinner, —clerk of naval stores Woolwich.

Bellingham Boyle, Esq; —collector of Cork, in room of Hen. Cavendish, Esq;

Richard Gee, and Robere Hare, Esqrs, —searchers at Gravesend.

Mr Silvester, —riding-officer of the customs for Essex.

Cap. Merriott, —commander of the Pembroke.

Capt. King, —a regulating captain.

Mr Fitzwilliams, brother to the countess of Pembroke, —usher of the black rod for Ireland.

Mr Steele, appointed clerk of Deptford Yard.

Lovel Stanhope, Esq; —law clerk to the secretaries of state.

Dr Free, vice principal of Alban-hall, Oxford, —elected master of the grammar-school of St Saviour's, Southwark.

A LIST of DEATHS for the Year 1747.

July 31. **M**R Isaac Samson of Dover, who by fitting out privateers in that port, and taking numbers of neutral ships bound to the French ports with warlike stores, is reckon'd to have done more towards distressing the enemy than any private person; he had when he dy'd 5 privateers of his own at sea.

AUG. 5. Admiral Medley in the Mediterranean, after a short illness.

Col. Douglass of the guards, at the army in Brabant.

Capt. Moss, of the Highland regiment, of a wound in the lines, before Bergen-op-Zoom.

Capt. Escott, paymaster to the train of artill.

8. Alexander Desclonseaux, Esq; many years an officer in the land service, and a gentleman of the privy chamber.

Charles Oliver, Esq; of Westram, Kent.

12. Nicholas Jefferys, Esq; benchet of the Inner Temple, and justice of peace for Middlesex.

15. Sir Benj. Wrench, Knt. for 60 years a physician in Norwich.

16. James Elliard, Esq; in Leicester-fields.

Mr John Ward, mathematician at Leominster.

17. Robert Baker, Esq; in Warwick-court, Holborn.

18. — Harris, Esq; in Gray's Inn, of a considerable estate in Kent.

Sir Charles Dalton, Knt. gentleman usher of the black rod to the house of peers.

21. James Turner, Esq; a very learned gentleman, and justice of the peace for Berkshire.

Wm Noel, Esq; of Hilcot, Staffordshire.

20. Henry Lawrence, Esq; of Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, aged 89.

22. Relict of Wm Shippen, Esq; late member for Newton; by her death a large estate devolves to her sister, the relict of the Hon. Dixy Windsor, Esq;

Michael Weston, Esq; a great clothier in Gloucester, vastly rich.

24. Tho. Morris, Esq; in Grosvenor-street, aged 79, the last of his family.

Capt. Willoughby Aldridge, of note in the late French wars, aged 77.

25. Ambrose Dickins, Esq; serjeant surgeon to his majesty.

26. Vernam Drake, Esq; of a large estate in Cornwall.

Mr Cashel, of Covent Garden theatre: being seized with an apoplexy as he was acting a part on the Norwich stage.

B—N K R—P T S.

Thomas Bright of Miles Kinton, Wiltsh shopkeeper. Joseph Willes, serjeant at mace of Woodstreet-compter, and dealer. John Hudson, and Laurence Rudyard of St Anne's, Westminster, cabinet-makers and partners. Samuel Fryzer, of Streety, Berks. dealer. Joseph Burford, of St Mary la Bonne, Middlesex, carpenter. Wm Moulton, of Bexford, Suffolk, chafman. Rachael Jones, of Pontipool, widow and hoser. Tho. Langford, jun. of London, merchant. Henry Johnson, of White-chapel, cornfactor. John Brumham, of Godalming, Surry, hoop-shaver. Wm Pig, of Cobham, Surry, maltster. Dan. Bumfield, of St Michel, Norfolk, mariner. Simon Rackham, of Newton Flaitman, Norfolk, jobber. John Barcock, of Lynn, Norfolk, mariner. Michael Watts, of Cheapside, London, Linen-draper. Henry Read, of Iflington, Middlesex, Baker. Jacob Brotherton, of Burgh, Lincolnsh. grocer. Wm Fellow, of Stroud green, Middlesex, victualler. Nathaniel Maccafree, of Barbican, London, braiser. John Rudolf Thun, of London, merchant. John Hetherington, of Whitehaven, Cumberland, ironmonger. Wm Dickson, of Newport Pagnell, Bucks, Lace-man. Michael Langborne, of Whitby, Yorkshire, mariner. James Darbyshire, of Mackerfield, Lancash. King-maker. Wm Thomas, of Witney, Oxfordsh. blanket-maker. Thomas Feltwell, of Thetford, Norfolk, braiser. Tho. Maples, of St Clement Danes, Middlesex, Taylor. Samuel Gibbons, of Fleet-street, London, Stationer. And. Wilson, of Rumsley, Hampsh. Linen-draper. Joseph Whitehead, of Wandsworth, Surry, Whitster. Norton Nicholls, of Mark-lane, London, wine merchant. Joseph Oaks, of Buttersea, Surry, brewer. Joseph Hyde, of Southwark, Fuller. James Rogers, of Bristol, Tobaccoist. Isaac Ingh, of diuto, victualler. Rob. Maddock, of Chester, Linen-draper. Wm Russel, of Coleman-st. London, Facker. John Raymond of Ratcliff-cross, brewer. Ralph and James Harwood, of St Leonard, Shoreditch, brewers and partners. Wm Flower, of Tiverton, Devonsh. Chapman. Charles Nymyth, late of Wakefield, Yorksh. merchant. Wm Corbett, of Southwark, Linen-draper. John Smith, of Bristol, merchant. Laurence Bakman, of Shadwell, Middlesex, victualler. Joshua Willcocks, of Aldermanbury, London, merchant.

T U R K E Y.

THE principal article of the peace concluded between the two *Mahometan* empires is, that their limits shall be settled as they were regulated under the reign of sultan *Amurath IV.* (about 110 years ago) by which *Bagdad* is confirm'd to the *Turks*. Letters mention that *Kouli Khan* has been killed by his second son; his first had attempted his life, for which his eyes were put out.

Other letters affirm, that the *Great Mogul* has notify'd to the *French* at *Pondicherry*, that unless they immediately restore *St George* and its dependences to the *English*, he'll immediately make reprisals, prohibit all intercourse between them and his subjects, and drive them out of his dominions.

S W E D E N.

July 29, was beheaded at *Stockholm*, Dr. *Blackwell* the physician, (see p. 298.) He confessed some secrets to Dr. *Folstadius*, a protestant clergyman, which the torture could not extort. 'Tis said he pray'd with great devotion, but that having laid his head wrong, he remarked jocosely, that being his first experiment, no wonder that he should want a little instruction. He was a *Scotchman*, and had been corrector of the press to Mr *Wilkins*, in *London*.

The treaty between this court and *Prussia* is just printed, and contains only a reciprocal guaranty of each party's dominions, tho', 'tis said, *France* has acceded to it.

G E R M A N Y.

The court of *Vienna* seems under some fear of the *Turks*, 300 masons being order'd to repair the works at *Temeswar*.—Count *Schulemberg*, having justify'd his conduct, and complained of not being duly supply'd before *Genoa*, the marquis *de Pallavicini* has been sent for in custody from his government of *Milan*; and being a *Genoese*, no less than treason is laid to his charge, in public discourse.

S P A I N.

This kingdom was never in a more distress'd situation. Our supplies from *America* come in very slowly; the *English* took considerably more last year than arrived safely in the ports of *Spain*, on the king's account. The people are compell'd, every spring, to draw lots who shall enter into the service, which, in their sentiments, is the same thing as who shall lose his life, not one man in ten remaining of those hitherto sent into *Italy*. As for trade, we have scarce any left: The *French* would bring us goods,

but we have no money to buy them; and our fruits, that were formerly taken off by the *English*, now rot upon our trees, except a small quantity that is smuggled thro' *Portugal*. This court is earnestly pressed by that of *France*, to equip with the utmost diligence, a strong fleet with fireships and bomb vessels, to join one fitting out at *Brest* for another expedition of importance, on which occasion the pretender's son is again talked of.

The last advices from *Peru* make the loss by the earthquake much greater than the first. The town and port of *Callao* are not only totally destroy'd, but it is much doubted whether it will be found practicable to establish any other port in that neighbourhood, at least for ships of any considerable burthen. The magazines of naval stores, which were overwhelmed, are an irreparable loss. The waters also of the river *Lima* are become unwholesome; so that numbers of people die of a kind of malignant fever, like that which raged after the earthquake in 1682.

I T A L Y.

The consequences of the defeat at *Exilles* (see p. 327) was the abandoning of *Vintimiglia* by the marshal *de Belleisle*, (which some letters say he has blown up) and frustrating all hopes of penetrating into *Piedmont* by the way of *Ceva*. That general having repass'd the *Var* with the best part of his forces is marching to *Dauphine* in order to join the remains of his brother's troops, and in conjunction with the *Spaniards* from *Savoy* and 10,000 men detach'd from the *Netherlands*, to make a new attempt to enter *Piedmont*, or rather to defend *Dauphine* from an invasion by the *K of Sardinia*, who being join'd by count *Brown* with a powerful body from the *Milanese*, intends to make the campagne in person. —The *Spaniards* to the number of about 9000 are marching from *Naples*, to divert, in some measure, the *Austrians* from this enterprise, as well as to ease the apprehensions of the *Genoese*, who besides are not wanting to provide for their own security. The number of their regular forces with the *French* and *Spaniards* is said to be 12,000, and they are hard at work on a new wall strengthen'd with proper works, and projecting a strong citadel on the height of *Madonna del Monte*, all under the direction of *French* engineers, which they imagine will secure their liberties and independence from future insults, tho' in case of subjection from foreign force, or domestic usurpation, they will as well serve

to rivet their shackles, and perpetuate their slavery.

HOLLAND, &c.

The new council of war is like to prove a formidable tribunal. They have cited before them all the officers of whatever rank, not excepting the prince of *Waldeck*, that served in the *Dutch* fortresses which have surrender'd to *France*, and demanded their instructions and all orders in writings; hence it is said some discoveries are made, and several persons privately put under arrest. Depositions also are making, one of which follows:

Deposition of Major HENRY PALLARDY of the Regiment de Rheede, and Major ARTHUR FORBES of the Scotch Regiment in the Dutch Service, sets forth,

THAT being in garrison at *Sluys* in *Flanders* when it was besieged by the *French*, on the 21st of *April* 1745, they were sent by the *Sieur de Lambrechts*, who commanded at *Sluys*, with a message to count *Lowendahl*, then at *Ardenburgh*, commanding the siege; who after receiving the message, called for some wine; in conversation, M. *Pallardy*, said to him, 'Your excellency is come to give us a visit which we did not expect, having, as we thought, been in amity with *France*;' The count replied; 'Our minister at the *Hague* delivered a manifesto the 16th, at 8 in the evening, and we came the 17th at noon; but for all that we are very good friends, we are agreed together; all that you see done is done in concert with your masters, that they may find themselves obliged to withdraw their troops from those of the enemies of *France*.'

Upon which, they being in a surprize, he said, 'Gentlemen, you seem concerned; but this is the fate of arms, the king and your masters understand each other, are friends, and we shall very soon have peace'

Hague, July 4, 1747. J. Sythoff, Not. Pub.

Two fires had happened at *Maestricht*, near the magazines of powder and hay; said to be kindled by *French* tinder-boxes.

Since the return of E. *Sandwich* frequent conferences have been held, on which many conjectures are passed. As his lordship is going to the army to wait on the D. of *Cumberland*, a marriage is talked of between his highness and the princess *Amelia* of *Prussia*, and his *Prussian* majesty, 'tis said, is labouring a reconciliation between the contending parties: however this be, his minister has demanded satisfaction of *England* for the taking two ships with his commission, bound to *France*, and of the states general for many injuries committed by the troops in their pay, passing thro' his territories. This demand being, as it is supposed, made at the instance of *France*,

gives the states great uneasiness, and the more, as they do not know of any foundation for it; a very respectful answer has been given to the Memorial, with a promise of a strict enquiry into the affair.

A The *French* set fire to their camp which they had so long occupy'd, on the 14th, and the king, with marshal *Saxe* and the whole army, marched to *St Tren*, and the next day continu'd their rout by *Tirlemont* to *Louvain*. The Duke upon this disposed his troops for marching, that if the enemy should advance towards *Bergen-op-zoom*, he might arrive there as soon as they, or rather before them by continuing his march to the right of the *Demer*, and so directly to *Hoogstraten*.

B By the advice of the prince stadtholder, an invitation for pioneers and labourers to work at *Bergen-op-zoom* has been publish'd, offering five shillings for every days wages! besides maintenance, and in some work double or treble wages, and a pension if wounded.

Progress of the Siege of BERGEN-OP-ZOOM.

D FROM the opening of the trenches (see p. 346.) the *French* spent nine days in making their approaches, during which they suffer'd very severely from the batteries of the town and forts, which blew up some of their magazines, and destroy'd among the rest several of their best engineers. On *July* 24, they made an attempt upon *Steenbergen* at the head of the lines (see the map) and were repulsed with loss. They then open'd the trenches against the forts *Rover* and *Pilsen* in the front of the lines. By *July* 29, their miners were got by sapping near the outworks of the town, and their trenches advanced near the palisadoes of fort *Rover*, whence a sally was made the next day, in which part of their trenches were destroy'd. Arrived in the town from *Zealand* a company of volunteers, who afterwards did brave service. *August* 1, 2, the *French* made two unsuccessful attacks upon fort *Rover*.—4. A sally was made from the lines, in which G the *French* were repuls'd to a great distance with considerable loss, their works destroy'd, a battery overturned, two cannon nail'd, and two brought away; the *French* got in 4 places near the palisadoes of the cover'd way of the town; 80 volunteers slip'd behind a battery of four 24 pounders, and nailed them without the loss of a man; two 12 pounders being placed in their stead were the next night brought away by the same volun-

Volunteers into the town, on which M. *Lowendahl* order'd the *French* officer who commanded there to be hanged upon the battery.—5. The *French* in the night, after springing a mine under the salient angle of the cover'd way facing *Coborn's* bastion, forced themselves in on the cover'd way, but were soon repuls'd with the loss of near 1500 men; during the attack, the garrison sprung a mine, that blew up two whole companies of grenadiers of the regiment of *Normandy*, and part of the said regiment; the *French* however at last made a lodgment, the garrison lost 330 men; 4 volunteers carry'd 2 bombs over the glacis, and rolled them into the sap of the bastion of *Coborn*, whence some few men came running out, and as part of the top flew up, and the gabions burnt very fast, it was suppos'd they had done good service.—9. Lieut. Gen. Baron *Schwartzemberg*, having succeeded P. *Waldeck*, (who had resigned his command, after conducting with great skill and expedition, a body of forces from the main army to *Dutch Brabant*) and being joined by all the cavalry in the lines, which made his force consist of 20 battalions and 32 squadrons, attempted an attack on count *Lowendahl's* flank, while the troops in the lines and the town were to sally upon him in front. But the enterprize miscarry'd, either for want of timely acting in concert, or by the strength of the enemy's intrenchments, or perhaps from both, and the allies came off with the loss of 80 men, some say 300 men; it had however the good effect to secure the junction of Gen. *Baroniai* at the head of 6000 light horse, with the army, the alarm at the camp having recalled the count *St Germain*, who was sent out to intercept him.—13. The *French* sprung a mine, which much shattered the great gallery of the counterescarp, communicating with all the works, one of their lodgments in the cover'd way was greatly damag'd, and the other almost destroy'd by it.—15. The besiegers attack'd the lunette of *Zealand*, but had 200 men blown up, and great part of their works ruin'd by a mine; they advanced however to the assault, but were repuls'd, and also a second time; the action lasted two hours, with a continual fire from the cannon and musquetry.—16. The *French* being reinforced returned at day-break to the charge, and after several repulses took post on the lunette, the besieged keeping possession of the tambour.—17. The garrison made extraordinary efforts to dislodge the enemy, ruin'd part of their works, and fill'd up

others with fascines, but could not force them out of their post; the contest was very bloody, and the besieged lost several officers, and many private men; in the evening 300 of the *French* were blown up, and 40, with a capt. of *Saxe's* regiment, were thrown into the fosse of the town.—19. The besiegers sprung a mine at the angle of the lunette of *Utrecht*, and storm'd it directly, but were repuls'd with great slaughter, and could only lodge themselves at the foot of it.—22. The *French* sprung a mine, which blew up the left flank of the lunette of *Utrecht*, and broke a large part of the main gallery, where they immediately endeavour'd to lodge themselves; but the garrison sally'd, and after a long struggle, dislodged them, tore away 50 of their gabions, and filled up their works.—23. A mine was sprung by the besieged, by which the enemy lost some hundreds kill'd and wounded, and were retarded two nights; the garrison receiv'd a supply of cannon.—24. The besieged blew up the tambour in the lunette of *Zealand*, because of the danger of relieving that post.—25. Being *St Louis's* day, on which count *Lowendahl* promised his master to make him a present of *Bergen-op-zoom*, the *French* threw an incredible number of red hot balls and bombs into the town, and made 3 attacks on the lunette of *Utrecht*, but were repuls'd with great loss. *September 3*. The garrison sprung two mines on the right of the lunette of *Utrecht*, which not only ruin'd all the enemy's works on that side, but also blew up a whole company of grenadiers. The *French* greatly slacken'd their work as well as fire, and seem'd to want powder, scarce one 3d of their bombs bursting; on the contrary the fire and courage of the garrison increased daily, and the soldiers were so inur'd to danger and fatigue, that they frequently requested to be left longer upon duty than the hours appointed. The army of baron *Schwartzemberg* by the last reinforcement from the duke, is increased to 40 battalions and 10,000 horse. The garrison by the last advices were in great spirits, and abundant with provisions even to luxury. a considerable sum was collected in *Holland*, particularly 17,000 *l.* at *Amsterdam*, to be distributed among them after the siege should be raised; a rich old lady sent them 1000 *l.* in money and provisions, and promised to repeat this present every week they defended the place; and military rewards of money or preferments were the sure consequences of brave actions.

BILL of MORTUITY from
July 28. to August 25.

E A C H DAY S Price of S T O C K S in AUGUST, 1747.
Lottery Tickets

Days	Bank	E.-India	South Sea	South Sea	South Sea	4per Cent.	3per Cent.	B. Cir.pr.	l. s. d.	Wind at Deal.	W. at St John's G.	Barometer	Ther.
29	125 3/4	156 1/2	103 1/2	99 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	85 a 84 3/4	7 10 0	10 0 6	West	W. by S.	30,05	32
30	125 1/2	156 1/4	103 1/2	99 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	84 1/2 a 84 1/2	7 10 0	10 0 6	South	S. by W.	29,95	28
31	125 1/2	156 1/4	103 1/2	99 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	84 1/2 a 84 1/2	7 10 0	10 0 6	S.W.	S. by W.	29,7	32
1	125 a 3/4	156	103 1/2	99 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	84 1/2 a 84 1/2	7 10 0	10 0 1	S. W.	S. by W.	29,95	32
2	Sunday									S. W.	S. by W.		
3	125 a 3/4	156	103 1/2	99 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	84 1/2 a 84 1/2	7 10 0	10 0 6	S. W.	W. N. W.	30,1	27
4	126	157	103 1/2	99 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	84 1/2 a 84 1/2	7 10 0	10 0 6	E. S. E.	W. N. W.	30,15	33
5	125 1/2	157	103 1/2	99 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	84 1/2 a 84 1/2	7 10 0	10 0 6	E. N. E.	N. E.	30,1	36
6	125 1/2	157	104	99 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	84 1/2 a 84 1/2	8 0 0	10 0 6	N. N. E.	Eaft	30	33
7	125 1/2	157	104 1/2	99 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	84 1/2 a 84 1/2	8 0 0	10 0 6	N. E.	E. by S.	30,05	33
8	125 1/2	157	104 1/2	99 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	84 1/2 a 84 1/2	8 0 0	10 0 6	N. E.	E. by S.	30,1	35,5
9	Sunday									N. E.	E. by S.		
10	125 1/2	157	104 1/2	99 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	84 1/2 a 84 1/2	8 0 0	10 0 6	N. E.	E. by S.	30	32
11	125 1/2	156	104 1/2	99 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	84 1/2 a 84 1/2	8 0 0	10 0 6	N. E.	E. by N.	30	34
12	125 1/2	156	104 1/2	99 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	84 1/2 a 84 1/2	8 2 6	9 19 6	N. N. E.	E. N. E.	30,57	34
13	125 1/2	156 1/2	103 1/2	99 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	84 1/2 a 84 1/2	8 2 6	9 19 6	N. E.	Eaft	30,1	30
14	125 1/2	156 1/2	104	99 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	84 1/2 a 84 1/2	8 2 6	9 19 6	N. E. by E.	Eaft	30,1	34
15	124 1/2	156 1/2	104	99 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	84 1/2 a 84 1/2	8 2 6	9 19 6	S. S. W.	S. S. W.	29,9	34
16	Sunday									West	S. S. W.		
17	125 1/2	156 1/2	104	99 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	84 1/2 a 84 1/2	8 2 6	9 19 6	S. W.	W. S. W.	30	35
18	125 1/2	156 1/2	102	99 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	84 1/2 a 84 1/2	8 2 6	10 0 6	S. W.	W. by S.	30,1	27
19	125	156 1/2	101 1/2	99 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	84 1/2 a 84 1/2	8 2 6	10 0 6	E. N. E.	N. E.	30,25	30
20	125	156	101 1/2	99 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	84 1/2 a 84 1/2	8 2 6	10 0 6	E. S. E.	S. W.	30,2	30
21	125	156	101 1/2	99 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	84 1/2 a 84 1/2	8 2 6	10 0 6	Eaft	South	30,1	24
22	125	156	101 1/2	99 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	84 1/2 a 84 1/2	8 2 6	10 0 6	S. S. W.	South	30,05	26
23	Sunday									S. E.	Eaft	30,2	
24	125 1/2	158	101 1/2	99 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	84 1/2 a 84 1/2	8 2 6	10 0 6	E. N. E.	Eaft	30,2	20,25
25	125 1/2	158	102	99 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	84 1/2 a 84 1/2	8 2 6	10 0 6	E. N. E.	E. S. E.	30,2	30
26	125 1/2	158	102	99 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	84 1/2 a 84 1/2	8 5 0	10 0 6	Eaft	E. S. E.	30	26
27	125 1/2	160	102 1/2	99 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	84 1/2 a 84 1/2	8 5 0	10 0 6	S. W.	S. W.	30	24
28	125 1/2	161	102 1/2	99 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	84 1/2 a 84 1/2	8 5 0	10 0 6	Wind at Deal	Aug. 28. S. S. W.		

Chriftened
Males 564 } 1135
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Under 2 Years old 800
Between 2 and 5 149
5 and 10 58
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20 and 30 135
30 and 40 165
40 and 50 172
50 and 60 129
60 and 70 91
70 and 80 55
80 and 90 21
90 and 100 6
100 and 101 1
1844
Within the walls 128
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IT is now more than half a century since the *Paradise Lost*, having broke through the cloud with which the unpopularity of its author for a time obscured it, has attracted the general admiration of mankind, who have endeavoured to compensate the error of their first neglect by lavish praises, and boundless veneration. There seems to have arisen a contest among men of genius and literature, who should most advance his honour, or best distinguish his beauties. Some have revised editions, others have published commentaries, and all have endeavoured to make their particular studies in

some degree subservient to this general emulation.

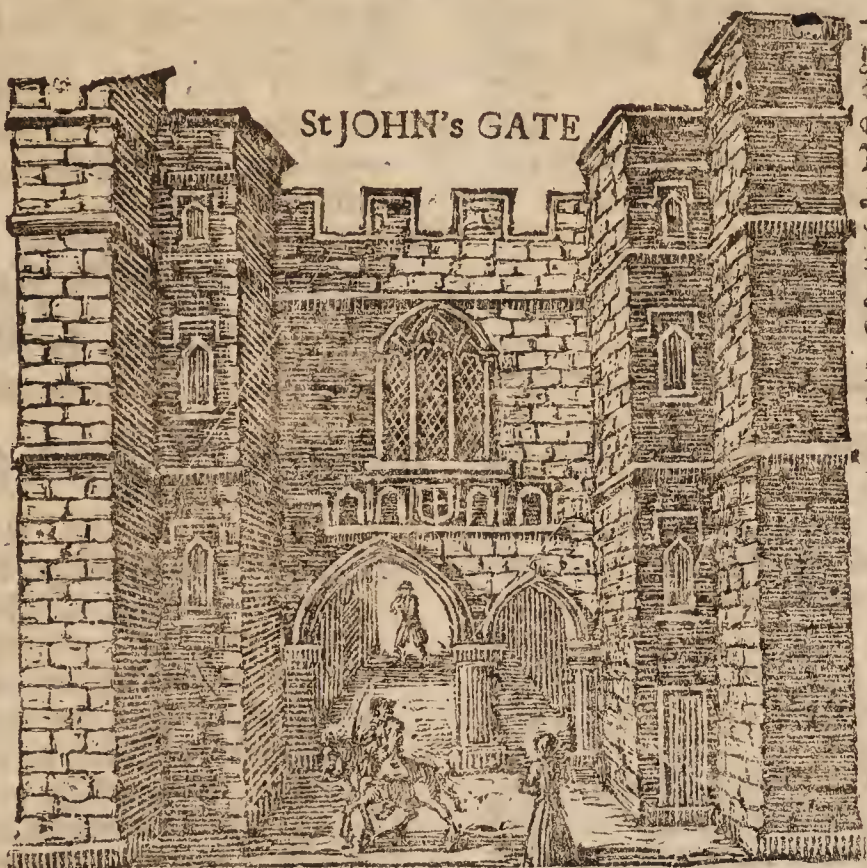
Among the inquiries to which this ardour of criticism has naturally given occasion, none is more obscure in itself, or more worthy of rational curiosity, than a retrospection of the progress of this mighty genius in the construction of his work, a view of the fabric gradually rising, perhaps from small beginnings, till its foundation rests in the centre, and its turrets sparkle in the skies; to trace back the structure thro' all its variations to the simplicity of its first plan, to find what was first projected, whence the scheme was taken, how it was improved, by what assistance it was executed, and from what stores the materials were collected; whether its founder dug them from the quarries of nature, or demolished other buildings to embellish his own.

This inquiry has been indeed not wholly neglected, nor perhaps prosecuted with the care and diligence that it deserves. Several critics have offered their conjectures, but none have much endeavoured to enforce or ascertain them. Mr Voltaire tells us, without proof, that the first hint of *Paradise Lost* was taken from a farce called *Adamo*, written by a player; Dr Pearce, that it was derived from an Italian tragedy called *Il paradiso perso*; and Mr Peck, that it was borrowed from a wild Romance. Any of these conjectures may possibly be true, but as they stand without sufficient proof, it must be granted likewise, that they may all possibly be false, at least they cannot preclude any other opinion, which, without argument, has the same claim to credit, and may perhaps be shewn, by irresistible evidence, to be better founded.

It is related, by steady and uncontroverted tradition, that the *Paradise Lost* was at first a tragedy, and therefore amongst tragedies the first hint is properly to be sought. In a manuscript published from Milton's own hand, among a great number of subjects for tragedy, is *Adam unparadised*, or *Adam in exile*; and this therefore may be justly supposed the embryo of this great poem. As it is observable that all these subjects had been treated by others, the manuscript can be supposed nothing more than a memorial, or catalogue of plays, which, for some reason, the writer thought worthy of his attention. When therefore I had observed that *Adam in exile* was named amongst them, I doubted not but, in finding the original of that tragedy, I should disclose the genuine source of *Paradise Lost*. Nor was my expectation disappointed; for, having procured the *Adamus Exsul* of Grotius, I found, or imagined myself to find, the first draught, the *prima stamina* of this wonderful poem. And, as I cannot doubt but the discovery will give the same pleasure to others as to me, I hope the public will favour this attempt, since the original is so scarce, that Gronovius, with all the influence that his learning gives him, was not able to procure me a printed copy. The version that will be added is new and elegant, and the question which this publication tends to illustrate, is in the highest degree worthy of general regard.

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ERRAT. Page 378. l. 20. and p. 401. l. 22. alter 5 to 7 and read 1747.

In answer to our Yorkshire unknown monitor, we must observe, that nothing is easier than to copy former maps, and old descriptions of counties, in most of which are numberless errors, especially with regard to the fairs, insomuch that many countrymen have rode 40 or 50 miles to no purpose:—We have not only ready for publication A correct list of Fairs, but have procured some new surveys: and when we shall give a map of a County, it shall not want 100 towns, nor leave out 11 parks, or note for such any now disparked; after the manner of a late Map of Berkshire, nor will we distort so known a road as the Watling-street at Hockliff, as in that for Bedfordshire.—We could not satisfy ourselves in giving such obvious things without examination on the spot, or by proper persons, even though we had no regard for the public: We shall, therefore, not trust solely to the engraver, or expect brick without furnishing straw.



T H E

Gentleman's Magazine,

For SEPTEMBER 1747.



ACCOUNT of a Dissertation on the Cause and Prevention of RUST in METALS; which obtain'd the Prize given by the Academy of Bourdeaux; by M. Jean Raymond Chimbaud de Filhot, Counsellor to the Parliament at Bourdeaux, 4to, Pages 44.



THE author proposes two things: first, to discover the cause of rust in metals; B secondly, to find preservatives against it. Under the former head, he gives an exact enumeration

of metals, and inquires which of them are subject to rust. He reduces the number of metals to seven; gold, silver, tin, lead, quicksilver, copper, and iron; of these only iron and copper are subject to rust: The others, if perfectly purify'd, contract none of themselves, but only as mix'd with copper.

He begins by examining whether rust D may not be caused by some insects, having often observed trees smitten with the canker, and several other disorders, which made them consume and perish; and that all these maladies were occasion'd by certain worms, which discharged on the trunk and its branches a liquor very prejudicial to their growth. He imagined therefore that the cause of rust in metals might be ascribed to a particular species of worms. But after several experiments he rejected that notion, and embraced a system built upon proofs drawn from matter of fact; and F would never have mention'd so groundless an opinion, but to convince the reader that he spared no cost or pains in order to discover the cause of rust.

In explaining his system he supposes, first, that iron and copper are two alkaline metals, or such as have an alkaline quality. He does not mean that they contain an alkaline salt, but that they have the property of alkaline salts, because they ferment with acids. Thus we say the chalk of Champagne is alkaline, because it bubbles with aqua-fortis; and so 4 ounces of copper cut into bits, and put into 12 ounces of spirit of nitre will excite a considerable effervescence. Experiments also prove that iron is alkaline, for nails or filings of iron mix'd with aqua-fortis will acquire a great degree of heat. Hence the author concludes, that iron and copper ferment with acids.

2. That the cause of rust is some liquor, and that all liquors producing rust are acid. C The first part of this proposition is proved by taking a piece of copper, and covering it with perfectly dry salt; it will not contract the least rust while the salt remains dry. He says, also, that water perfectly pure occasions no rust. For proof of the 2d part of the proposition, he shews that liquors induce a rust in proportion to their acidity, and that a liquor not in the least acid will never occasion a rust. Now acid salt ground with a little water, and strew'd upon copper, forms a rust. By the first experiment we find that salt without water induces no rust; and by this second, that water and salt never fail to produce it; we must then conclude that rust can be occasion'd only by a liquor, which too must be acid; and thus he has demonstrated both parts of his proposition.

Experience shews that common water brings a rust, that water heated has the same effect in a somewhat greater degree, that rain-water has still more of that quality, and that of all these waters the

the dew produces the greatest rust; we know that water saturated with sea salt occasions a considerable rust, as does spittle, the juice of fruits, sweat, vinegar, &c. All these matters of fact must induce us to ascribe the cause of rust to acid liquors; whence it appears that a metal is subject to rust, if it contain an alkali, and comes in union with an acid.

3. That rust is a dissolution, tho' an imperfect one. This dissolution, he says, consists in a separation of the parts of the dissolved metal. Now it cannot be deny'd that rust is a loosening or division of the parts of the rusted metal, because the metal is destroyed by rust. It is no less true that rust is an imperfect dissolution; for spirit of nitre pour'd on rusty copper in a small quantity turns the dissolution green, but if you augment the quantity of spirit, in order to finish the dissolution, it will become blue; whence we may conclude that verdigrease, which is nothing but the rust of copper, is an imperfect dissolution.

As to the rust of iron, it is easy to satisfy ourselves that it is also an imperfect dissolution, since thin plates of iron put into aqua fortis disappear under the form of a liquor; but when rusty form a *coagulum*, because they imbibe a less quantity of the liquor. We may then take it for proved, that a dissolvent which acts but weakly produces rust in these two metals; consequently, that the rust of iron, as well as of copper, is an imperfect dissolution.

If it be asked, why copper and iron are the only metals subject to rust, since doubtless other metals, which are dissoluble by liquors, are alkalis, as well as these: The reason of this difference, says he, is, that weak acids can take no hold of those metals, and that acids which are strong enough to penetrate their substance, make an entire dissolution of them. On the contrary, rust being but an imperfect dissolution, must be the effect of these same acids acting on those metals with less force; which cannot be, if we suppose the metals thoroughly penetrated by them.

To a second question, why rust forms a *coagulum*, and not a flowing liquor: He answers, It must be observed, that an acid is a dissolvent when it is in a sufficient quantity; but when the dissolvent forms a *coagulum*, it is, because the acid is too weak, or in too small a quantity. This answer is grounded on several experiments.

(To be continued.)

THE Amount of Insurance Out and Home to make good 100l. (exclusive of commissions, office-charges, and risk of insurers).

	OUT.				HOME.				TOTAL.			
per Ct.	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.	
At 10	11	7	3		12	13	—		24	0	44	
15	18	1	5		21	6	9		39	8	2	
20	25	12	10		32	4	4		57	17	2	
25	34	4	11		45	19	5		80	4	44	
30	44	2	4		63	11	7		107	13	11	
40	68	19	3		116	10	6		185	9	99	

By this table the difference between high and low interest will appear, and consequently the advantage which the British nation may reap from the superiority of its naval force, by a prudent regulation of convoys and cruizers, in order first to protect our own trade, and then to interrupt the enemy's; as the one will lower the insurance on our trade in proportion to the care that shall be taken of it; and the other will raise the insurance on our enemy's, in proportion to the force that shall be properly stationed to interrupt it.

If it is admitted that premiums on insuring our enemy's property would rise in Holland, and elsewhere, could insuring by our own people be prevented, this table will shew how the enemy may be further distressed in proportion to such rise.

As for instance; suppose such premiums should advance from 10 to 15 per Cent. on a voyage out, and the same home, the difference would be 15l. 7s. 10d. per Cent. out and home. And suppose such premiums should advance from 30 to 40 per Cent. the difference would be 77l. 15s. 10d. to make good 100l. thus insured out and home; and so in proportion for any other sum or prem.

Or suppose premiums should fall from 20 to 10 per Cent. out and home, by means of regular and sufficient convoys and cruizers, the difference would be 13l. 16s. 10d. per Ct. out and home.

Several gentlemen of great judgment having informed us that they were preparing to make CYDER according to our receipts, p. 27, and 381, we are encouraged to hope, that the following will also be acceptable, and should be thankful for information of their success.

S I R,

I Send you a receipt, which has been found effectual in preventing infection among the horned cattle; and to encourage all owners of cattle to make use of it, I will herewith give you an account of what success it hath had.— Before Christmas last I ordered this remedy to be

be tried upon two beasts; one of them is now living, and never had the distemper, tho' above 20 died in the same yard; the other had the distemper upon it, and died. I have tried the remedy upon many hundreds since, and it hath had the desired success, that is, to prevent the beasts catching the infection, tho' they have gone in common pastures, where others that have not taken this remedy have caught it, and either were killed or died of the distemper. This, I think, is sufficient encouragement for any person to try it. I have varied the receipt now from leaves and stalks of *angelica*, to roots, because the roots have more virtue in them at this time of the year; and the scarcity of the root in this country, occasions my putting in the *butter-bur* root in part. As I have had more of the distemper come to my knowledge, by means of employing sensible men for inspectors under me, as a justice of the peace for the county of *Nottingham*, so I can and do say, with great truth, that this remedy, if timely administered before the cattle are infected, is almost infallible.

Yours, &c.

Nottingham.

LANGFORD COLLIN.

To every Ox, Steer, or Cow,

GIVE a decoction of one pound of *angelica* roots (if not to be had in quantity, then half a pound, and half a pound of *butter-bur* roots,) a large handful of *rue*, chopp'd small, boiled in six quarts of water 'till reduced to two and a half; then strain the water from it, and put an equal quantity of *vinegar* to it, and an ounce of *anniseeds* pounded fine. Give a pint of this liquor every morning fasting, a pint at noon, and another at night, for three days successively; bleed your beast the second morning, taking two quarts if the beast be able to bear it.

ANOTHER, by J. S. who says that it has often been successful.

TAKE of anniseed, carraway-seed, coriander-seed, cummin-seed, fenugreek-seed, bay-berries, myrrh, and *Spanish angelica* root, of each half an ounce; beat them all and sift them, and boil it up in three pints or two quarts of new milk; give it all to one beast, lukewarm, every other morning, fasting, for three times; at the same time cut the inward side of the beast's tail, and apply to the part a poultice of garlick and *rue* stamp'd together. The beasts, while under this course, ought to be kept within doors; and when it is necessary to give them water, let the extremity of the water be taken off, and strew in a handful of oatmeal to a pailful.

Note, Those cattle that are well, and go among those which are infected, may have their tails cut as above, and be drenched once or twice, by way of prevention.

RECEIPT to destroy and prevent BUGGS, and other vermin; by M. Salberg, member of the Academy of Sweden.

MIX with a solution of vitriol the pulp of coloquintida, and apply the mixture carefully to all the crevices which serve as a nursery to vermin. The solution alone has proved effectual. But if apply'd to stone walls, it may be mixt with lime, which will give it a lively yellow colour, and insure its success.

B The boiling any kind of wooden work in an iron caldron with a solution of vitriol, effectually prevents it from taking the worm, and preserves it from rottenness and decay.

RECEIPT to improve BOGGY LANDS.

TAKE leaves of fir and lime stones; calcine them together, and use it for manure.

This Recipe was communicated to the academy of Sweden, by one *Taëpp Matts*, a peasant, who produced a plentiful crop of fine rye from a morass, which he manured in this manner.

D Select RELATIONS concerning the loss of BERG-OP-ZOOM,

Account of it, published by Authority of the States General.

Sept. 5. **T**HIS morning at break of O. S. day the enemy pour'd a terrible quantity of bombs all at once into the ravelin of *Dedem*, and as soon as these had their effect, came on with the greatest impetuosity to make the assault at the breach. Two companies of grenadiers, who were assigned at the gorge of the ravelin, one of them of *Thierry*, and the other of *Sturler*, mounted it immediately, in order to assist our troops that were in the ravelin. The first of these companies was soon put into disorder: The second made its utmost efforts, but being overpowered by numbers, was obliged to retire with the rest, which however they did in good order, and defending themselves till they got to the place of arms. Then the enemy having marched round the ravelin, forced open the sally port of *Filenius*, mounted the four breaches in our bastions of *Pucelle* and *Cocborn* all at once, and having driven our troops from their posts, spread themselves to right and left upon the curtains, from whence they came down into the town before all our troops could be assembled.

As

‘ As fast as the latter came up, they were posted in the avenues of the great square towards the *Steenbergen* street, and as soon as a certain number were got together, they were immediately sent in large columns into the square, where our fire was so hot, that it stopped the enemy above an hour, and even oblig’d them to put themselves under cover, by making a kind of lodgment of the fascines and gabions that we had there in reserve. But at last being reinforced, they threw themselves into some houses that commanded us, from whence they fired upon us under cover, and killed such a number, that at last we found it necessary to retreat, making a kind of street firing, and taking care to post troops in all the streets, on each side, which join’d to that thro’ which we retreated, in order to avoid being hemm’d in.

‘ We made a very long stand before General *Cronstrom*’s quarters, and even drove back the enemy twice from thence into the square; but finding ourselves attack’d on all sides, we were at last obliged to give ground step by step, till being got to the *Steenbergen* gate, and finding that the enemy were posting themselves on the ramparts, and making dispositions for cutting off our retreat that way, it was at last resolved to go out at that gate, and abandon the town.

‘ It was at this place that the prince of *Hesse Philipstal*, our governor, was wounded, after having done every thing that could be expected from his known valour. Lieut. Gen. *Lely* and Major Gen. *Thierry* distinguish’d themselves very much on this occasion. Major Gen. *de Leeuw* was left in the town sick in bed. We have lost a great number of brave men.’

The FRENCH Account.

‘ Count *Lowendahl* being informed the 15th in the evening, that the breaches were become practicable, he immediately made the necessary dispositions to mount to the assault. He committed the charge of the trenches to 14 companies of grenadiers, 13 battalions, 100 volunteers, and 900 labourers, that they might be ready to open them at break of day. Six companies of grenadiers, sustained by as many battalions, with 300 labourers, 3 brigades of sappers, 20 cannoners, and 20 workmen, were nominated at the same time for the attack of the right bastion, and a like

number were disposed for that of the left. Two companies of grenadiers, preceded by 200 volunteers, and sustained by one battalion and two auxiliary companies with 300 labourers, were destin’d for the attack of the half-moon.’

‘ All these troops had a signal appointed at 4 o’clock in the morning, by two salvos from our mortars. These three attacks then began. Our troops drove all before them, notwithstanding the efforts made to oppose them, and forced the entrenchments which the enemies had made in the bastions and upon the half-moon. After this first expedition, the troops ranged themselves in order of battle in the gorge of each bastion, as well as upon the rampart to the right and left. We afterwards seized upon the gates on the side of *Antwerp* and *Breda*, whereby our troops enter’d the city sword in hand.’

‘ The enemies during that time were assembling in the body of the place, and made a brisk fire upon our troops as they approached; they defended themselves with vigour, but were soon obliged to leave the town, which they did by beating a retreat. When the soldiers were masters of the place, it was impossible to prevent a general plunder.’

‘ As soon as the town was taken, the forts of *Rover*, *Mormont*, and *Pinsen*, demanded to capitulate, and the garrisons were made prisoners of war, as well as that of the South fort, or *Waterschans*: We do not exactly know the number killed and wounded that day. We have about 16000 prisoners, besides an hundred officers. We have found in the town and forts great numbers of cannon, and in the port some vessels laden with all sorts of ammunition.’

Letter from an Officer in Bergen-op-Zoom, when it was taken.

MY heart bleeds when I think of the inhumanities and cruelties committed after the assault upon the poor inhabitants of *Bergen-op-Zoom*, who were so vilely deceiv’d by those who call’d themselves their defenders. The *Hague* gazette would make us believe that they did great things, when it tells you that they defended themselves from street to street. But is laying down arms upon the first appearance of the enemy, and begging life in the most abject

ject manner upon the knee, making this gallant defence? Is running away in night gowns, as several officers did, properly defending a place? Did not the army in the lines, instead of coming to the succour and defence of the city, fly nobody knows where, and leave their baggage behind them? How can ——— be excused for leaving the unfortunate inhabitants exposed to the fury of the soldiery? If he would not or could not have sustained an assault, he should, before abandoning them to save himself, have ordered the white flag to have been hung out. Ah! but it's said, *he was surpriz'd*. Are not people inexcusable to suffer themselves to be surpriz'd at such a juncture, when there were three breaches which were far from being invisible? In short, Count Lowendahl's success did not proceed so much from his dexterity, as from the negligence of the heads of the garrison. This but too manifestly appeared in their having neither reinforced the garrison, which was no more than 3000 men, nor caused troops to advance and be ready to enter the city in case of need, seeing a general assault could not but be apprehended, when an enemy battered in breach in three several places. There were coupures indeed made in the bastions and ravelin, but without pallisadoes. There was nothing prepared near the breaches to repair in the night the mischief done in the day. There were neither turnpikes nor chevaux de frise, nor hurdles, nor sand bags, nor gabions, nor fascines, nor any combustible matter to annoy the enemy upon entering the breach. I would not even affirm, that the mines, under the ravelin and the two bastions, were charged. The batteries of the lower flanks were not made use of, which would have swept the fosse. No fire was made from the casemates. The sluice at the gate of *Wou* was not opened, which would have wholly cut off the communication between those who were enter'd into the ravelin, and those who were to follow them. I am not sure that the alarm bell was rung; For when the Baron de Spork, who headed the first regiment that was under arms, came to the general's quarters, he found it already surrounded by *Frenchmen*, whom he drove back, and thereby gave them time to get out. It may truly be said, that it was to this brave officer that they owe their liberty, and part of the garrison its security. What shall I say of the troops in the lines nearest the ci-

ty? Instead of coming to its succour they run away, and left their artillery and baggage; they likewise abandoned the three forts, which were but feebly attacked: Whereas, had they made a general sally from fort *Rover*, they would greatly have embarrass'd the assailants of the city. But what can be said concerning the two sally-port-gates at the extremity of the courtine being *open! for thereby, and not thro' the breach, the enemy enter'd in numbers.

* In the war of 1690 a captain and sheriff of *Sluys* were executed for engaging to deliver that town to the *French*; and it appeared that several other magistrates were corrupted to betray their towns also.——They were to have large sums of money, and reception in *France*.

A Series of PROOFS that Bergen-op-Zoom was surprized; published in Holland, and by some construed as a bold and inflaming Libel.

SINCE the *French* accounts of taking *Bergen-op-Zoom* have been seen, many people are very much offended with those, who say it was *surprized*; and pretend that it is impossible to be a good *Dutchman*, without believing that the place was taken by *storm*. This, they think, was incontestably proved by the very first article of the *French* account, which says, that count *Lowendahl* appointed 14 companies of grenadiers, as many battalions, 100 volunteers, and 900 pioneers, to hold themselves ready for that purpose. Such a preparation for a *surprise*, say they, was never heard of: that may be true. But was the town attacked by these troops? No, certainly; there were no more than 500 sent to attack the ravelin of *Dedem*, and these troops were held in readiness to support them, in case they succeeded. The *French* relation then is out of the case, and we may still presume to say with a loud voice, and in the hearing of our superiors, that *Bergen-op-Zoom*, for which *Holland* was so solicitous, and for which our ancient and good allies shewed so much tenderness and concern, was taken by *surprise*; amongst others, for the following reasons:

1. There was no breach practicable, the masonry was scarcely touched, and where the parapet was said to be ruined, it was impossible for two men to march abreast, so that no body thought it possible that it should be taken by storm. There is the more force and weight in this reason, because the several great officers and experienced generals, to whose proved valour, known fidelity

delity, and indisputed skill in military affairs, their High Mightinesses had *considered* the preservation of this most important place, so little apprehended a *storm*, that they had not taken so much as a *single* precaution against an attempt of that nature. They had but *three* thousand men in the place, when they might have had *ten*; they had made no preparation, had given no orders for letting the water into the ditch, tho' they very well knew, that the cuvette, or drain in the middle of the ditch, was quite choaked by the rubbish of the works. If in such circumstances as these, an attempt was made upon the place, we must allow that these great officers were *surprized*. This is a misfortune incident to all men, *Horace* says that even the wisest are not always awake; and without doubt, if, according to the rules of war, the besiegers were in a condition to make a general assault, these vigilant and experienced persons must have known it, and would have provided for it accordingly. It is allowed they did not *foresee* it, it is evident they did not *provide* for it, therefore it is incontestable that *they were surprized*.

II. In respect to the garrison again, it is most evident, from their conduct, that they had not the least apprehensions. Common soldiers have not indeed *great posts* to lose, or much *reputation* to forfeit, but they may be allowed to have some little concern for their lives, of which however, in the present case, nothing at all appears; for as soon as the ordinary guards were set, the rest of the garrison were reposing, after having plentifully regaled upon those stores that had been so liberally supplied to them, and this without imparting any share to their *fellow soldiers* in the lines, then at short allowance, which they would most certainly have done, if they had imagined that their *assistance* would so soon have become *so necessary*. Besides, they had their wits so little about them, that when the ravelin of *Dedem* was lost, they never thought of discharging the batteries upon the lower flanks, or the masked *pieces* of cannon that were disposed on purpose to clear the ditch, which they might have done, and which it was natural for them to do; nor did they touch the *sluice*, tho' it was all the while in their power, and which would have let *seven* feet water in, within the space of as many minutes. Add to all this, that they abandoned the *sally-ports*, without shutting them, and it will be incontestable that *the place was surprized*.

III. We have seen that the officers and soldiers in the place had neither of them the least apprehension of a *storm*, and it is no less certain, that the *French* had as little notice of it. New supplies were hastening to count *Lowendahl*, after it had been determined in a council of war that the siege should not be raised; a question that had never been put, if count *Lowendahl* had informed his master that the breaches were practicable, and that he intended a general storm. This reasoning is confirmed by the surprize which the king expressed at its being taken, which in the other case he must naturally have expected. He had scarce looked upon his dispatch in his cabinet, before he went out into the anti-chamber, and said before all that were there, *Here is good news, Bergen-op-Zoom is mine, and Lowendahl is a marshal of France*. The people of *Antwerp* would not believe it, till they were told it by those scoundrels that listed among their troops, and were taken prisoners in the place. Nay, marshal *Lowendahl* himself, since he is become master of it, confessed that an assault was impracticable, and the place, according to the rules of war, impregnable*, I must therefore once more repeat it, that *Bergen-op-Zoom was incontestably surprized*.

When 500 men make an attempt upon a fortress, from whence sallies might have been made with 5 times the number, when this handful of men become masters of a capital work, and yet the main of the garrison remains unalarmed; when the enemy reach the marketplace before the generals are out of bed, or the garrison assembled (for it is allowed, that colonel *Spork* had but twenty men with him, when he disengaged a great man) a place is certainly *surprized*. But it is said that part of the garrison behaved very bravely, and this is very true and very commendable: but pray what became of the *other part* of the garrison? Why truly they took advantage of these brave fellows fighting, and walk'd off. This part of the garrison then were certainly *surprized*. The reception of the news at the castle of *Hamal*, at *Antwerp*, and at *Brussels*, from all which places they express their astonishment at being masters of *Bergen-op-Zoom*, shew that it could be only taken by *surprize*; and laying all these arguments together, he must have some private and particular reasons, who affirms the contrary; but I, having none of those reasons, loudly assert, *it was surprized*.

* See his own letter to marshal Saxe. p. 438.
The

*The Rise, &c. of the Republic of Holland.
From the Letters of Kouli Khan's Spy.*

LETTER XVI.

Pagi-Nessir-Bek to Abdalem Hiffa the
King's Chamberlain.

HOLLAND, where I am at present, is the largest province of seven called the *United Provinces*, which make one republic, the rise and progress of which are well worthy the curiosity of thy sublime excellency.

These seven provinces formerly were a part of the *Low Countries*, which contain'd seventeen, of which the princes of the house of *Burgundy*, descended from the antient kings of *France*, were hereditary sovereigns. *Charles the Bold*, the last duke of *Burgundy*, left only a daughter call'd *Mary*, who married *Maximilian* archduke of *Austria*, son to the emperor *Frederick III.* *Maximilian* succeeded to the imperial crown, and had a son called *Philip*, who married *Joan* heiress of *Castille*. By this means the house of *Austria* became masters of the *Low Countries*. The *Walloons*, or *Flemings* (for so the natives were called) had privileges of their own, of which they were so jealous, that the least attempt to invade them, as experience had shewn, indanger'd a general revolt. They were a rich and powerful people, whom the extent of their commerce, and the knowledge of their strength, rendered as ungovernable as their love of liberty.

Charles V. who knew their humour, E treated them mildly. His popular air, and the maxim he observed of never punishing them but in cases of the last necessity, render'd him so beloved, that they even still idolize his memory. Instead of diminishing their antient rights, he granted them new immunities; and several cities of these provinces yet pride themselves in the charters granted them by this monarch.

Charles left to his eldest son, *Philip II.* Spain, the *Low Countries*, and the *Milanese*. But this prince neither inherited his temper nor his policy. *Philip* was morose, severe, inflexible and self-conceited to excess. In his very countenance appeared an air of severity and terror, and his policy was fitter for exciting and fomenting dissention amongst his neighbours, than suppressing insurrections or tumults at home. He wanted to govern the *Walloons* as he did the *Spaniards*, without considering the different tempers of the two nations. Under pretence of stopping the progress of the *Lutheran* and *Calvinist* heresies, he

attempted to set up in the *Low Countries* the inquisition, the most terrible tribunal ever imagined; a tribunal which, I must observe to thee, the *Nazarenes* have invented to their own shame, and the glory of the *Mussulmen*, who should always be confirmed in their faith, when they behold the detestable methods the *Christians* use to establish their own. I shall perhaps one day give thee a history of this hellish court, of which I every day hear the strangest stories.

The *Walloons* were far from yielding to the views of *Philip II.* they took arms, and made war, tho' with no great success. After many battles and sieges, the *Spaniards* recovered that part now called the *Netherlands*; but they could not hinder the remaining seven provinces from uniting in defence of their religion and liberties. This union was signed Jan. 29, 1579, in the city of *Utrecht*, and gave name to the *United Provinces*, now the most powerful Republic of Europe. These are the names, in the same order as subscrib'd to this confederacy. 1. *Guelderland* and *Zutphen*. 2. *Holland*. 3. *Zealand*. 4. *Utrecht*. 5. *Friezland* and the *Ommelands* between the rivers *Ems* and *Lauwer*. 6. *Overysse*. 7. *Groningen*. That you may the better judge of the extent of these, I send you particular maps. I have also sent the general map of Europe to the *Athemadoulet**, first minister of the king of the world, and chief column of the *Persian* empire.

One thing is very remarkable in this union; each province is an independent state, and enjoys an absolute sovereignty, having a power to make new laws for themselves separately, and enforce their execution by capital punishments. As to the right of making war or peace, it lies in the assembly of the States General, in which all the provinces are represented by their own deputies. This august senate meets at the *Hague*, and consists of members sent by every province, each of which sends as many as they think proper, and defrays their expences. These deputies have no vote of their own, but the votes are collected by the number of provinces, so that they never exceed seven, tho' there may be near 50 members, the province of *Guelderland* alone sending 17 or 18. It may be said in one sense that each province has the power of making war and peace, since their deputies in the States General are governed by the instructions they receive from the States of their own province. This is a wise regulation, since

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* So the *Persians* call the *Grand Vizir*.

it is necessary there should be a perfect unanimity, with regard to *two points* of such great importance.

The States of each province are composed of deputies chosen by the nobility and people, and from this assembly are elected the representatives they send to the States General. The Provincial States take the title of *Noble and Mighty Lords*, or *Noble and Mighty Powers*; the States General are called *High and Mighty Lords*, or their *High Mightinesses*. All the powers of *Europe* address them in this style, except the kings of *Spain* and *France*: The former of these princes calls them, Your Excellencies, my Lords, the States General; by the latter they are intitled, Most dear and mighty Friends, faithful Allies and Confederates.

In the assembly of the States General, always one deputy presides, by the name of the President of the week, because his office lasts from *Sunday* at 12 o'clock to the same hour of the following *Sunday*. Each province presides in its turn, and this honour is always confer'd on the first person of its deputation. The president receives all memorials and petitions, presents them to the assembly, causes them to be read and examined, proposes all matters to be debated, collects the votes, and declares the resolutions of the assembly. If that be contrary to the opinion of his own province, he has the liberty of yielding up his place to the president of the preceding week, who forms the order, and causes it to be register'd. Each deputy sits according to the rank of his province, round a long table, in the midst of which is placed an arm'd chair for the president.

No military officer can sit in this assembly, being excluded by an express resolution pass'd in the year 1624. Peace being the greatest blessing a state can enjoy, and perhaps more necessary to this republic, than to any other constitution in the world, the *Dutch* were justly apprehensive lest the admission of generals into their councils might engage them in quarrels with their neighbours, and so the publick good might be sacrificed to particular interells. However the captain general of their forces (when there is one) has a right to enter this assembly, and make such proposals as he judges proper, but he must retire the moment these proposals come under deliberation.

If the deputies from any province fail in their duty, they are only accountable to their constituents, the States General having no sort of jurisdiction over them.

However numerous these deputies be,

there are never but six chairs in the room where they assemble, exclusive of the armed chair of the president; so that all the supernumerary members above seven are obliged to stand. They are usually chosen for three years, or for six at most, unless when their commission is renewed. The province of *Holland* has, notwithstanding, one deputy for the nobles, who sits for life, as does the deputy for the clergy of the province of *Utrecht*, and the four deputies from *Zealand*.

Amongst the deputies from *Holland*, there is one called the *Pensionary*, who constantly assists in the assembly of the States General, and is the only one who enjoys that privilege, which the rest cannot have without a particular commission.

The secretary of the States General (whom they call the *Greffier*) reads the prayer before the opening of the assembly. He sits at one end of the table cover'd, while the debates last, but when he reads any papers, he rises up, uncover'd, and stands at the back of the president's chair. It is his office to take down in writing the resolutions and orders of the assembly, as they are declared to him by the president. His post is one of the most honourable as well as lucrative employments of the Republic, but at the same time it is one of the most fatiguing and troublesome.

Out of the great number of deputies who compose the States General, are form'd particular committees, who have each their separate departments; one for foreign affairs, another for the finances, a third for the marine, and a fourth for the war-office. Each of these consists of eight deputies, to wit, one from each province, and the pensionary of *Holland*, who always makes the eighth. He assists in all these committees, in which the deputy for *Guelderland* constantly presides.

When any one of these committees comes to any resolution, they make a report of it to the assembly of the States General, who form a conclusion upon it, beginning with these words: *Having consider'd the report of the lords ***** committees for such an affair, &c.* In time of war, the States General send their deputies to the army, of whom one must be of the council of state. Their salary is 70 florins a day: Without the advice of these, the general of the republic can neither fight, nor take any step of consequence*. These deputies have

* The D, of *Marlborough* often complain'd of this in the last war.

have each, [by turns, a guard of horse and foot mounted at their quarters, and when they appear abroad, the drums beat, and the officers pay them the usual military honours.

Tho' it is in the assembly of the States General that *peace* and *war* are determined, yet it is as true that their High Mightinesses can form no resolutions of this kind, nor even conclude any treaty with a foreign power, without the unanimous consent of all the provinces. And their consent is not only necessary in the assembly of the States General, but in the particular assembly of the States of each province, where nothing can be concluded without the unanimous consent of all the deputies. For example, when the States General are solicited by such or such a prince to enter into any measure, it is requisite the deputies for each province in the States General communicate the proposal to their constituents. The Provincial States assemble to deliberate on the subject, and if but a single town in it opposes the affair, it must rest till that obstacle be removed. Hence arises delay and irresolution*, so that matters are often years under deliberation before any thing is concluded, as it is in the power of a single city to put a negative on the question. It has happen'd indeed once, that, on a very pressing emergence, which required as speedy a determination, the States General concluded *three* treaties with *Charles II.* of *England*, but it is certain that, if reasons of state had not excused the deputies concern'd in it, or if but one of them had disagreed from the rest, they might have been called to a severe account.

It must be own'd, notwithstanding, that if the States General have not an absolute power in these cases, they have several marks of prerogative, which to strangers, at least, give them an air of sovereignty, who commonly imagine they govern the *United Provinces*; whereas, in reality, each province forms an independent republic, provided it enacts nothing contrary to the general union; so that their High Mightinesses, strictly consider'd, are not the *lords*, but the *servants* of the people.

It is to them, however, that all foreign princes and states address themselves: it is to them that all ambassadors are accredited, and deliver whatever

offers or proposals they have to make. They dispose of all military offices, even to that of *field-marshal*, or general. They place governors in all the fortresses dependent of the republic, and nominate magistrates in all the towns which belong to the *United Provinces* in common §, but are not subject to any one of them in particular: they also give audience of admission and leave to foreign ministers. At the latter these gentlemen usually make a speech, relating to the subject of their negociation: after this, their High Mightinesses send them, by their secretary, a letter expressing their satisfaction with their mission, and their concern to part with them. This compliment is usually attended with a gold medal and chain, of about 500*l.* value. The States General also nominate the admirals of their fleet, and all their flag officers.

The *United Provinces* are of no large extent, as thou wilt perceive from the chart I send thee. The country is intersected every where with canals, and the land so low, that it is subject to frequent and destructive inundations. To remedy this inconvenience, and keep out the sea, they have, with great labour, made dykes, or ramparts, which are supported at a vast expence. The soil is naturally barren, and incapable of furnishing grain sufficient for the inhabitants, who are forced to import it from other countries; but by means of their extensive commerce, they are abundantly supplied with corn, wine, and all other necessaries. As they have better arable tillage, they breed vast numbers of cattle in their meadows, so that no country produces more butter and cheese. Tho' the extent be small, it is extremely rich and populous. Their standing forces in time of peace are generally 50,000 men; and in war near double that number; they are also able to fit out formidable armaments by sea. In short, this republic makes a figure among the first powers in *Europe*, and has a great influence in affairs. Their trading companies are very powerful, and possess vast tracts of land in *Asia*, *Africa*, and *America*.

Their herring and whale-fisheries, their woollen and silk manufactures, form very great branches of their commerce: yet these are nothing in comparison of the trade carried on by their *East India* company, who furnish almost all *Europe* with spices. Their original

* Thus we often read in the news-papers: *Their High Mightinesses have adjourn'd some time, or The States General have resumed their deliberations.*

§ As Dutch Flanders, Dutch Brabant, and the Barrier Towns.

fund was 6,440,200 florins: their charter is for a limited time, but the States General renew it always when it expires: their last was granted *Aug. 11, 1698*, and ended in 1740. Their *West India* society is not near so powerful, being much decay'd in their trade; but they are of late attempting to revive it.

The standing forces of the republic consist of 16 regiments of horse, towards the support of which, every province contributes in proportion. *Holland*, as the largest as well as richest, maintains ten of these, *viz.* the blue guards, consisting of 6 troops; six other regiments of horse, of 6 troops each; one of carabineers, of 7 troops; and two more of 3 troops each; *Zealand* has two regiments of 3 troops each; *Utrecht* one of 4 troops; *Friesland* one of 6 troops, besides a troop of life guards belonging to the prince of *Orange*; *Overijssel* maintains one regiment of 8 troops; and *Groningen* one of 4: besides *Drenthe* one troop of horse. The province of *Holland* also supports four regiments of dragoons, *viz.* a regiment of dragoon guards of 10 companies, and three others of 8 each.

Their infantry forms 56 regiments, divided in this manner:

Provinces.	Regiments.	Companies.
<i>Guelderland</i>	4	of 11 each
<i>Holland</i> 26, guards	1	— 12
	2	— 12
	8	— 11
	15	— 10
besides invalids.		
<i>Zealand</i> 6	4	— 12
	2	— 10
<i>Utrecht</i> 4	1	— 12
	3	— 11
<i>Friesland</i> 6, guards	1	2 batt. of 24
	5	of 12
<i>Overijssel</i> 2	1	— 12
	1	— 11
<i>Groningen</i> 3	2	— 12
	1	— 11
and of guards	0	— 1
Terr. of <i>Drenthe</i>	1	— 8
<i>Swiss</i> in pay	4	10 batt. 30
	56	222

There is also a regiment of artillery, of 8 companies, of 50 men each. A company generally consists of 50 men, sometimes only of 40.

But when they are in any danger, the States General usually augment their troops, by adding 10 or 20 men to a company; and if this be not sufficient, they hire foreign troops, the *German*

princes being always ready to supply them with what forces they want for money. But, in general, the genius of the *Dutch* is not military, being rather turn'd for commerce than for war. The *French* and *Spaniards* have been usually too strong for them in the field, yet they have compelled the last, to whom they were formerly subject, to own them for a free people, and forced the first to quit four of the *United Provinces*, which they conquer'd in 1672. But indeed these advantages were gain'd more by the assistance of their allies, than their own strength. Their money, join'd to the jealousy which the progress of their enemies excited in the neighbouring powers, rais'd them friends, in conjunction with whom they have sometimes been victorious. For their success in shaking off the *Spanish* yoke, they were principally indebted to the wisdom of the princes of *Orange*, and the succours of *France**. By the help of these they not only expelled their tyrants, but enlarged their barrier, and arrived at their present grandeur.

* He should have added [and of *England*]. But, it is proper to observe here, that our *Persian*, on many occasions, discovers a manifest partiality to *France*; for so inquisitive an enquirer as he could not but know, that our great Queen *Elizabeth* was the chief instrument of the *Dutch* acquiring their independency:

[To be continued.]

The reviv'd account, in all the newspapers, of the subterraneous city (See p. 362, and Vol. XIII. p. 474, 586.) which is supposed to have been buried by the eruptions of mount *Vesuvius*, having raised the curiosity of the public, the following authentic account of the last great eruption, with a prospect of that frightful mountain, will not, we hope, be disagreeable to our readers.

EXTRACT from *The natural History of Mount Vesuvius*, translated from the original Italian, compos'd by the royal academy of sciences at Naples, by order of the king of the Two Sicilies, in 12mo, London, containing 239 pages, with 6 of dedication to the king, and cuts.

THE first memorable eruption, of which we have any distinct account, is that which happened in the reign of *Titus*, A. D. 79. Of this *Pliny*, the younger, whose uncle perish'd by his curiosity on this occasion, has given

us a particular relation †. *Suetonius*, in his life of *Titus*, and the historians of that age, mention it; and the poets speak of it in a very expressive manner. It is highly probable, that, on this occasion, the face of *Vesuvius* underwent some remarkable change.

Since that time to the present there have happened several successive eruptions. The eruption in 1631 was one of the most dreadful that ever happened, and has left behind it marks of its fury, which are visible to the present age. The red-hot stones, and other fiery substances which it threw out, burnt up trees, destroy'd all the neighbouring villages, and set the country in a flame. Seven villages were entirely ruin'd by the torrent of liquify'd fire, and near ten thousand persons perished either by the ashes or the flames. Since that time the inflammations have been more frequent, but in return they have been much less violent and destructive.

The eruption of 1730 made a sensible alteration in the summit of the volcano; for a great quantity of combustible and liquid matter, settling near the mouth of it, rendered the top much higher and more pointed than it was before. The flames were much brighter and livelier than usual, and rose into the air to a prodigious height; but the fiery torrent which descended on the slope of the mountain, made no great progress. The chief damage sustained arose from the burning cinders, that set fire to a large wood in the district of *Ottajano*, north of *Vesuvius*, which would have been entirely consumed, if, by cutting down trees, a stop had not been put to the progress of the flames.

Since the eruption of 1730 to 1737 the antient basin on the top of mount *Vesuvius* constantly emitted smoke, often intermix'd with flames, which symptoms for 3 or 4 months became still more violent, and an uninterrupted smoke with bright flames daily increased; and on May 15, 1737, † the volcano threw out red-hot stones, and a torrent of liquify'd matter descended from its mouth. May 19, the thick and black smoke that issued darken'd the air, and mounted to a surprising height; the mountain made a roaring noise that was echo'd from the adjacent hills. Through this gloom a prodigious quantity of stones and rocky substances, red-hot, were hurl'd in the air to an amazing height, and fell down

† *Lib. vi. Epist. 16, 20.*—We shall quote these in the following pages.

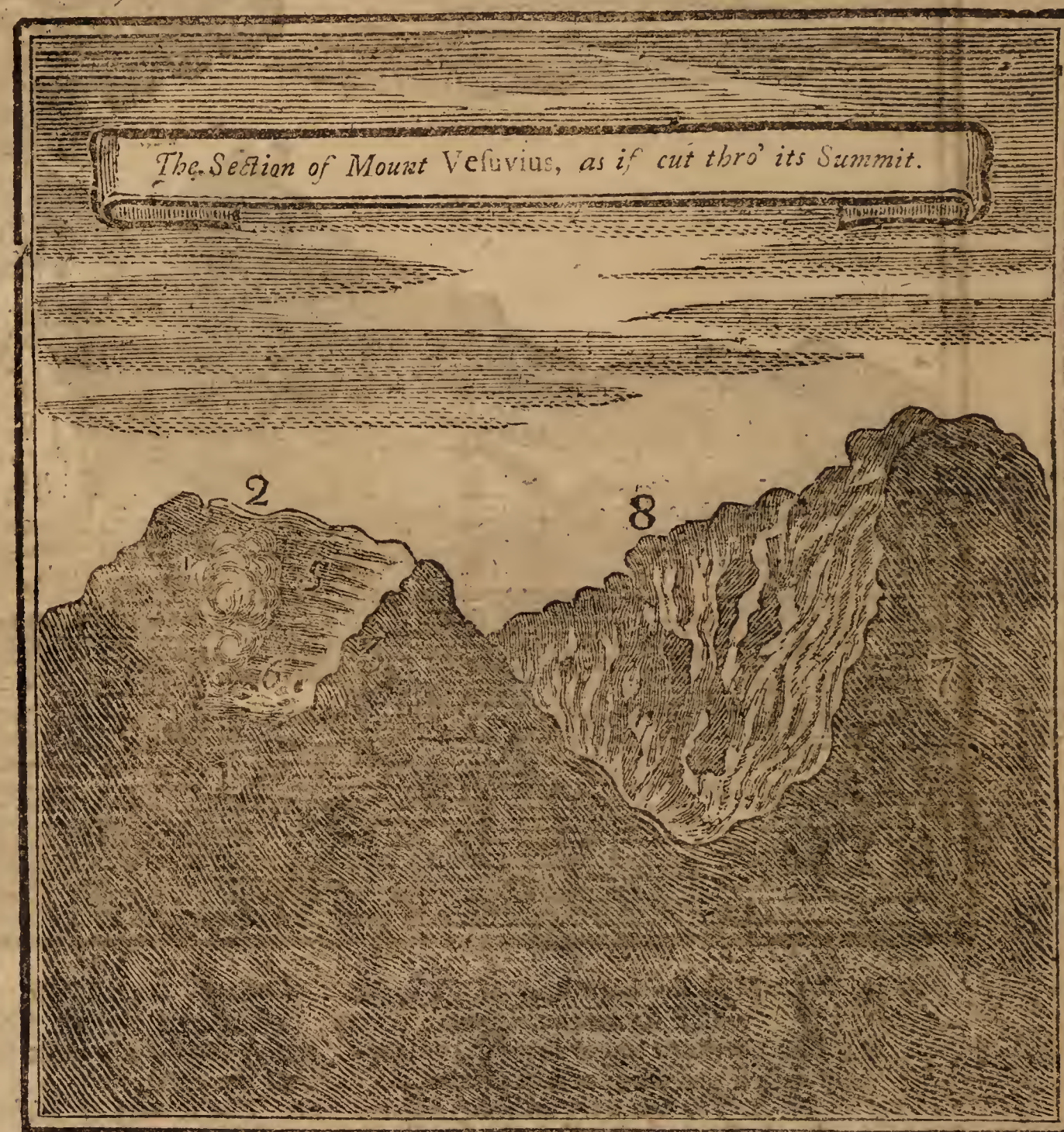
‡ See Vol. vii. p. 373.

with a dreadful noise along the sides of the mountain. The next day the storm of burning stones and cinders became more furious, and in spite of the sun, the flames appeared through the smoke as bright as rockets in a dark night. Towards the evening the tempest grew more and more outrageous, attended with an inundation of burnt stones, pumice and ashes; the fire of the summit increased, by the continued falling of the parts of the cavity into the gulph beneath. About two o'clock the mountain gave a peal astonishing beyond the loudest thunder, which appeared afterwards to be a rent or crack in the south-west side, and flam'd most violently, and about 8 discharged a fiery torrent, which descended with a great rapidity, but soon after slacken'd its progress, and lost its fiery aspect. This aperture broke out at 11 at night with a storm more violent than before, discharging stones of a large size, and a more impetuous fiery torrent. The whole mountain seem'd on fire, on account of the flames, and their reverberation from the darkness of the smoke that surrounded it, when it gave a sudden crack as if falling into ruins, and the noise continued some moments, attended with a violent earthquake, which obliged the people to quit their houses, and fly in crowds to some place of safety. The torrent of fire fill'd a great part of the flat call'd the *Terra Plana*, which may be reckon'd as the basis of *Vesuvius*, making an inundation of 500 feet long, and 300 wide, where it settled for some hours, till being push'd forward by new supplies, it fell down into the vallies, where it divided itself into several branches, the principal of which, near 30 feet wide, destroy'd several plantations of trees. Another branch, tho' less, yet more violent, fell into some vineyards, where it formed a kind of burning lake, and continuing its progress, destroy'd some country seats, and a bridge, and broke into a chapel, where its very exhalations consumed all the sacred ornaments. These torrents, or *Lavanghi*, as the *Italians* call them, determin'd their course in about six hours. During this time the top of *Vesuvius* ejected violent flames, with showers of burnt stones and cinders. On the 24th, after a long explosion of lightnings usual on these occasions, the fire seem'd to abate, and the 27th the flame sensibly subsided, tho' the smoke was whirl'd out as violently and as high as ever, but its blackness considerably decreased; on the

the 29th the fire totally disappear'd, and from thence to June 5th there still issu'd a great quantity of smoke, but of a pale and whitish colour. June 5 and 6 fell great rains, which occasion'd the *Lavanghi*, tho' seemingly extinct, to exhale so thick a smoke, as to hinder distinguishing objects, and by its sulphureous and noxious quality, to wither the leaves of trees, and blast the young fruits. The fire of these torrents pre-

serv'd its fierceness outwardly till May 25, when the surface being expos'd to the air began to cool, the heat retiring to the heart of the *Lavanghi*, where it continued about a month so † intense, that, when open'd half a foot, a stick introduc'd into the aperture took fire instantly. As

‡ The gentlemen made several experiments to ascertain the degree of heat, which exceeded what they could procure by common fire.



1. THE aperture, or cavity, in the southern top, from which the flames issued in 1737.
2. The basin, or cavity, that appears from the summit since the last eruption.
3. The side, or descent to the east, which is an easy slope to the bottom of this cavity or basin.
4. The descent to the west, which is broken, and so steep as to be impracticable.
5. The inside of the basin, which is all burnt and cover'd with rocks.
6. The bottom of the basin, quite inaccessible, because it partly receives the rain water, and the rest of it is full of crevices and holes, that continually exhale smoke.
7. The top of mount *Vesuvius* northern.
8. Rocks to the north side, that partly incircle the volcano, and shews part of the great cavity (or amphitheatre described by *Dion*) which emitted flames, and threw out stones, &c. before the mountain acquired two tops. South

South West Prospect of Mount VESUVIUS.



1. THE southern top of *Vesuvius* which forms the *Volcano*.
2. The northern top or summit, vulgarly called the mountain of *Somma*.
N. B. The tops were antiently but one.
3. A winding circle of rocks that lie to to the north; part of the antient *Volcano*.
4. The hollow between the two summits, commonly call'd the valley of *Atria*.
5. The new opening of the *Lavange*, or fiery torrent in the eruption 1737.
6. A former opening, call'd the *plan*.
7. The passage of the late torrent of fire.
8. The chapel of *St Januarius*.
9. The hill on which is the convent, call'd *The Desert of the Camaldul's*.
10. The church of *St Mary of Apuglia*.
11. The village of *Refina*.
12. The village and palace of *Portici*.
13. Villages of *Lozopetra*.
14. *St Sebastian*.
15. *Massa*.
16. *Trochlea*.
17. *Barna*.
18. *Terduccio*.
19. A fort newly built for the defence of the coast.
20. The towers of *Mola*.
21. The mouth of the river *Sebete*, with the bridge.
22. The end of the eastern suburb of *Naples*.
23. Part of the gulf of *Naples*.
24. The tower of *Ottavio*, which is supposed to be the place of the antient *Herculanium* (call'd *Heraclea* in the news-papers) or tower of *Hercules*.

* Upon observing the name of the village *RESINA*, and comparing the new translation of the 16th epistle of *Pliny*, with an edition printed at *Geneva*, by *Stoer* 1620. our suspicion was confirm'd, that the translator had not taken the best reading, tho' warranted by *Gesner*, nor does it appear, to be more agreeable to the context than the *Geneva* edition, which

says *Refinae Classarii orabant*, &c. "the maritime people at *Refina* sent to intreat *Pliny* to come with his galleys to deliver them from the imminent danger, there being no way for them to escape it but by sea; their village being at the foot of the mountain."—Even *Mr Melmoth's* context favours this reading; for he says, the admiral "ordered the gallies to put to sea, with intention not only to assist *Refina*, (which he here calls the wife of *Bassus*) but several others, for (adds he) the villas stand extremely thick upon that beautiful coast;" which expression seems to fix it to the people of the village, and not to a single lady.

Neither is the reading which *Mr Melmoth*, follows with regard to an adjoining sentence, preferable to that of this edition, which says, *Non vertit ille consilium, sed quod studio animo inchoaverat, obit maximo*; "He did not (on this occasion) change his first design, but what he began out of curiosity, he pursued from a nobler motive." *Mr M.'s* translation runs

thus, "He accordingly changed his first design, and what he BEGAN with a philosophical, he PURSUED with an heroic turn of mind. The incoherence need not be pointed out.

The village of *Refina* may be found in the maps of *Italy*, and also *Stabia*, not far to the S. East, but its situation cannot well be discover'd from *Mr M.'s* translation, which says "Pomponianus was then at *Stabiae*, separated by a gulf, which the sea, after several 'insensible windings, forms upon that shore.' *Stabiae erat* (says *Pliny*) *diremptus sinu medio*; nam *SENSIM circumactis curvatisque littoribus mare infunditur*, that is, 'He was at *Stabiae*, on the other side of the bay; for here the sea 'bends in by a gradual curvature and winding 'of the coast,' which exactly points out the sea of *Stabiae* (*mare di Stabiae*) as seen in the map, at the bottom of the gulf of *Naples*.

Notwithstanding these remarks, we must confess, that *Mr Melmoth*, considering the obscure passages in his author, has made a very entertaining translation.

As to the natural causes of volcanos, and their dreadful effects, our virtuosi of *Naples* observe that their country abounds with sulphur, bitumen, nitre, alum, vitriol and salts of every kind, besides more exalted minerals, as is evident from its frequent hot springs, and innumerable places where those minerals appear on the earth's surface. And that these substances are easily accensible, is well known to the least vers'd in chemistry, and further demonstrable by the heat of our mineral baths, and the flames that frequently issue from the earth near their springs. It is not to be questioned then, that the *Neapolitan* soil is full of the seeds, or first principles of fire, which having increased, and amassed themselves in some particular place, have, by the means of some internal motion, taken fire, and split the upper stratum that confined it; to give vent to its rage, with all the violent phenomena of volcanos.

In imitation of this operation of nature, the chemists have contrived their *Aurum fulminans*; and the celebrated *Lemery* made an artificial volcano, by a paste, composed of equal quantities of sulphur and steel-dust, mixt up with a little water. This he bury'd in the earth at a proper depth, and in about 9 hours the ground began to swell, and open'd in several places, from which issued a hot and sulphureous smoke, succeeded in a few minutes by flames. But however subject the soil of *Naples* be to heat and inflammation, our authors politically remark, that this should not cause an aversion to the climate, since it is to that fiery nature of the earth, that the *Neapolitans* are indebted for the fertility of their lands, the purity and wholesomeness of their air and water, the virtue and efficacy of their springs and baths, and for all those advantages which render *Naples* the most agreeable and healthy country in *Europe**.

* If we would know the character of the inhabitants as well as of the country, the *Italians* have a proverb that *NAPLES* is a paradise inhabited by devils.

It may not be improper to add the account which *Pliny* sent to *Tacitus* of his uncle's death, and his own danger, from an eruption of *Vesuvius*, related in *Book vi. Letter 16 and 20.*

PLINY to TACITUS.

THO' the calamity in which my uncle perished, by its remarkable destruction of so many people and cities, and the desolation of

(*Gent. Mag.* SEPT. 1747.)

so fine a tract of land, will transmit his name to posterity, and tho' he has himself composed many memorable and lasting works, yet his memory will be more certainly perpetuated in your immortal writings.—It is with the greater readiness therefore that I transmit to you this account, which I should have sent had you not requested it.

My uncle was then at *Misenum*, the fleet under his command lying there. † On *Aug. 24*, about one in the afternoon, my mother called him from his study, to observe a cloud of an unusual form and magnitude, and resembling nothing so much as a pine-tree; for, it ran up a great height, straight like the trunk, and dilated itself like the branches, occasion'd, as I imagine, from the blast that impell'd it upwards being almost spent, or else by a recoiling of the cloud upon itself from its own weight, under which it expanded in this manner. It appeared sometimes white, sometimes sooty, with darker spots, as it carry'd up either more or less of the earth or ashes.

My uncle's curiosity determin'd him to take a near tho' dangerous view of this extraordinary phenomenon.—He order'd a light vessel to be got ready, and gave me leave, if I would, to attend him. I chose rather to finish some writing, which he had given me to do. As he went out of the house, he received a message from the maritime people at ** Resina*, entreating him to deliver them from the imminent danger, as their situation, near the foot of the mountain, cut off all hopes of escaping but by sea. He immediately order'd the galleys to put out, and went himself on board, not changing his design, but pursuing, from a nobler motive, what he had first begun out of curiosity.—For he hoped not only to assist those at *Resina*, but many others, as the villas stood very thick along that beautiful coast. Thus he hastened to the place whence others fled with the utmost terror, and steer'd directly to the point of danger, with so much presence of mind, as to make and dictate his observations on the motions and appearance of that dreadful scene. He was now so near the mountain, that the ashes, which grew thicker and hotter as he approached, fell into the galleys, together with cinders, and large showers of burnt and broken stone; and as the sudden ebb, with the fragments that rolled down the mountain upon the shore, hindered his getting to land, he stopp'd to deliberate on returning to *Misenum*. This, tho' the pilot advised, my uncle said, 'Fortune assists the brave, steer to *Pomponianus*.' That officer was with some galleys at *Stabiae*, on the other side of the bay, which by the gradual indenting of the shore, the sea makes in that part of the gulf of *Naples*. *Pomponianus* had sent his baggage on board, tho' the danger was not imminent, intending to put to sea, if it should increase, and the wind should change, which was then contrary. It was fair for carrying

H G g g

† Not the 23d, as the late translator.

* Some read *Rectina*, the wife of *Bassus*. See note, p. 420.

rying my uncle to *Pomponianus*, whom finding in great consternation, he embraced, and encouraged; and, to lessen his apprehension by his own unconcern, he caused himself to be carried to the bath, order'd a supper, and sat down to it with great cheerfulness, or, what is equally heroic, with an appearance of it. In the mean while, the eruptions from *Vesuvius* flamed out afresh in different places, and were render'd the more horrible and alarming by the darkness of the night.

My uncle, in order to comfort his friend, suggested that this great light was only the burning of the villages deserted by the terrify'd people; then lay down to rest, and even slept so hard as to be heard snoring by his attendants. But the area belonging to the house being almost fill'd with cinders and ashes, they awaked him, lest by longer stay the avenues should be block'd up. He arose and went to *Pomponianus* and his friends, who had no thoughts of sleep; and consulted with them whether they should trust to the houses, which were shaken to and fro, or go into the open fields, where the cinders and burnt stones, tho' not heavy, fell in great abundance. They resolved for the fields, one fear overcoming another, but my uncle, as yielding only to the stronger reason. They went out, after tying upon their heads pillows for a defence against the fall of stones and cinders. It was now day every where else, but there as dark as the darkest night, so that they were obliged to proceed by the help of torches and various lights [*faces & lumina*, not the fire and flames, as Mr *M.* translates]. They thought proper to go down to the shore, to see if they might safely get on board the galleys, but found the sea very boisterous, and the wind still contrary. Here my uncle reposed himself on a quilt, and desired, and drank more than once, some cold water. Immediately the flames and a strong smell of sulphur dispersed the rest, and obliged him to arise, by the help of his two servants; but he soon fell down dead, suffocated by the thick and noxious vapour; and being deserted at that time, was not found till the light of day appear'd, which was the third from the beginning of this black scene. He was entire and untouch'd, and appeared rather asleep than dead.

L E T T E R XX.

DURING all this time my mother and I remained at *Misenum*. I pursued my studies till it was bathing time, after which I supped and went to bed, but my sleep was short and interrupted. There had been for many days a shaking of the earth, which was less terrifying, as it is a common thing in *Campania*; but that night it was so violent, as not only to move houses and castles, but to threaten total ruin. My mother burst into my chamber, I was dressing to go and wake her. We went into the area, which parted the house from the sea. As I was but 18, I know not whether I should call my behaviour, fortitude or imprudence; but I took up *Livy*, perused him at leisure, even making extracts from him, when a friend of my uncle's, lately come from *Spain* to pay him a visit, joined us; and observing me sitting by

my mother reading, greatly condemned her patience, and reproved me for my careless security; nevertheless I went on with my author. It was now morn, but the light was faint and languid; the buildings around us tottered, and tho' we stood upon open ground, yet as the place was narrow, it was not without certain and great danger; we therefore resolved to quit the town. The people followed us in the utmost consternation, and (as to a mind distracted with terror, every suggestion seems more prudent than its own) pressed in great crowds after us. Being at a distance from the houses, we stood still, in the midst of a most shocking and dreadful scene. For the chariots, which we had ordered to be drawn out, were so agitated backwards and forwards, tho' upon the most level ground [*planissimo campo*, not open fields, as *M.*] that we could not keep them steady, even by supporting them with great stones. On one side the sea seemed to roll back upon itself, or was repelled by the convulsive motion of the earth; it is certain the shore was enlarged, and several sea-animals were left upon it. On the other side, a black and dreadful cloud bursting with an igneous serpentine vapour, darted out a long train of fire, resembling flashes of lightening, but much larger. Upon this our *Spanish* friend, addressing himself to my mother and me with great warmth and earnestness: *If your brother and your uncle, said he, be safe, he certainly hopes you are so too; if he be dead, he wished, that you might survive: Why therefore do you delay your escape? We could never think of our own safety, we said, while we were uncertain of his.*

He staid not a moment, but withdrew from the danger with the utmost precipitation. Now the cloud seemed to descend and cover the whole ocean; it entirely hid the island of *Caprea*, and the promontory of *Misenum*. My mother entreated, advised, and even commanded me to make my escape at any rate, which, being young, I might easily do; as for herself, she said, her age and corpulency rendered all attempts of that sort impossible; but she should willingly meet death, if she could have the satisfaction of seeing, that she was not the occasion of mine. I absolutely refused to leave her; and taking her by the hand, drew her forward; she complied with great reluctance, and not without reproaching herself for retarding my escape.

The ashes now began to fall upon us in a less quantity. I turned my head, and observed a thick smoke, which came rolling after us like a torrent. *Let us, said I, while we have light, turn out of the high road, lest we should be pressed to death in the dark by the crowds that follow us.* We had scarce turned aside, when a darkness overspread us, not like that of a cloudy or moonless night, but of a room close shut, and all the lights extinct. At once we heard shrieks of women, screams of children, and cries of men; some calling their children, some their parents, some their husbands, and only distinguishing each other by their voices; this lamenting his own fate, another that of his family; some wishing to die from the very fear

of dying, others putting up prayers to the Gods; but the greatest part concluded that the last and eternal night was come, which was to destroy both the Gods and the world together.

There were some who augmented the real terrors by imaginary ones, and made the frightened multitude falsely believe, that *Misenum* was all in flames. At length a glimmering light appeared, which we imagined to be rather the forerunner of an approaching burst of flames (as in truth it was) than the return of day; however, the fire fell at a distance from us; then again we were immersed in thick darkness, and a heavy shower of ashes rained upon us, which we were obliged every now and then to shake off, otherwise we should have been buried with the weight.

At last, this dreadful darkness was dissipated like a cloud or smoke, the real day returned, and even the sun appeared, tho' very faintly, and as when an eclipse is coming on. Every object that presented itself to our eyes (which were extremely weakened) seemed changed, being covered over with white ashes, as with a deep snow.

We returned to *Misenum*, where we refreshed ourselves as well as we could, and passed an anxious night between hope and fear, tho' most of the latter; for the earthquake still continued, and several distracted people ran up and down, heightening their own and their friends calamities, by terrifying predictions.

* * * The *Universal History* in fol. vol. v. p. 659. tells us, that the eruption related by *Pliny* began November 1. that *Pompeii*, *Herculaneum*, and many other cities with their inhabitants were destroyed by it; that the ashes reached *Africa*, *Egypt* and *Syria*, and at *Rome* day was turned into night. But no book gives so particular an account of the *Vesuvian Volcano*, as that by the royal academy at *Naples*, first quoted, which shews the measure of the mountain, its height, breadth, cavity, &c. with many other curious particulars, and natural observations on the subject.

MR URBAN,

AS you have always shewn yourself impartial in our political disputes, I hope you will be so no less in the new dispute relating to *Milton*. I should not have been sorry to have seen *W. L.* a little more roughly handled in your Magazines. He seems to expect applause; but I can't think he deserves any thanks for his rash and unnatural attempt on the character of a man who was so great an honour to his country. What can be his motive for endeavouring to give away, with so much zeal and alertness, the chief merit of writing *Paradise Lost* to *Germans* and *Dutchmen*? If one of either of those people, jealous for the reputation of his own countrymen, had made this pretended discovery, we should not have been much offended: but for an *Englishman* so fondly to busy himself out of season in so ungrateful an office, must raise the indignation of every lover of our author. For my own part, I can easily persuade myself, notwithstanding what is advanced, that *Milton* never saw *Masenius*. They both happened to write on the

same subject, *the fall of man*: the simplest plan in the world, and which affords the least variety of materials to work upon. Each of their poems has a *proposition*, *invocation*, &c. and what heroic poems have not?—If there seems a small resemblance in these parts of their two pieces, 'tis not at all to be wondered at. All *propositions* are only brief arguments of the whole design:—And how could any two poets tell us they intended to sing of the *forbidden fruit*, of the *loss of paradise*, and the coming of *death* and *misery* into the world, in terms more different? The *invocation* likewise is made by both to the *Holy Spirit*, and not to *Apollo*, the *Muses*, &c. after the manner of the antients; which would have been absurd in a divine poem: but, I think, there is as little likeness also in their manner of addressing him, as could well be expected in so similar a matter. We have then given us *Masenius's* description of *Paradise*, which, it is insinuated, *Milton* has copied in more places than one: As if it could be imagined any person would write a poem on the *fall of man*, and not exercise his fancy in describing *Paradise*, the principal scene of his whole story:—or, as if he would not adorn his poetical garden with *perpetual spring*, *mild serene suns*, *balmy zephyrs*, *fruits*, *flowers*, *groves*, *shady bowers*, and *purling streams*; tho' no body had wrote before him? There are numberless descriptions of gardens, both in the antient and modern poets and romances, which, I think, *Milton* may as well be said to have copied as this of *Masenius*; since there is not one whole verse in it any thing like any one of *Milton's*.—I can say but little to the *marginal beads*, 'till *W. L.* can give us the remainder of this work. The matter of several of them is indeed to be met with in *Paradise Lost*; and I will take upon me to affirm, that no good poet, conversant with the antients, would or could have wrote an epic poem on this subject, without introducing the greater part of them. I was a little surprized to find the word *pandæmonium* among them (which I thought to have been of *Milton's* making) and the *profanatio vetiti pomi per serpentem*; which I likewise imagined to have been first suggested by our author: but perhaps this latter thought might be grounded on some well-known tradition; and the word *pandæmonium* may be of much older date than either of these poems.—If any learned person could satisfy us in these particulars, 'twould be extremely acceptable.—In your Magazine for *February* we are presented with the first account of a tragedy, entitled *Adamus Exul*, said to be written by *Grotius*, and to which we are told *Milton* was very much obliged. I cannot say he had never seen it, because there are two or three verses in it, which are remarkably like two or three in the first book of *Paradise Lost*; tho' the greater part of the references are very little, and some of them nothing at all to the purpose. I hope *Milton* might have called *Satan* (whose name signifies an *adversary*) 'Antagonist of heaven's almighty king,' and 'the adversary of God and man,' without copying *Grotius's sacri tonantis hostis*; and have made hell tremble at the strides

strides of the monster *Death* (when 'tis so frequent in the antient poets to make the *heavens*, *earth*, *olympus*, *ida*, to tremble under the footsteps of their gods and goddesses) tho' *Grotius* had never wrote of *Satan*, '*Gravior orcus sub pedibus tremit.*' Much the same might be said of the reference to '*Noctis aeternæ*,' and some others. Those which are made to '*Isa quæ lucet dies*, &c.—*Sequitur major cura beatorum*, &c.—*nec bene firmus substitit axis* (which by the way is almost nonsense after *geminique poli*, &c; for if both the *poles shake*, the *axis* cannot well be at rest) and to *Possit ut illo sata progenies*, &c. seem to be so very far-fetched, that I believe none but himself could ever possibly have thought of them. After all, whether *Milton* ever saw this performance or not, it is certain he has made but very little use of it; and if he had made more, as *Miltonicus* says (*See p. 67.*) his poem had been so much the worse for it.

There have been given us only a few lines of *Masenius* (from which Mr R. R. has excellently well proved that *Milton* has not borrowed); and the *marginal heads* of some other parts of his poem; of which we have heard nothing more since.—Is it not most wonderful, that, as *Milton* has always had so many enemies both at home and abroad on account of his political writings; as his poem has been so much read and commented among us, and is so well known all over *Europe* by translations in several languages: Is it not most strange, I say, that, for so long a period of time, not one of all his enemies or emulators, (no *Jesuit*, no *Dutchman*, in honour of his order, or of his country) should have reproached him with the obligations which we are told he has so industriously concealed? But what can *W. L.* mean by his concealing them industriously? If these pieces were ever printed and published, how was it possible *Milton* should know but they might be in five hundred hands in *England*?—And he was a man too prudent, as well as of too much honour, to say that his muse was pursuing '*Things unattempted yet in prose or rhyme*,' when it was so probable he might be upbraided with advancing an untruth. 'Tis idle to say that *Milton*, by being *Latin secretary* was more likely to hear of these poems than any other man. I don't see why his being employ'd to write in the name of the government to foreign princes and states, should give him a greater correspondence with men of letters abroad, than if he had been but a private person; neither can any reason be given why these performances should be sent to him sooner than to any one else; unless we suppose, what there is no occasion to suppose, that it was known in *Holland* that he was engaged in writing on the same argument. His employment likewise may be thought not to allow him the leisure (and I think besides his taste was too good) to be very inquisitive after the productions of the modern poets in *Latin*. For, from the genius which appears in all his other works, both prose and verse, it may safely be affirmed, that *Milton* was capable of writing *Paradise Lost*, without these supposed assistances: and

tho' it should be allow'd that he borrowed some parts of his plan from these authors, I am persuaded he would have given us as good a one, had he formed it entirely from his own fertile invention.—If there are not so many shining passages in his *Paradise Regain'd* as in *Paradise Lost*, 'tis because the nature of the scheme he wrote upon would not admit of them; and not because he was obliged to rely upon his own genius, without any foreign helps: as the great critic who has lately appeared in your Magazine, seems willing to persuade himself. He is in that poem every where equal to the subject, and the occasion; and there are many lines in it not inferior in beauty to the finest in *Paradise Lost*.

What has been said above may be apply'd likewise to *W. L.*'s list of tragedies, written, as he says, by men of the highest rank and genius in the common-wealth of learning: such as *Horatius Tursellinus*, *Robus Honerdus*, *Carolus Malapertius*, *Causinus*, *Quintianus*, *Zieglerus*, *Frischlinus*; names, I dare presume, that most of your learned readers never once heard of.—

Sir, I am afraid I have trespassed too much on your patience; I could have said much more, and knew not how to say less on such a subject.

Sept. 18,
1747.

Your humble servant,

C. B.

From the BATH JOURNAL, Sept. 14.

ABSTRACT of a LETTER concerning Dr. BLACKWELL.

An unseen hand makes all our moves;
And some are great, and some are small;
Some climb to good, some from good fortune fall;
Some wise men, and some fools we call;
Figures, alas! of speech, for destiny plays us all.

COWLEY.

THERE is a natural curiosity in man, to enquire concerning the birth and education of men, who have met with unfortunate ends. And as Dr *Alexander Blackwell*, so often mentioned in the news-papers, is one of the number, it induces me to send you the inclosed.

This unhappy man was the son of Dr *Blackwell*, a very eminent and learned divine in *North-Britain*, and so greatly did he value his son's genius, that he undertook, at first, the care of his education; who so far answered the hopes and expectations of his father, that, before he was fifteen, he had acquired an extraordinary knowledge of the *Latin* and *Greek* languages: at sixteen, his father sent him to a university, where, in a very short time, he was greatly distinguished, for his understanding the classics, and other useful learning: and tho' the *French* was no part of the learning there required, he neglected not to make himself master of that tongue.

Notwithstanding the credit he had gained in the university, he could not be prevailed upon to continue there, after he thought himself sufficient for business. His mind ran upon seeing the world; and so strong was his desire,

that, whatever his friends could say to the contrary, he left the university before he had taken any degree; and went away so privately, that they knew not what was become of him, 'till after his arrival in *London*—He attended to nothing more at first than that of seeing the different curiosities there to be met with: but as he brought from *Scotland* very little money, he was soon made sensible, that, if he neglected to get into business, he might be exposed to great difficulties: this consideration put him upon enquiry, and Mr *Wilkins*, an eminent printer in *London*, having occasion for a man of letters to correct the press, took him into his service. This trust he executed with the utmost care and fidelity; and his manner of correcting the proofs highly pleased Mr *Wilkins*, and his authors: mean time, he made it part of his study to get an insight into the noble art and mystery of printing, and to gain the friendship of several gentlemen who were great encouragers of learning.—Next, he had the good fortune to marry a virtuous gentlewoman, the daughter of a worthy merchant, with whom he received a handsome portion, which induced him to quit Mr *Wilkins*; and they parted very friendly.

The fortune Mr *Blackwell* received with his wife, not being sufficient to maintain his family, he hired a house in the *Strand*, and set up as a printer:—But he did not long follow the business, before an action was brought against him, because he had not served an apprenticeship to it. Mr *Blackwell* defended the suit, and the cause was brought to trial in *Westminster-hall*, and the jury found a verdict against him. Soon after a commission of bankrupt issued against him; and, to compleat his ruin, one of his creditors arrested and sent him to prison, where he remained, for near two years, in a very helpless condition.

These misfortunes, instead of casting Mrs *Blackwell* into despair, had quite a contrary effect; for she instantly used her utmost endeavours, by her labour and industry, to extricate herself and her husband out of these difficulties. She had, by nature, a fine genius for drawing and painting; and being informed an *Herbäl* was much wanted, she drew from the life several of the physical plants, &c. These were shewn to Sir *Hans Sloane*, Dr *Mead*, Dr *Nichols*, and other eminent physicians, who being pleased with them, she proceeded in the undertaking, and some time after procured her husband's liberty.

Mr *Rand*, a very eminent and learned apothecary, and one of the heads of that company, who had the care of their physick-garden, also greatly promoted the work. It was thro' his advice, that Mrs *Blackwell* took a house over against the company's garden at *Chelsea*; whereby she had an opportunity of receiving the plants, flowers, &c. fresh out of the garden, as she wanted them: and she not only made the drawings with her own hands, but engraved them on copper plates, and colour'd them. Her husband explained their uses in several different languages, in order to make them acceptable abroad; and, from the pro-

duce, they maintain'd their family very well. ||

Mrs *Blackwell* was so much regarded during her residence at *Chelsea*, that she was often visited by persons of the highest quality, who expressed their admiration at her performances: and it must be acknowledged, to the honour of the most eminent physicians, surgeons, and apothecaries in *London*, that, whilst she was engaged in the work, they shewed her many marks of their favour and encouragement: and upon publishing the first volume, she was permitted in person to present one to the college of physicians, of which that learned body so greatly approved, that they not only made her a handsome present, but gave her an ample testimonial, in writing, of their approbation of her work.

Mr *Blackwell* having met with such ill success in the business of a printer, gave over all thoughts of entering upon it again; but, as he was an enemy to idleness, some part of his leisure hours he spent in the study of physick; other part in that of further informing himself in the most useful arts and sciences; and in his speculations he formed different schemes for the better improving barren lands, which led him to write a treatise upon *Agriculture*, &c. The Treatise he did not compleat before he left *Chelsea*; yet his abilities began to be so well known, that he was consulted upon several difficult points, and received handsome presents for his advice.—Happy had it been for Mr *Blackwell*, could he have been contented, and staid at *Chelsea*, where he had great respect shewed him.—But after Mrs *Blackwell* had compleated her work, he retired to a place where he was unknown, and would inevitably have been out of business again, had not a friend recommended him to the late duke of *Chandos*, (a nobleman! renowned for encouraging all schemes that appeared to be calculated for the public good †.) His grace, upon conversing with Mr *Blackwell*, so much approved of what he proposed, that he took him into his service, and constituted him superintendant of his works at *Cannons*.—It was whilst he was in the duke's service, that he finished and publish'd the Treatise before-mentioned, which was received with great applause; tho', in the end, it proved very unfortunate to him.

The *Swedish* ambassador had one of the books put into his hands, which he sent over to his court; where it was so much liked, that the ambassador had directions to engage Mr *Blackwell* in the *Swedish* service; and the terms offer'd, were accepted by him; which caused him to quit the *duke's service, and repair to *Stockholm*.

He

|| An engraver having copy'd Mrs *Blackwell*'s plates, some print-sellers were prosecuted by Mr *Blackwell*, and made to pay as dearly as he had done for the invasion of property.

† The writer might have added here, sometimes thro' his goodness imposed upon.

* This writer may not know, that he had quitted the duke's service before; nor that the occasion of it kept him from other employment.

He left his wife and one child in *England*, under a promise that he would, if he succeeded, send for her. In the mean time, Mr *Blackwell* was, as fame says, extremely well received by the *Swedish* prime minister; and he was so greatly pleased with him, that he entertained him in his house, and procured him a handsome pension from the crown: and the king of *Sweden* being taken very ill, and in danger of losing his life, Mr *Blackwell* was permitted to prescribe for his majesty, who recovering, was pleased to make him one of his physicians in ordinary; and from thence he was stiled Dr.

Mrs *Blackwell* continued in *England*, and, at times, received some remittances from her husband; and she intended, very soon, to have followed him to *Sweden*, had he not suffered death in the manner your paper relates †. — But as I am a stranger as to his offences, I forbear saying any thing further, save that—

Morgan's coffee-house, I am, Sir,
Bath, Sept. 5, Your most humble serv.
1747. G. J.

† See p. 400.

[According to this account, which appears to be genuine, tho' favourable, the author of a pretended letter from *Stockholm* is mistaken, in saying that his father was a shop-keeper at *Aberdeen*, that he marry'd before he came to *London*, and that he study'd physic under *Boerhaave*, and took his doctor's degree at *Leyden*. Neither does the letter-writer give us any better account of the plot for which he dy'd, tho' he promises the whole in his title-page. The sum of what he tells us for truth, is, that the Dr was abundantly pragmatical and conceited of his own abilities, and as such might form some chimerical enterprize, with relation to a change of the ministry in *Sweden*; but 'twas very improbable that he alone (no person of rank being concern'd with him) could have thoughts of overturning the constitution of *Sweden*, however necessary for the ministry it might be to make him a terror to the opposite party.

S I R,

I Send you inclosed what I think a most excellent letter of the justly celebrated arch-bp *Leighton*. It breathes a truly primitive and christian spirit. I can with pleasure inform you, that Mr *Wilson* of *Edinburgh*, who has lately published there a valuable edition of his select works, and from whom I received this, has in his hands many choice manuscripts of this incomparable writer, which are chiefly commentaries on *Is. vi. Psalm xxxix.* and *Rom. xii.* I have thought it well worth my while, amidst all the business in which you know I am engaged, to revise and prepare them for the press, and cannot but heartily thank God, that these precious reliicks are rescued from the oblivion in which they have so long laid. I have not the least interest in the publication, but, with this specimen of the work, I desire your permission to give this extensive notice of it, as a token of the reverence and love which I bear to the memory of that illustrious pre-

late, and of my good wishes for the edification of my fellow christians of all denominations, by these his remains; which I heartily pray that God may honour with his abundant blessing.

I am, S I R,

Your most faithful humble servant,
P. DODDRIDGE.

The Copy of a Letter from the Arch-Bishop of Glasgow to the Synod, convened April 1673.

Reverend Brethren,

IT is neither a matter of much importance, nor am I as yet able to give you a particular and satisfying account of the reason of my absence from your meeting, which I trust, with the help of a little time, will clear itself; but I can assure you, I am present with you in my most affectionate wishes for the gracious presence of that holy spirit among you, and within you all, who alone can make this and all your meetings, and the whole work of your ministry, happy and successful to the good of souls, and to his glory that bought them with his own blood: and I doubt not but your own great desire each for yourselves, and all for one another, in the same; and that your daily and great employment is, by incessant and fervent prayer, to draw down from above large supplies and increases of that blessed spirit, which our lord and master has assured us that our heavenly father will not fail to give to them that ask it. And how extream negligence and folly were it to want such a gift for want of asking, especially in those devoted to so high and holy a service, that requires a great degrees of that spirit of holiness and divine love to purify their minds and to raise them above their senses and this present world! O my dear brethren! what are we doing that suffer ourselves to creep and grovel upon this earth, and do so little aspire to the heavenly life of christians, and more eminently of the messengers and ministers of God, as stars, yea, as angels, which he hath made spirits, and his ministers a flame of fire! Oh! where are souls among us that represent their own original, and are possess'd with pure and sublime apprehensions of God, the father of spirits, and are often raised to the astonishing contemplation of his eternal and blessed being, and his infinite holiness, and greatness, and goodness! are they accordingly burnt up with ardent love? Where that holy fire is wanting there can be no sacrifice; whatever our invent

invention, utterance, or other gifts may be; and how blameless soever the external of our life may be, and even our hearts free from gross pollutions: For it is scarce to be suspected that any of us will suffer any of these strange, yea infernal fires of ambition, or avarice, or malice, or impure lusts and sensualities to burn within us, which would render us priests of idols, of airy nothings, and of dunghill gods; yea of the very gods of this world, the prince of darkness. Let men judge us, and revile us as they please, as that imports nothing at all; but God forbid that any thing should possess our hearts, but he that loved us, and gave himself for us; for we know we cannot be vessels of honour meet for the master's use, unless we purge ourselves from all filthiness of the flesh and spirit, and empty our hearts of all things but him, and even of ourselves, and of our own will; and have no more any desires or delights, but his will alone, and his glory, who is our peace, and our life, and our all: and, truly, I think it were our best and our wisest reflection upon the main difficulties and discouragements without us, to be driven by them to live more within; as they observe of the bees, that when it is foul weather they are busy in their hives. If the power of external discipline be enervated in our hands, yet who can hinder us from trying, and judging, and censuring ourselves, and purging the inner temples, our own hearts, with the more severity and exactness? If we be dash'd and spattered with reproaches abroad, it may surely teach us to study to be the cleaner at home; and the less we find of meekness and charity in the world about us, to preserve so much the more of that sweet temper within our own hearts; blessing them that curse us, and praying for them that persecute us; so shall we most effectually prove ourselves to be the children of our heavenly father, even to their conviction, who will scarce allow us, in any sense, to be called his servants.

As for the contentions and confusions that still abound and increase in this church, and threaten to undo us, I think our wisdom will be to cease from, and look for no help till we look more upwards, and dispute and discourse less, and fast and pray more, and so draw down our relief from the god of order and peace, who made the heavens and the earth.

Concerning myself, I have nothing to say, but humbly to intreat you to pass

by the many failings and weaknesses you may have perceived in me, during my abode amongst you; and if in any thing I have injured or offended you, or any one of you, either in the management of my public charge, or in private converse, I do sincerely beg your pardon; tho' I confess I can't make you any requital in that kind; for I do not know any thing towards me from any of you that needs a pardon in the least; (you) having generally paid me more kindness and respect than a much better and wiser man could either have expected or deserved; nor am I only a suitor for your pardon, but for the addition of a farther charity, and that so great a one, that I have nothing by which to plead for it, but that I need it much—your prayers. And I am hopeful, as to that, to make you some little, tho' very disproportionate return; for whatever becomes of me (thro' the help of God) while I live, you shall be no one day of my life forgotten by

Your most unworthy, tho'
Most affectionate brother and serv.
R. LEIGHTON.

P. S. I don't well see whom it can offend, or how any shall disapprove of it, if you shall appoint a fast throughout your bounds, to entreat a blessing on the seed committed to the ground, and for the other grave causes that are still the same they were the last year, and the urgency of them no whit abated, but rather increased;—but in this I prescribe nothing, but leave it to your discretion, and the direction of God.

N. B. An account of the life of this pious Abp sent us by S. B. to be recorded as another *prolati* worthy (see our two last) is mislaid. We can find at present only this note, that Abp Leighton's moderation was the more remarkable, as the Star Chamber under Chas. I. cut off his father's ears, slit his nose, and imprison'd him, for his book, entitled *Zion's Plea*.

Defence of a Memoir presented to the French King, on the Necessity of a general Regulation of Interments and Embalmments. By M. BRUHIER, M. D. 1746, 12°. Pages 24. (See Vol. XV. p. 311.)

THE author answers the objections which had been made against his Memoir. One of the principal is, that, as we have hardly an instance in a hundred years of a person taken out of the grave alive, an inconvenience of that nature is not worth the trouble of a regulation.

Tho'

Tho' the uncertainty of this reasoning be very evident, it has been thought sufficient by too many. For a full confutation of it, the author only urges matters of fact as a sufficient answer.—He observes, that, in the two volumes of his *Dissertation on the uncertainty of the signs of death*, he had given 36 circumstantial relations of persons either bury'd alive, or taken out of their graves living; and to these he adds fifty others, all within a century, and so well attested, that, whoever doubts, may satisfy himself of the facts.

From the 13th and 28th of these relations, he proves that a person may remain alive 8 whole days, without the least sign of life; from the 8th, 11th, and 23d, that even the plague is no infallible minister of death, tho' no tokens of life appear, since in the 8th instance particularly the patient lay 52 hours without the least sign of life. He infers, from the 37th and 48th cases; that the small-pox, as well as the plague, occasions such syncopes, or suspensions of the vital functions, as expose the patients to the danger of being bury'd alive, tho' the reflux, or striking in of the pustules, is usually follow'd by deadly symptoms. He mentions instances of persons returning to life after 24 hours apparent death; and of several others in *England*, and even in *France*, who have reviv'd after 3 whole days, some while they have been carrying to the grave, others after they had lain therein some time; and in both these cases, some have recover'd their perfect health; of others found alive in their sepulchres, by some happy accident which has caused them to be opened. He adds, lastly, there are instances of persons interr'd alive in a precipitate manner, which is condemn'd by our Ritual, or suffocated in their coffin, by being placed in it too soon. Upon the whole, there is all the reason in the world, from the credit of these histories, to believe, with M. Brubier, according to his proposition, that *the number of persons interr'd alive is much greater than is commonly imagined*.

In this Defence he also makes some further animadversions on two abuses, of which he had said nothing in his Memoir. The first concerns opening of bodies [See Vol. XV. p. 312.] whether done by order of justice, or for anatomical purposes. He easily makes it appear that dissections may become murders, if the death of the subject be not absolutely certain. He observes, on

this occasion, how inconsistent men are in their practice, since in the country they suffer none to be interr'd till after 3 days decease, lest there should be any remains of life during that time, whereas at *Paris* dissections are permitted as soon as the body is cold. Another abuse is, drawing away the pillows from under the heads of dying persons, which is still the common practice in *France*, tho' by disordering the circulation of the blood, it undoubtedly hastens death, if it be not the real cause of it to such as otherwise might have lived, and consequently is homicide, under whatever view you regard it.

MR URBAN,

YOU have, in your late *Magazines* especially, desired the opinion of the learned on several pieces of antiquity. The inclosed * inscription is undoubtedly of a very antient date, and stands in need of an explanation. The following account in Latin may afford some light for that purpose.

Vasta fuit urbs in Apuliâ, olim celebris, medietate ambitus, & partim in clivo, partim in plano, quantum ex ruinis conjectare licet, sita, nono ab Hydrunto miliari distans.——Extra eam innumera sunt sepulcra, è quibus effoduntur quotidie multa vasa ossibus plena, in quibus arma ærea vetustate consumpta, & annuli aurei rudes nec satis politi. Reperta fuit ibidem sequens * inscriptio marmorea, characteribus & linguâ (ut Pontanus, Herm. Barbarus, Accius Syncerus, Charneus Summontius, alique qui eam viderunt illius temporis viri docti existimarent) Messapiâ.——Hâc autem linguâ utebantur Iapyges, ante adventum Idomeni in Italiam, quæ postmodum, inductâ Græcâ, interiit.

Verum & hosce characteres, non Messapios, sed mere Græcos, formâ in quibusdam aliquantulum immutatâ, linguamque ita Æolicam, brevissimam scilicet & antiquissimam esse, quidam haud contemnendæ eruditionis, ac magni judicii viri existimant. I am, Sir,

Yours unknown, R. M.

* See the PLATE for this inscription, which, (being very curious) was, for greater accuracy, engraved on copper about the middle of last month; but, because of the many thousands to be printed off, and the slow dispatch of the rolling-press, could not be ready for publication.—It may be proper to add here, notice having been taken of the difference in the plates of the same month, that, by the large number of the impression, it requires two, sometimes three, plates of the same figures to be engraved.

N.B. We return thanks for the draught of the small gold coin sent us by T. S. It will be engraved and published next month, with that of the gold medal, proposed as a premium for a poem on the subject of the Christian Hero.

LIST of SHIPS taken.

SHIPS taken by the English, August 1747.

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THE *Uffrow Maria*, Symonds, from St Martins for Dunkirk, taken by the Warren priv.
 A ship of 250 tons, belonging to Lubeck, with Spanish snuff, &c. tak. by a home priv.
 A Martinico privateer of 8 carriage and 16 swivel guns, and above 90 men, tak. in the W. Indies.
 The *St Joseph*, Granville, from Bourdeaux to St Domingo, brought to Bristol by the Dolphin pr.
 A French privateer of 6 carriage and 8 swivel guns, taken in a river near Tain in Rossshire, by the Experiment man of war.
 A French privateer of great force, and a small sloop with flour, from Port St Pierre for Martinico, taken by a privateer of St Kitts.
 A Fr. ship from Marseilles for Havre de Grace, car. by a priv. capt. Holt, into Lisbon.
 The *St Antonio*, 500 tons, 16 guns, 100 men, with stores for the French E. Indies;
 The *Thomas and Mary*, a Spanish advice ship from the Groyne for the Havanna (but had thrown her packet over board) both taken by Sir Peter Warren's Squadron, and brought to Plymouth.
 A Fr. cruiser, 40 guns, chased ashore near Cape Penas, by the same, and burnt by the crew.
 The *Ferret* priv. of Morlaix, taken; and the *Hopewell*, Wife, from Newfoundland for Pool, retaken, by the Charming Nancy privateer, and both carry'd to Guernsey.
 The *Neptune*, Heair, from Nantz for Hamburg, sent to Dover by the Hardwick privateer.
 The *Charitas*, Samuegen, from ——— for Dunkirk, taken by the Swallow privateer.
 The *Jerusalem*, from Cayenne for Bourdeaux, brought by the Folkestone man of war to Dover.
 A French ship with salt, car. by the Sheerness privateer of Bristol into Ireland.
 A large Spanish ship, name unknown, destroy'd on the coast of Galicia, by the Nightingale man of war, capt. Ferguson.
 A French ship of 150 tons, brought into Bristol by the Dolphin privateer.
 A very rich Spanish ship from La Vera Cruz for Cadiz, taken by the Gosport man of war off Antigua; and several other prizes taken to windward of that island.
 Many prizes, 8 carry'd into St Kitts, taken by comm. Legg's Squadron in the West Indies.
 The *Bejorame*, Dupey, and the *Prudence*, Fevre, taken by two New York privateers.
 The *Abigail*, from Piscataqua for London, retaken by the Centurion m. of war, sent to Plym.
 The *St John* privateer of Cherburgh, 12 guns, taken by the Ambuscade man of war.
 A small French bark with corn, and several Dutch vessels from France, taken by the Zealand privateer, capt. Steel, and carry'd into Plymouth.
 The *Jaffrow Margarita*, Bresingbourg, from Bourdeaux for Hamburg, with sugar, coffee and indigo, brought by the Culloden privateer, capt. Boxwell, into the Downs.
 The *Katherine*, Hogg, of Biddeford, from Ireland for Newfoundland, retaken by the Chesterfield man of war, and brought into Plymouth.
 The *Adventure*, ———, of and for Bristol from Jamaica, retaken by the Bristol man of war.
 A French ship from Canada, with oil, fish and skins, car. into Plymouth by the Tryton m. of war.
 The *Eolus*, Sinstrom, from Cette for Lubeck, with wine, sent to Cork by the George and Swift prs.
 A large brig. of Providence in New England, with 170 hogsheds of molasses, which had been taken by the famous Don Pedro, and left with 9 of her men, conducted by 3 or 4 of the ship's crew left on board, the Spaniards fearing to perish with hunger, to Cape Ann in Providence.
 The ———, Maccullough of Philadelphia, for Barbadoes, retaken by the Dragon man of war.
 Two French prizes, one of them from Cape Francois, sent by the Susanna snow to Philadelphia.
 Three prizes (one of them of great value, and taken in sight of Moor-castle near the Havanna) taken by two Rhode Island privateers.
 A Fr. sloop, with sugar, coffee, and a large quantity of dollars, tak. by a sloop of war off Bermudas.
 A Fr. m. of war, from Canada for Old France, taken by two Engl. men of war in St Laurence bay.
 The *Pandour* of Bayonne, a Fr. priv. a half-row galley with 28 oars, 48 men, and several ransomers, taken by the Besborough, capt. Mercer after 15 hours chase in the Irish channel.
 A French ship from St Maloes, 18 guns, with bale goods, taken by a New York priv. and one of Rhode Island, after an engagement of 6 glasses, in which the French captain was kill'd.
 A Fr. felucca, from the Levant for the Streights, taken by the Princess Elizabeth, capt. Caster, who took out several hundred pounds, and ransom'd the ship for some thousands of livres.
 A French ship with bale goods, from Tunis for Smyrna, carry'd into Zant.
 A French snow plunder'd of several thousand dollars; a Spanish privateer run ashore near St Jago de Cuba, and a schooner from Campeachy for the Havanna, with salt, dry goods, and 2000 dollars, taken by two privateers of Newport, Rhode Island.
 Two Spanish privateers, taken by two Rhode Island privateers.
 A French ship, taken by capt. Bridges in a brig. privateer, after an engagement of 6 hours, in which the French had 30 men killed, and carry'd into New England.
 Three Spanish ships, and one Spanish privateer, and 3 St Domingo ships, carry'd into Barbadoes; one French and one Spanish privateer carry'd into St Kitts; and two Spanish privateers into Antigua; all by the Dragon man of war, capt. Frankland, member for Thirsk.
 Ten French, Spanish and Genoese barks, with two galleys their convoy, taken out of a fleet of 50 sail, by adm. Byng, and carry'd into Leghorn.
 Three Dutch ships, one of them from the Canaries to Cadiz, with a large treasure taken out of the ship Hector from the S. Seas, and 400 hogsheds of wine; this ship alone valued at 400,000 l. taken by the Kingston, Cumberland and Hardwick privateers, under commandore Aston.

The

The *Duke de Chartres*, a French outward bound E. India ship, of 32 guns, with bale goods, taken by the *Bellona* man of war, capt. Barrington, and brought into Mounts-bay. (See p. 398.)

A Fr. privateer; having on board 100,000 dollars, taken by a man of war in the Turkish seas.

The *Hector*, from the South Seas. (See p. 397.)

The *Elizabeth*, a Fr. snow of Rochelle, for Guiney, brought into Falmouth.

The *Two Brothers*, Derrue, from Amsterdam to Roan, brought by the *Eagle* priv. into Dover.

The *Hannab*, Cornelius Hong, from Cette for Dunkirk, with wine and brandy, sent to Dover.

The *St Jane*, Decker, from Salce for Middleburg, with wine and brandy, sent into Dover.

The *Katherine Galley*, of Amsterdam, from the Canaries, brought into Plymouth.

The *Pr. of Orange*, Bownes, sent into Falmouth by the *Gallant* privateer of Bristol.

The *Andrew*, Hendrick Steynham, from Cork for Bourdeaux, carry'd into Penzance.

A French privateer sloop of considerable force, which had done great damage; taken by a station'd ship to the eastward of Jamaica.

A vessel with above 150 small cannon, fit for privateers, with stores, cables, &c. for Canada.

SHIPS taken by the French and Spaniards, August 1747.

THE *John*, Wilson, from London for Southampton, carry'd into Havre de Grace.

The *Swallow* frigate, Martin, from Philadelphia for Barbadoes, taken, and ransom'd.

The *Portland*, Hawes, from Jamaica for New England, carry'd by a Fr. priv. into Hispaniola.

The *Pelham*, Nilmes, from South Carolina for London, carry'd into Granville.

The ship of capt. Jenkins, from N. York for Curacoa, carry'd into Martinico.

The *Greyhound* privateer, capt. Jeffrey, conducting 4 French prizes (above 30 having been taken by her and the *Dragon*, capt. Seymour) to N. York, taken by a French man of war of 44 guns; and both afterwards burnt by Sir Peter Warren's squadron (see p. 338). capt. Jeffrey afterwards arriv'd at London.

Two French privateers arriv'd at Dunkirk, July 25, with 7 ransomers for 4000 l.

The *Havanna*, Beatson, from Africa for Jamaica, carry'd into Hispaniola.

A flag of truce arriv'd at Barbadoes from Martinico, with 30 masters of vessels that had been taken in a very short time to the windward of Barbadoes.

The ship of capt. Buckmaster of Rhode Island, from Madeira for Surinam, taken by the French, and ransom'd; they plunder'd her besides of several things of value.

The brig. *Globe*, Rees, of Philadelphia for Antigua, carry'd into Martinico.

The —, Birch, from New York for Jamaica, carry'd into Leogane.

The *Norwich*, Swain, from Cork for Gibraltar and Port Mahon, carry'd into Tariffa.

The *Virginia Merchant*, Lockart, from Dumfries for Virginia, 13th of April last, by a Fr. man of war, and carry'd into Carpoon, a French port in Newfoundland.

The *Fly*, Withall, from Exeter for Gibraltar, taken in the Gut (Strait of Gibraltar).

The *Good Intent*, Johnson, from Narva for Dublin, taken off Peterhead, ransom'd for 500 guinea.

The *Peter and Mary*, Pitton, from Antigua for Dublin, taken July 31, off the Isle of Man.

The *John*, Murray, from Waterford for Rotterdam, in ballast; and two others, names unknown; taken by the *St John* privateer of Cherburgh.

The —, Landale, from Anster for the Baltic, taken on the coast of Scotland, and ransom'd.

The —, Stoughton, from Wells for the Baltic; taken to the eastward of the Naze.

The —, Curson, taken in the Baltic sea, and ransom'd for 318 l.

The —, Dixon, taken in the North Sea, add ransom'd for 400 guineas.

A ship from Jamaica, name unknown.

The *Vintage*, —, of Biddeford, from Milford, taken the 14th Aug. off the land's end.

Two other vessels from Milford, and one from Topsham for Biddeford, in ballast, taken the same day, but the light vessels ransom'd.

The —, Haliwell, from Portsmouth for Oporto, carry'd into St Maloes.

The *William and Mary*, Kelly, from Waterford for Newfoundland;

The *Roman Emperor*, Proud, from Zant for London; and

The *Désiance*, Drape, from Jamaica for Liverpool, all 3 carried to Morlaix.

The *Jaffrow Katherine*, from Charente, with 160 pipes of brandy for the Isle of Man, taken by the *Pandour* privateer of Bayonne, and sent to Morlaix.

The *Elizabeth*, Nattal, from Guernsey for London, taken off Rye, ransom'd for 200 l.

The *Jane and Sarah*, Whitehead, from London for Norway; the *Cumberland*, Middleman, from Dunbar for Blythe; the *Robert*, Hamilton, from Newry for Dantzic; the *Carolina*, Paul, from Topsham for London; the *Christian*, —, from Burrowstounes for Bergen; and the *Henry* galliott, —, from Whitehaven for Dumfries; all 6 taken and ransom'd.

The Marshal de Saxe privateer sent to Morlaix the ransomers of the 6 following ships; the *John and Mary*, —, from Gravesend for Norway; the *St Patrick*, Wright, from Gottenbourg for Dumfries; the *Two Brothers*, Rickie, from Norway for Scotland; the *Vernon*, Crowden, from Bergen for Aberdeen; the *Rose in June*, Abernethy, from Bamf for Bergen; and the *Happypy Chance*, Bogs, from Irwin for Norway.

The brig. *Anne and Elizabeth*, Hill; the brig. *Lark*, Long, both from New York for the West Indies; a sloop, *Habbla*, from Connecticut to Antigua; and a bilander, *White*, from Poole to S. Carolina; all 4 taken by a Spanish privateer of 12 guns off Bermudas.

A ship,

A ship, capt. Chambers, carry'd by a Spanish privateer into St Jago de Cuba, where were 12 masters of ships closely confin'd in a goal, and with very scanty allowance.

The *Harrington*, James, of Jamaica, taken after a running fight of 14 hours by a Spanish man of war of 70 guns and 500 men; the captain an Irishman.

The *Catherine and Mary*, Child, from Philadelphia, taken by a Spanish privateer.

The *John*, Crosthwaite, from Philadelphia, car. by a Spanish privateer to St Augustine's.

The —, Bunker, and the —, Mayo, taken off the capes of Virginia by a Spanish privateer; the first ransom'd, the other plunder'd, and then dismiss'd.

The —, Clark, from Montserrat, carry'd into Guardaloup.

The *Elizabeth*, Courin, from Pool for Carolina, carry'd into the Havanna.

The *Colcock*, from North Carolina for New York; and the —, Hall, from Maryland for N. England, taken by the French near Carolina.

The *Kent* brig, Watts, from Carolina for Lisbon, carried into St Sebastians.

A flag of truce arriv'd at Carolina from St Augustine, with 11 masters of ships, and 60 seamen, all taken in a few days.

Fourteen English vessels, among them the *Green Castle*, Emmerton, from London to the Leeward Islands, and two from Lancaster and Cork, carry'd by French privateers to Martinico.

The *Two Brothers*, Waters, from Jamaica for Lancaster, carry'd to Quebec.

The *Stephen*, Chambers, from Cape Fare to New York, carry'd by a Spanish priv. to St Domingo.

The *Swallow*, Stewart, from Jamaica for Turkey Island, carry'd to St Jago de Cuba.

The *Princess Mary*, Mosley, from Leith for the Baltic, carry'd into Dunkirk.

The *Susanna*, Pierce, for Liverpool; and the *Anne and Elizabeth*, Hodges, from London for Portsmouth, both carry'd into Dieppe.

Several ships taken by the Spaniards in the mouth of the bay of Honduras.

The *Hester*, Bradshaw, from Carolina for Figueira, taken by the French.

Five ships taken by two Spanish privateers to the southward of Cape Henry, the crews of which arrived at Hampton in a whale-boat.

A vessel from Barbadoes to the Isle of man; another from Wales to Clyde, with oats; a third from Ireland to Irvine in ballast; all 3 taken by a privateer open boat, with 16 oars, 30 or 40 men, and no cannon, and ransom'd.

The *Bridget*, Norton, from Jamaica for Liverpool, taken off Tory Island, and ransom'd for 1100*l*.

An English vessel drove ashore near St Remo, and seized, with 24000 zechias, and dispatches for the K. of Sardinia; the English admiral, and general Schulemberg.

The *Hampden*, Langston, from Bristol to Barbadoes; the —, Smith, from Long Island to Antigua; the —, Scire, from Piscataqua to St Kitts; the *Betsy*, Gray, from Glasgow to ditto; the *Faithful Friend*, Waite, from Boston to Antigua; the —, Burnham, from Connecticut to ditto; the *D. of Cumberland*, Davis, from Boston to ditto; the *Hawk*, Collis, from ditto to Barbadoes; the *Mary*, Baxter, from Lancaster to ditto; two new ships from Boston; capt Gray from Aberdeen; and the *Virgin Queen*, Basseur, who went from St Kitts on a cruize, all car. to Martinico.

The *Unity*, Hale, arrived at Whitehaven from Virginia, taken July last, in Lat. 53, 30 Long. 50 from London, by the Northumberland man of war, and 2 others of equal force, and ransom'd.

The *Nugent*, Howton, from Antigua for Boston, taken in Lat. 33, by a French priv. of 20 G.

The *Pratt* frigate, Walker; a large ship from London; and a sloop, all taken by 3 large French merchantmen, and carry'd into Mississippi.

S H I P S taken by the English, September 1747.

THE *Royal Dauphin*, from Bourdeaux for Cape Francois, taken by the Nightingale man of war, capt. Ferguson, and carry'd into Lisbon.

The *La Philadelphia*, Jean Duberg, from St Domingo for Nantz, carry'd into Cape Breton.

A small French vessel with wine, and a Swedish ship 130 tons with salt for Dunkirk, brought by the Guernsey privateer, capt. Perchard, into Falmouth.

A Venetian ship, bound up the Straits from Cadiz, with some thousands of pistoles, carry'd by an English man of war into Port Mahon.

A French packet boat from Nantz to the East Indies, the dispatches thrown overboard, brought into Spithead by the Vigilant.

The *George*, from Martinico for Nantz; and the *Deers*, for Bilboa, brought to Mounts-bay.

Eighteen ships bound for Genoa.

The *Young Prince Christian*, Yang, from Marseilles for Hamburg, brought into Dover.

The *Madam Madlan*, Skilton; and the *Jaffrow Magdalena*, Hendrick, both from Amsterdam for Bourdeaux, brought by the Prosperous privateer into Dover.

The *Hangilar*, Cornilas, from Bourdeaux for Amsterdam, with wine, sugar, &c. sent to Rye.

The *Hannah*, Kilpatrick, retaken by the Shoreham man of war, and brought to Plymouth.

A French ship from Canada, carry'd by the Comet bomb into Cape Breton.

The *Framefon*, from Guardaloup for Bourdeaux, brought by a Dutch man of war to Dover.

A French privateer lost on the coast of Scotland, and all the crew but 3 perish'd.

The *Young Gerard*, Luthers, from Port Morris for Havre, brought into Dover.

The *Happy*, Lyon, from Guardaloupe for Bourdeaux, brought into Bristol by the St George.

A large Dutch ship, with bale goods, from Hamburg for Cadiz, brought into Dover.

A Spanish

A Spanish privateer, consort of the famous Don Pedro, taken on the coast of Virginia, and her prize retaken, by an English 40 gun ship.

A French ship of 300 tons, with a great quantity of pieces of eight, taken by an outward-bound West India ship, and carry'd to the intended port.

A Dutch ship of 250 tons, from Amsterdam to St Maloes, with naval stores, tak. by a m. of w.

Two French ships from Leogan, taken by a man of war and 2 privateers near Jamaica.

A French privateer, taken by a Rhode Island privateer.

A ship from the Spanish W. Indies, car. by the Norwich man of war to Cape Breton.

A large French privateer drove on shore near Monte Christi, by an English privateer, and lost, but the crew got ashore.

Two French privateers, one of 20, the other of 16 guns, taken off the Nase by the Fox man of war; the capt. of the Fox had his leg shot off.

SHIPS taken by the French and Spaniards, September 1747.

THE *Lynn Galley*, Franklyn, from Lynn for Oporto, car. into Bayonne.

The *Zealand* privateer, capt. Steele, of London, taken Aug. 24, 7 leagues from Ushant, by the Conquerant priv. of Granville, of 24 guns and 300 men.

The *Anne*, Strong, from Koningsberg for Liverpool, taken and ransom'd for 400*l*.

The —, Wilson, of Whitehaven, from Dantzic; and

The *Barie*, Simpson, from Petersburg for Whitehaven, both taken and ransom'd.

The *Glorious*, a Spanish man of war of 80 guns, and 800 men, arriv'd at Ferrol from the Havana, with 5 millions of dollars; she engaged the Cent. and Oxf. men of war several hours.

The *Veteran*, Ricky, 16 guns, 35 men, from Liverpool to the Leeward Islands and Jamaica, with 105 rebel prisoners, taken near Antigua by the Diamond priv. of Martinico, of 18 guns and 70 m.

The *Charming Nelly*, carry'd into St Jean de Luz.

The *Olive-tree*, Brightman, from Barbadoes for Philadelphia.

The *Clinton* privateer in the West Indies; also 10 other vessels, and a ship from Bristol of 400 tons, for South Carolina.

The *Catherine*, Stewart, from Philadelphia for Jamaica, car. into Petit-guaves.

The *Greyhound*, Gilmore, from Dublin for Antigua, carry'd into Guardaloupe.

The *Advice*, Woodburn, from Lancaster; the *Unity*, Thoman, from Innerisky; the *Merry*, Talmon, from Nerrin; the *Margery and Anne*, Napier, from Montrose; the *Dispatch*, Dixon, from Lynn; and the *Rose*, Mackenzie, from Alloway, all taken by the Turpin priv. of Dunkirk, and ransom'd; and the ransomers car. to Dunkirk, where were also 6 others from 80 to 800*l*.

The *Phoenix*, Hoar, from Gottenburg for Colrain;

The *Betty*, Pollock, from Whitehaven for Newcastle; and

The *St Patrick*, Wright, from Dumfries for Rotterdam; all 3 taken by a French dogger priv. of 6 carriage, 12 swivel guns, and 60 men, and ransom'd; the priv. had 9 other ransomers on board.

The *William and James*, Farcy; the *Lyon*, Gardiner; and the *William and John*, M'Clish, all from the Clyde for the W. Indies, carry'd to Martinico.

The *Benjamin*, Brown, from New England for Jamaica, carry'd into Leogan.

The *Happy Return*, Postgate, from Petersburg for Dublin; the *Gilpin*, Williamson, from Dantzic for Whitehaven; the *Jennet*, Finley, from Hamburg for Dundee; the *Providence*, Johnson, from Weems for Norway; and the *Euphan*, Fortune, from North Bergen for Berwick, all 5 taken by a Dunkirk privateer, and ransom'd.

The *Bonadventure*, —, from Greenock for the Leeward Islands, car. into Martinico.

The *Carolina*, Mefnard, from Philadelphia for London, taken the 1st inst. off Scilly.

The *Mary*, Martin, from Antigua for Philadelphia, taken off the capes of Delawar.

The *Dispatch*, Nesbitt, from St Kitts for Virginia.

The *Betty*, Conocky, arriv'd at Leith from Carolina, taken and ransom'd for 725*l*.

The *Elizabeth*, Haviland, from Carolina for Hamburg, taken and sent to Bergen.

The *Anne*, Sinnot, of Waterford, from Hamburg for Dublin, taken and ransom'd for 360*l*.

The *Penelope*, Tomlinson, from Lancaster for Riga, taken and ransom'd.

The *Three Brothers*, Jefferson; and the *Prince Frederick*, Kennedy, of London, last from the Leeward Islands, both carry'd into Port Louis.

The *Prince Frederick* packet-boat, station'd between Flushing and Dover, car. to Ostend.

The *D. of Mariborough*, Tucker, from Jamaica for London, car. into the Havanna.

The *Kitty*, Brownett, from Cork to Cape Faro, taken by the Greyhound privateer of the Havanna, who took out the cargo, and then burnt her.

The *William and Mary*, Panchon, from Philadelphia to Jamaica; the *Providence*, Sheldon, from Surinam; the *Expedition* of Boston, to St Eustatia; the *Little Anne* of Bermudas, for Philadelphia, and 8 sail more, taken by the same privateer.

The *Whitehaven* man of war, capt. Scroope, was accidentally burnt off the Irish coast; the crew, except 17, saved themselves in the boats. Another vessel with 27 new-press'd sailors perish'd in a sudden squall of wind.

The *Unity* of Whitehaven, from Virginia, taken and ransom'd for 1000*l*.

The ship of capt. Roberts, of Boston, from Jamaica, and of capt. Malchier, from Ireland for Philadelphia, carry'd into Porto Rico.

From the Westminster Journal, Sept. 12.

A Lucubration on the sinking of WESTMINSTER BRIDGE.

THE foundation of GOD, saith St Paul, *standeth*: But how weak is that of man, we have an instance in Westminster Bridge, which particularly affects me as Author of the *Westminster Journal*. That magnificent fabrick, the work of many years, (*See our last Supplement*) the admiration of all beholders, is sinking under its own weight; sinking when compleated, and tho' the sinking pier has had several years to settle.

Westminster Bridge being a national work, we must look upon the accident as a public misfortune, though some private persons expected a benefit from it. The diversions at *Vaux Hall* I have not seen because Westminster Bridge was not finished. As many more people are of my mind, Mr Tyers will be a sufferer for a year or two before we can visit his gardens without going by water.

Mr Lee, at the Bridge foot on the Surrey side, will lose the benefit also of letting his customers walk over the bridge, while their dinners were preparing, and their horses regaling in his stables.— But these are private misfortunes, and small, when compared with that, every man must feel, when he reflects on the failure of a foundation laid by the public.

I must confess, that since I have lived at Westminster, I am grown very much out of love with this word *sinking*. It was in Westminster, that the church of St JOHN sunk, very visibly, to the surprise and terror of all the pious people in the parish: And it was in Westminster, about 30 years ago, that his late honour invented the *sinking fund*.— I should have said *begot* it, because he called it *his own child*. Westminster, therefore, is a very bad place to lay foundations in. For it does not appear that they are works in which heaven concurs, but merely the works of men.

It may be suspected, that I am writing in behalf of the watermen, who have pray'd that the bridge might sink ever since it was begun. Not a fortnight ago, as I was coming in a boat, thro' one of the arches which rests on the sinking pier, the man who row'd me, with an air of triumph, shew'd me the defect, and I was glad when I was past the danger. K. James Ist. suspected London Bridge, which has stood above 120 years since, and had then stood above 350. But as to favouring the Watermen's cause, none could be further from it than

myself, who was always pleased with this stupendous work, which promised to be of equal use and magnificence.

How the foundations of a bridge could be laid, with certainty, when the river is not turned into another channel, I could not have thought, had I not been told of boring a great way down, to examine the soil: But this boring, it seems, is not an operation to be depended on. It is like the poring of a secret committee, which seldom looks far enough into the affairs it meets upon. We are never sure, it seems, of our bottom, and therefore must always build on precarious foundations. The whole earth, in the opinion of some philosophers, is but a kind of bridge, or crust to the great body of waters included in it: And while we lay a weight on the surface, to carry us over an external vein, we are never sure that we shall not break a way into the center.

Can we draw a more natural inference from all this, than 'That every thing about Westminster is very subject to sinking, and that we should not have too much dependance on the most showy fabrick, there constructed?' Mr Walpole, whom, with all his faults, we must allow to have been a man of sense and penetration, was undoubtedly conscious of this, when he chose the epithet to his new fund. He told us, indeed, that the use of it was to sink the national debt: But so little the effect of it has been, that many apprehend, it will at last help to sink the nation.

We may look upon this fund to be a bridge of more importance than that which has been these nine years carrying on, with stone at Westminster. It was to afford us a passage out of the slough of Despond, into the beautiful prospects in the land of Hope; to carry us from real poverty, to much imaginary riches; and to transport our fancies with the immense advantages that were to accrue to us from what we had already expended. The annual charge of keeping up this bridge, is vastly more than has been laid out on the whole fabrick over the river. We have hitherto walked over it pretty contentedly, and the conservators of it daily swear that the whole structure is as sound as when it was first erected.—It may be so, and bad enough too, if it had not at first a solid foundation; for that is the main matter.

As I doubt not but the misfortune in the new stone bridge, will occasion a most strict examination of the several parts of it, in which some means of in-

formation may be struck out, that were not thought of before the castles were sunk; so I could wish that a scrutiny, before it is too late, was made into our great money bridge, to see that all is safe and substantial at the bottom of it. The original projector might deceive others, or himself, and the fallacy not be discovered for want of enquiry; the building might look well too for 30 years, tho' extremely tottering; as *Westminster bridge*, we perceive, did not appear to be in danger, till time had worn out all apprehensions of any.

If abundance of people were to walk over *Westminster Bridge*, and therefore many lives might be at once in danger; how many more do at once trust for support on this bridge of the funds, who must all drop at once, if the foundations of it should sink!——Let us look therefore to the piers of it, by way of caution, till it shall be thought proper to examine them strictly by authority.

The most antient of these piers were erected since the happy revolution upon the expulsion of King James; and about the beginning of his late majesty's reign, three great arches were completed upon the piers that were then standing, under the names of the *Aggregate fund*, the *South Sea fund*, and the *General fund*. By uniting these under one common covering, (whereas they were before over different channels) the aforesaid great man formed his *sinking fund* bridge: For its arches, like those of *Westminster Bridge*, were originally intended to stand by themselves, if there should be occasion: But by making them all one structure, they have a mutual dependence on each other. Thus in *Westminster Bridge*, the sinking of one pier will ruin two arches.

The pier of *salt* has been now built a great many years, and they tell me it hath hitherto pretty well borne its part of the burthen. His honour did indeed once disengage it from its bearing about a year or two, substituting a pier of earth in its room: But changing his mind after the said term, he let the whole weight come down again upon the *salt*, with the addition of a new stratum, considerably heavy. It still bears even this new burthen that has been imposed: But, to speak without a metaphor, if the misery of the poor, and the scarcity of beef, continue to increase, salt will grow out of fashion, and this part of the *sinking fund* must fail.

Soap and candles, one would think,

should be but odd materials to form a pier in this structure: They are very slippery and greasy commodities. Yet the weight borne by this pier is very considerable in our grand fabrick, and must be so while cleanliness and light are in good repute and fashion: But poverty drives many a man abroad with a dirty shirt, and sends him to bed, when he comes home, in the dark, or by moonshine. Besides, we are told that *dirty work* is grown so much in fashion among persons of high condition, and the shame to have been thought at it is so laugh'd out of countenance, that the reputation of *clean hands* or *clean linnen* will in a short time be worth little or nothing. And as to *light*, for such work, the less there is of it the better; for tho' a great man may think it *honourable* to be suspected of doing it, he would not willingly be caught in the plain fact, because the law has provided a punishment.

As to the *ladies*, they now love to have their linnen look *tumbled*, and with the gentlemen have a great affection for *darkness*. Is not then this pier of our bridge in imminent danger of *sinking*?

We have another pier of *leather*, which seems to be a much more stable substance. But this too will be in jeopardy, if our imitation of the *French* should proceed so far as to take up with their *wooden shoes*. This pier is also in danger from extreme poverty, because we may go *bare-foot*, for want of money to buy shoes, either of *leather* or *wood*.

The pier of *coffee*, *tea*, *chocolate*, and *spices*, will, I am assur'd, grow stronger by the luxury of people of fortune; especially being cemented, as it is, with a proper quantity of *French wine*, &c. bought at an extravagant price.

The pier of *surplusses*, from the civil list revenues, and divers other subsidies, appears, upon close inspection, to be in a very mouldering condition. But workmen think it may be patch'd up with *tobacco*, mix'd up with *distill'd waters*, and a little *vinegar*.

A long dry summer, it is observed, has been very often followed by a cold winter: The pier of *coals*, therefore, may be thought to be in a hopeful condition, and can be strengthened, if needful, with a large parcel of *wire*, and a good stiffening of the best *starch*.

It would be inexcusable while I am blotting of paper, if I forget that one whole pier, of large dimensions, consists

sists only of that article and *stamps*. But in how good condition soever this part of the structure may seem at present, there is great danger of its *sinking* before next summer, if a certain project, said to be concerted against the liberties of the *press*, should take in the winter; —which heaven and H——y avert!

Most of these *piers*, with many others, are of old standing: But I must mention two or three of new construction be-

Glass is doubtless a material of great beauty, but at the same time exceeding brittle in its nature. However, the present architect of the bridge took it in his head, about two years ago, to erect a massy *pier* all of that composition, and to lay on it a new arch of enormous weight. It has not yet had half so long trial as the *sinking pier* at *Westminster bridge*, and therefore we cannot pronounce absolutely concerning its sufficiency. But many people, who have surveyed it, and pretend to have skill in architecture, declare that if it does not *sink*, it will certainly fly in pieces.

Another odd conceit hath since come into the same projector's head, and that was, to erect a new pier upon *coach wheels*, the whole structure consisting of the same materials. As he is very obstinate in all his own opinions, he immediately carried his project into execution: But this part of the bridge is thought to be in great danger of having the support slip from under it.

But the *lightest* of all his schemes, on which he hath notwithstanding laid the greatest weight, is a *pier* built with a composition of *air* and *sun beams*, transported through mediums of glass, properly confin'd within frames of wood. This invention, which yet stands, pleases him so well, that I am told he intends to erect another *pier* of the same materials in the approaching winter. The only obstruction he meets with is from a sort of *selfish people*, who steal away his glass mediums, and place boards or masons work in the room of them; which prevents his extracting a sufficient quantity of the two volatile ingredients.

As I have some hopes that the *proper surveyors* will examine the whole *fabrick* thoroughly at their next meeting, which I hear will be in about two months, I shall not anticipate their work by any farther remarks: But let me be bold and honest enough to declare, that if they neglect this part of their duty, I shall think myself bound to proceed in it hereafter, as the *bridge of PUBLIC*

CREDIT is of much greater consequence than even that of *Westminster*.

LETTER from Vienna, Sept. 3, concerning a Swarm of devouring Locusts.

A WE have received most affecting accounts from *Transylvania* of the mischief done there lately by locusts, which come, no body well knows from whence, tho' some say from *Tartary*, and other countries eastward. Such as are acquainted with what is said of them by ancient authors, or remember the descriptions given by some modern travellers, will readily believe what follows; which is copied out of a letter from *Transylvania*, dated *August 22*.—

B ' These dreadful creatures, with which
' we are afflicted, follow two command-
' ers, each of them, in comparison of
' the rest of the species, of an enormous
' size, being, as near as could be guessed,
' four inches † long, and as thick as a
' man's finger. They move in two co-
' lumns; the first places they invaded
' were the territories of *Bellegisch* and
' *Banosze*, where they pass'd the night.
' The next morning they directed their
' flight towards *Pecska*, *Maradick*, &c.
' and the day following towards *Irriga*,
' where they have eat the leaves, the
' grass, the cabbages, the melons, and
' cucumbers, to the very roots. Yester-
' day they were in motion towards
' *Schulion*, bending their flight mani-
' festly towards *Zealmo*, and the places
' thereabouts. They continue in the
' air, or, if one may use the expression,
' they march generally two hours and a
' half at a time. They form a close
' compact column, about fifteen yards
' deep, in breadth about four musket-
' shot, and in length about four leagues:
' they move with such force, or rather
' precipitation, that the air trembles to
' such a degree as to shake the leaves
' upon the trees, and they darkened the
' sky in such a manner, that when they
' passed over us I could not see my peo-
' ple at 20 foot distance. These crea-
' tures fight with each other in their
' camps; for when they remove, we
' find numbers of them half flea'd, and
' many more without wings or feet.

G ' P. S. At this instant we have no-
' tice, that two swarms more are ap-
' proaching, which, after having settled
' in the neighbourhood of *Warosch*, have
' returned back by *Nerraden* and *Jaseck*,
' making a prodigious buz or humming,
' noise as they pass'd.

From

† See the quarto PLATE, FIG. 9.

From the *Gloucester Journal*, Sept. 22.

The late accounts concerning the city of Heraclea, make us hope that the following piece will not be unacceptable to our readers.

MEMORIAL of Cassim Aga, the Tripoli ambassador at the court of Great-Britain, concerning the petrified city in Africa, two days journey south from Ouguela, and seventeen days journey from Tripoli by Caravan to the south-east.

AS one of my friends desired me to give him, in writing, an account of what I knew touching the petrified city, I told him what I had heard from different persons, and particularly from the mouth of one man of credit, who had been on the spot; that is to say,

That it was a very spacious city, of a round form, having great and small streets therein, furnished with shops, with a vast castle magnificently built; that he had seen there several sorts of trees, the most part olives and palms, all of stone, and of a blue or rather lead colour.

That he saw also figures of men in a posture of exercising their different employments; some holding in their hands stuffs, others bread; every one doing something, even women suckling their children, and in the embraces of their husbands, all of stone.

That he went into the castle by three different gates, tho' there were many more, where he saw a man lying upon a bed of stone.

That there were guards at the gates, with pikes and javelins in their hands: In short, that he saw in this wonderful city many sorts of animals, as camels, oxen, horses, asses, sheep, and birds, all of stone, and the colour abovemention'd.

EXPLANATION of the large PLATE of MINING, SAPPING, &c.

FIG. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, are taken from a *Treatise of Artillery*, translated from the French of Le Blend, lately publish'd, and represent the method of constructing mines and their galleries.

The galleries carried on by miners, till they come under the place intended to be blown up, are commonly four feet and an half in height, and two feet and an half or three feet wide.

The miner works upon his knees, he begins by making an hole big enough to hold himself, another miner is placed behind him, who gathers up, in a little wheel-barrow, the earth which the first digs out. Miners relieve each other every two hours.

As the gallery advances, the carpenters are appointed to shore it at proper distances with timber, to sustain the earth above the gallery, and prevent its falling in.

The miner carries on his work till he comes to the place where the chamber which contains the train is to be made, and when he has given this its proper dimensions, the carpenters shore and plank it, and the powder is laid on the planking upon a bed of straw, the end of the sausage (which is a long leathern pipe) is placed in the middle of the powder, that it may all take fire at once.

The top of the chamber is lin'd with strong planks, upon these props are placed, which support other planks, that prevent the earth of the gallery over the chamber from falling in. The void spaces are then filled with stones, and other things of the like kind; a great part of the gallery is also filled with these materials, to prevent the powder from evacuating that way.

That the gallery may oppose a resistance effectual to prevent the power from evacuating by it, it ought to be longer than the line of least * resistance: For if *b*, Fig. 1. is supposed to be the chamber constructed in the contrefort; *a* and *c*, the entrance of the gallery over against the chamber *b*; as its length, *bc*, is much less than the height of the ground and the masonry above the chamber, however carefully and exactly this gallery may be filled, its resistance will not be equal to that of this earth and masonry; and therefore the mine will take effect principally by the way of the gallery, or, as miners generally term it, the mine will blow in the gallery.

But if, to blow up part of the rampart over-against and above the point *l*, Fig. 2. the mouth of the mine be made in *d*, at a proper distance from this part, and the gallery be conducted by returns, from *d* to *e*, from *e* to *f*, from *f* to *g*, and lastly, from *g* to *a*; it is evident that a part of the gallery may be filled, sufficient to oppose a stronger resistance to the powder in the chamber, than will be made by the line of least resistance, and that in this state the mine may be made to produce all the effect that is desired.

From hence it follows, that to blow up part of a rampart, &c. the gallery ought to be opened at some distance, and conducted to it by returns. These returns, are of considerable use in facilitating the effectual stopping up the gallery; but as they prolong the work, no more of them are made than are thought necessary to make the gallery resist the powder more forcibly than the line of least resistance.

To explain the manner in which a gallery is filled at each return, let *abcd*, Fig. 3. be one of these returns; to fill this up, planks are first placed vertically along *cd*, and *ab*, and then covered with others laid horizontally, those marked *cd* terminating towards *c* and *d*, and those marked *ab* towards *a* and *b*. On the back of these planks to support and strengthen them, pieces of wood, called *pie-droits*, are set up vertically, and made to bind tight on both sides of the planks *dc* and *ab*, by strong pieces of wood laid transversely, call'd *buttreffes*. And that these pieces of wood may

* A right line passing through that part of the earth, &c. where the force of the powder being least resisted, the mine will take its effect.



Fig. 8.

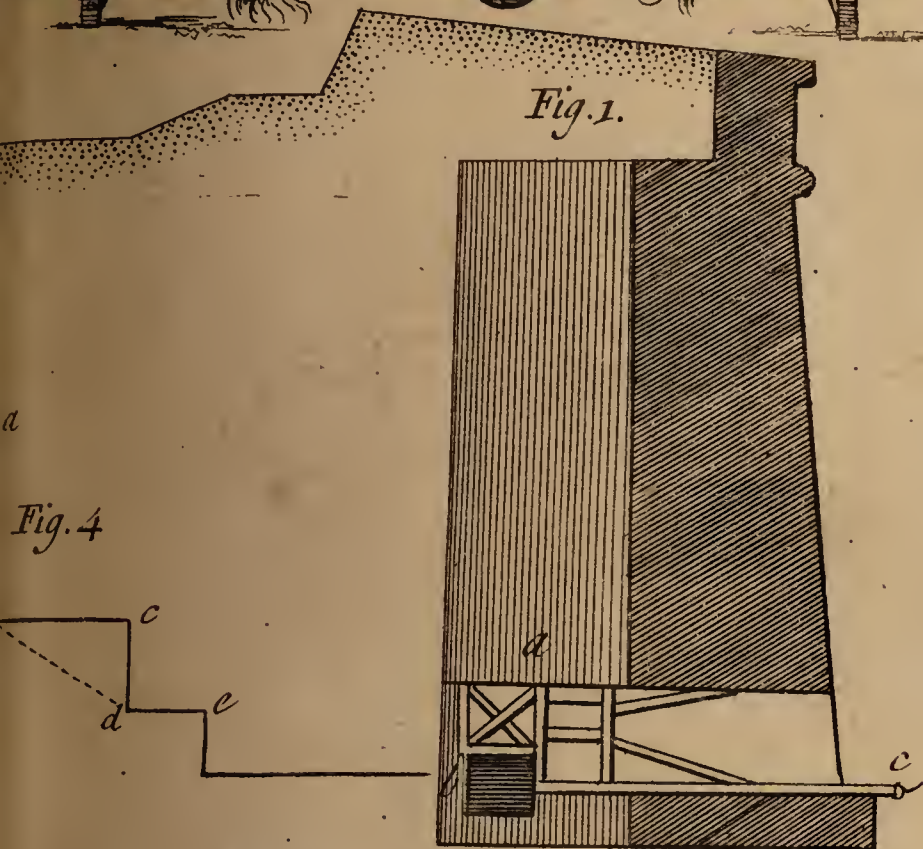


Fig. 1.

Fig. 4.

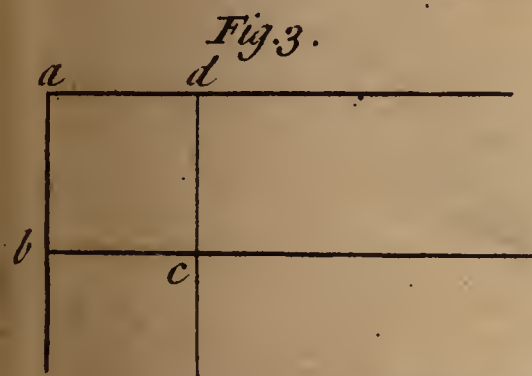


Fig. 3.



Fig. 9.

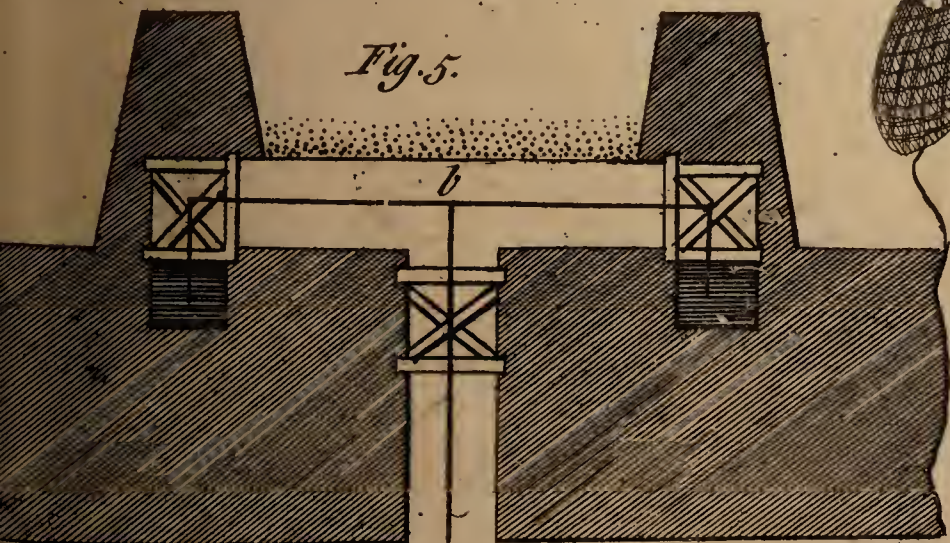


Fig. 5.

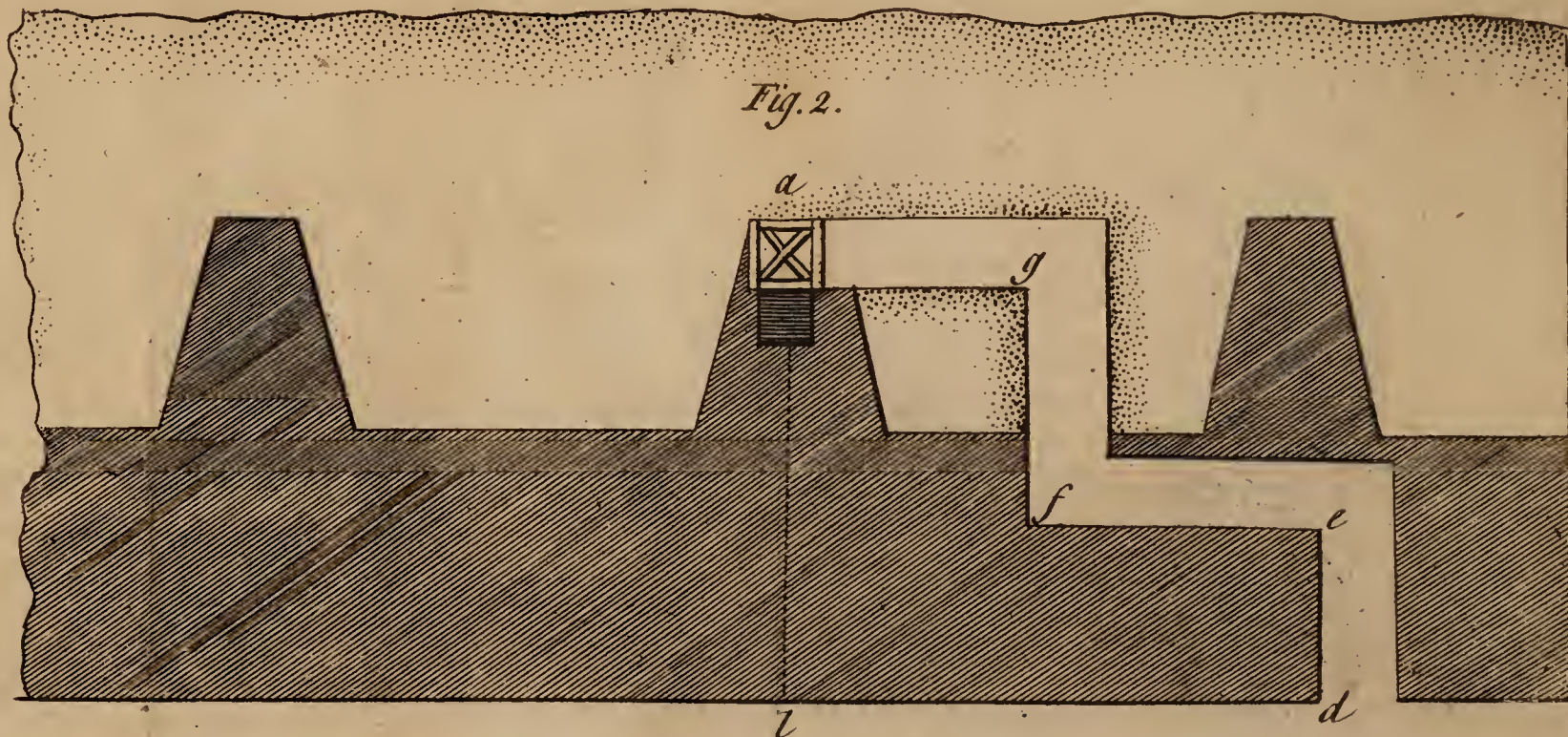


Fig. 2.



Fig. 7.

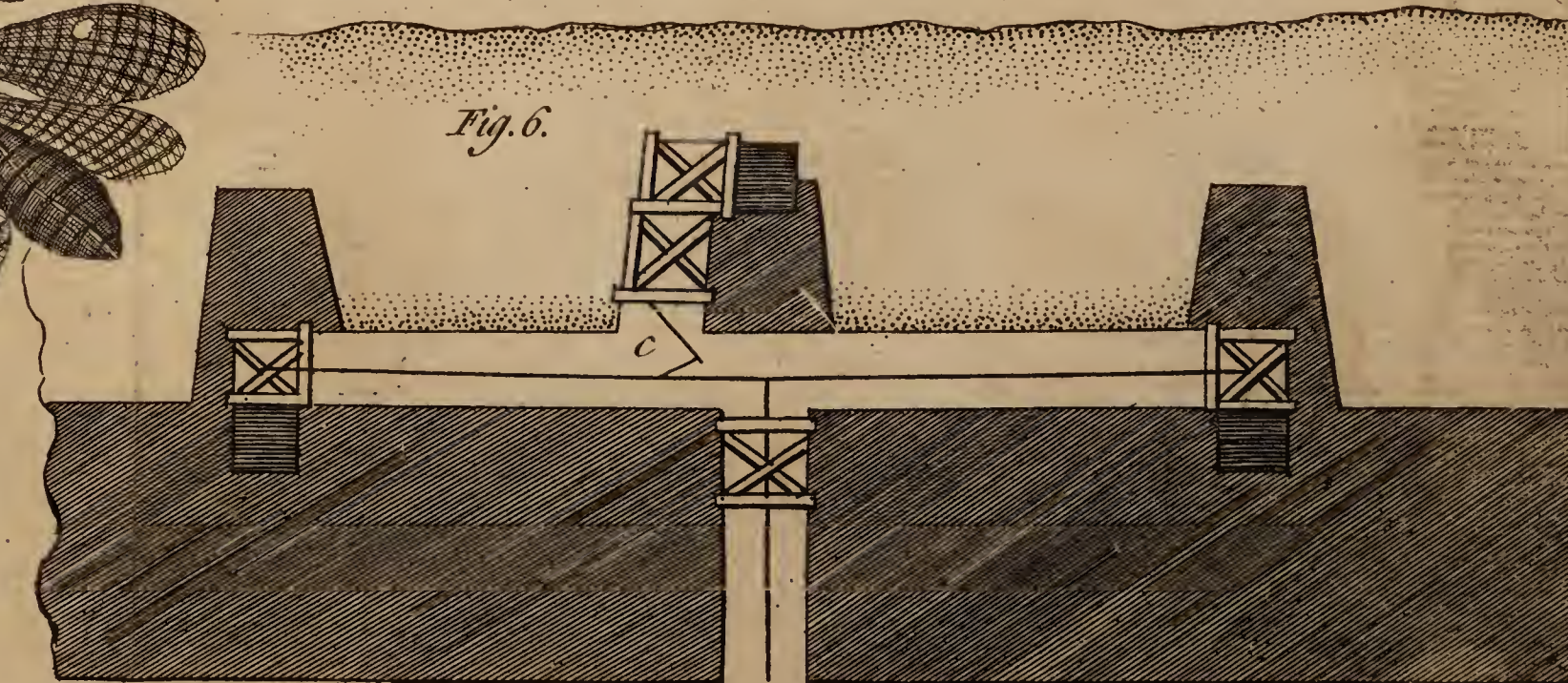
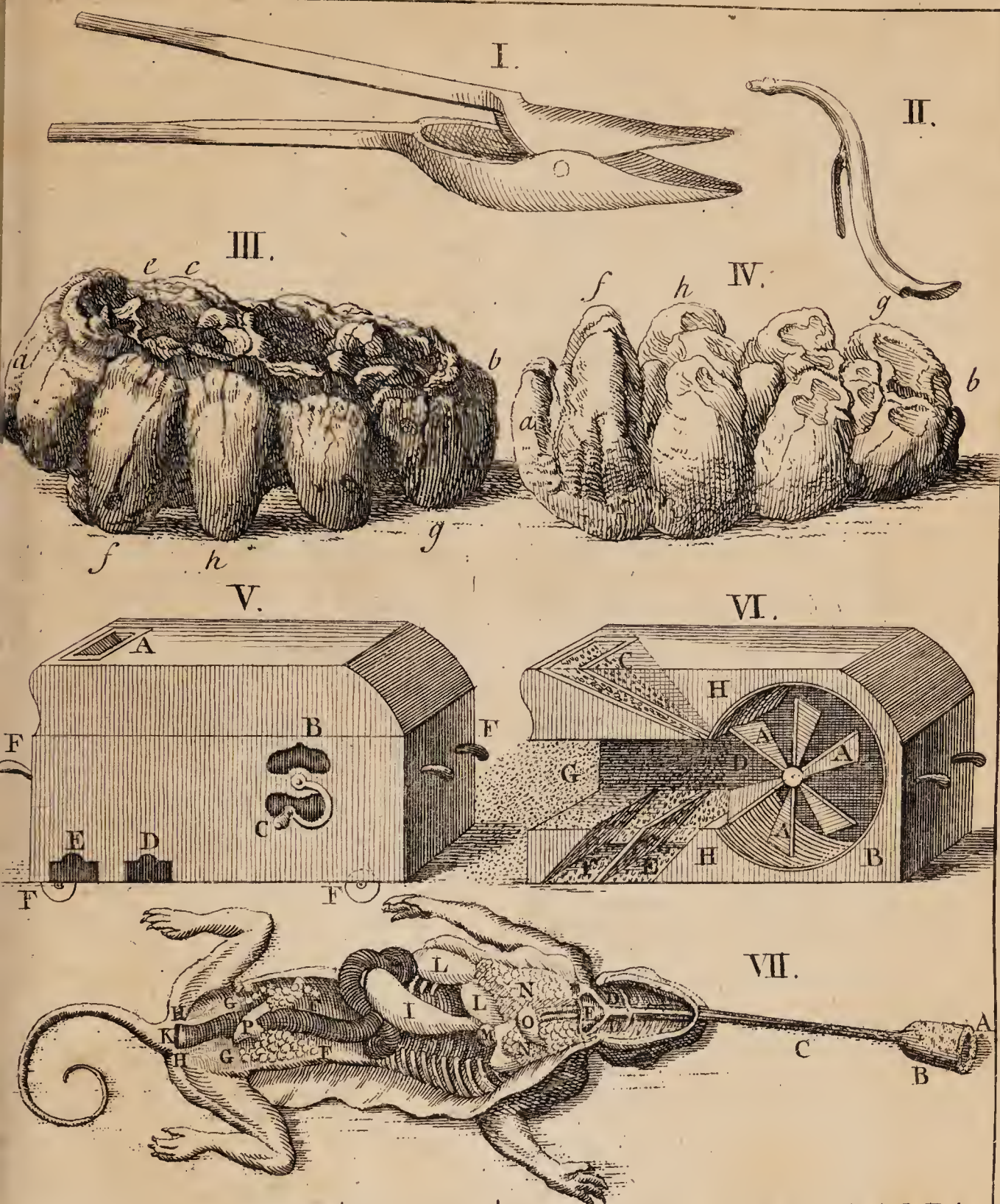


Fig. 6.



ΚΛΟΗΙΙΙΣΘ Ο ΔΟΚΙΑ ΜΑΚΤΑΡΙΔΟΓΑΣ·ΤΕΙ ΒΑΣΤΑ
 ΕΙΝΑΙΥ ΑΚΑ ΝΙΝΔΑΚΑΝΘ ΟΑΕΑΣ ΠΙΣΤΑΒΟΟΣ
 ΧΟΗΕΔ ΟΝΑΣ·ΔΑΧΤΑΣΣΙΦΑΑΝΕΤΟΣΙ ΝΟΙΤΡΙΠ·ΟΝΟΧΟ
 ΑΣΤΑΒΟΟΣ ΧΟΗΕΤΟΙ ΗΙΔΑΤΙ ΜΛΙΗΙ ΒΕΙΛΙΗΙ
 ΙΝΟΙΡΕΧΧΟΡΙΧΟΑΚΑΤΑ ΚΕΙΗΙΧΟΗΕΤΟΙΗΙΤ ΟΕΙΗΙΟΙ
 ΔΑΙΟ ΗΟΝΝΙΗΙΠΝΟΙΓ·ΑΣ·ΤΙΜΑ
 ΔΑΧΤΑΣΚΚΑΟΦΗΕΙΗΙΝΟΙΑΚΔΑΝΝΟΑΓ ΟΧΧΟΝΝΙΗΙΑ
 ΙΜΑΚΝΑΙΗΙ·

press as forcibly as possible on the planks which are back'd or supported by the piedroits, they are driven in with great force, and strong wedges are placed between the extremities of the buttresses and the piedroits on which they rest; after this the void space of the angle is filled up with stones, &c.

It must be noted, that the length of all the returns of the gallery together, does not measure the resistance which it makes to the effort of the mine; for the powder expanding circularly, a gallery of many returns resists this effort only in proportion to the length of the supposed right line, reaching from the mouth of the chamber, which line is considered as the length of the gallery, *viz.*

FIG. 4. Let *b* be the chamber of a mine, of which the line of least resistance is *a b*; if the sides of the gallery *b c* and *c d*, taken together, are equal to the line *a b*, and if the gallery is supposed to be filled with materials capable of the same degree of resistance as the ground or materials of the line of least resistance, the mine will spring by its gallery; for the powder will expand towards the opening of the gallery *d*, as we observed above, in the direction of the line *b d*, which is less than the lines *b c* and *c d* taken together, and consequently less than the line of least resistance.

The materials with which a gallery is filled cannot be cemented or bound together, so as to give them a solidity equal to the parts of a fortification. But when works of this nature are to be blown up, the gallery is to be so filled, that the right line, by which the length of the part filled up is expressed, may be longer than the line of least resistance, in common earth about 5 or 6 feet, and in masonry one third or one half.

FIG. 5, 6, *b, c*, represent mines of two and three chambers, called double and treble miner; there are also quadruple mines.

FIG. 7. Is a representation, from behind, of what is call'd the *sap*, exhibiting the manner in which the lines of approach are carried on before a fortified town, (taken from *Le Blond's Treatise of the attack of fortifi'd places*, now in the press.

The first sapper, *e*, pushes before him the mantelet, *d*, fixes a gabion, as *b*, on a line marked out for that purpose, and at the distance of about 6 inches sinks a little ditch, *e, f*, 1 foot and a $\frac{1}{2}$ wide, and about the same depth, putting the earth which he digs up into the gabion; this done, he proceeds to push forward the mantelet, and places a second gabion by the side of the first, putting the loose earth into it, as he carries on the ditch.

The second sapper, *g*, immediately succeeds the first, and increases the depth of the ditch, and also its width, on the side opposite to the gabions, 6 inches, putting the earth which he throws up into the gabions, as before.

The third, *i*, also in the same manner enlarges the ditch 6 inches in width and depth; and the same thing being done also by the 4th, at *l*, the *sap* is compleated, being 3 feet wide, and as many deep. Its excavation affords a quantity of earth, not only sufficient to fill the ga-

bions, but also to form a parapet proof against all but cannon.

The third and fourth sappers, *i* and *l*, also place the fascines *c* on the top of the gabions between the spikes, which project beyond the edge, to keep them in their places.

As these sappers are divided into brigades, each consisting of 8 men, while the four first are carrying on the work, the other four furnish them with fascines, gabions, &c. and relieve each other successively, till each of the 8 in his turn has conducted the head of the *sap*.

When the gabions are first placed, having less solidity where they touch each other than in other parts, their joinings must be hid and strengthened with the earth sacks, *a*, which are taken away when the gabions have received the necessary solidity by being filled with earth; *f b k m* show the several depths of the ditch, as it is left by each sapper; and *m n*, its whole depth as compleated.

That part of $\frac{1}{2}$ work called the *sap* being thus finished, the pioneers give it the same width as the other part of the trenches, the work then changing the name of *sap* for that of *trenches*, if it approaches to the town, and for *place of arms*, if it is parallel to it, and intended to be possessed by the troops.

FIG. 8. A Cheval fill'd with powder, and furnish'd with bombs, granades, and other fire-works, to be roll'd in upon a breach, where it kills or wounds all about it.

FIG. 9. A Locust, See p. 435.

EXPLANATION of the OCTAVO PLATE.

FIG. I. A drenching spoon, or iron, of a new contrivance, for administering potions to patients and children, used in *Northampton county infirmary*; the drink is to be poured into the back part, while the fore part holds open the mouth.

FIG. II. Shews the figure of a tin or silver tube, by which a patient, who is not able to sit up in bed, may drink lying. It hangs by the hook on the edge of the bason, while the lower part is down in the liquor, and the upper at the patient's mouth.—A tea pot may be of like use in some cases.

FIG. III. and IV. Two drawings of a large tooth petrify'd*. It is of a blackish colour, of a flinty appearance and hardness, with a glossy polish, especially towards the top and on the extremities, where it is shaped like double teeth, and more smooth like grinders, as at *Fig. IV.* but rough and furry, yet hard towards the root. The highest part at *f* is 3 inches, at *b* 2 and $\frac{3}{4}$, gradually decreasing to *g*, which is 1 inch $\frac{1}{2}$ high; it is heavy also like stone, and weighs 1 pound 13 ounces $\frac{1}{2}$ averdupois.

FIG. III. Shews the root, where it has been broken off, close to the jaw; and all round is a coat, a quarter of an inch thick, brown, appearing where broken like oak bark. In the middle, at the black places, are conical holes, the deepest under *c* being 1 inch $\frac{1}{4}$. It is 5 inches and $\frac{1}{2}$ long from *a* to *b*, the breadth, from *c* to *d*, 2 inches $\frac{3}{4}$.

It is not the grinder of an elephant, on comparing

I i i
* See account of a petrify'd city p. 436.

paring it with the cut of one in *Motte's* abridgment of the *Philos. Transf.* but black, like the teeth of elephants found in *Ireland*, and, like them, so petrify'd, that by applying a red-hot iron to it, no smell of burnt animal substance could be perceived. Perhaps it may belong to the *Hippopotamos*, or some carnivorous animal, the face of the protuberances of the tooth being like the grinders of men, dogs, &c. whereas those of elephants, horses, and other herb-eaters approach nearer to an even surface.

FIG. V and VI. represent a Fanning Mill, used in *Silesia*, for cleaning of corn from tares, &c. and may, with a little alteration, be converted into Dr *Desaguliers's* machine for throwing fresh air into rooms; and by a fine stove, set within the case at B, cover'd with tin or iron plates with holes, may give warmth to the wind, for making the corn dryer, if there be occasion for it.

FIG. V. *The external view of the Fanning Mill.*

- A The place where the corn is shot in.
- B The air-vents near the wheel.
- C The handle, by which the wheel is turned.
- D A hole at which the clean corn comes out.
- E The hole for the tares on the other side.
- F Wheels and handles for carrying along the mill.

FIG. VI. *The internal view of the Fanning Mill.*

- A The wheel with six flat wings.
- H H B The circle in which the wheel moves.
- C The place where the corn is shot in.
- D The place where the corn falls down freely, and is fann'd by the wings of the wheel.
- E The places where the heavy corn falls.
- F Place where the tares and light corn fly.
- G The place where the dust and the hulls are blown away.

The upper part of the case is made to be taken off, in order to have access to the wheel.

FIG. VII. The representation of a *Chamæleon*, which will be explain'd in our next.

As to the *Inscription* at the bottom of this plate, see p. 428. D, E.

LETTER from Count Lowendahl to Marshal Saxe. (See p. 412, 450.)

From the camp under Bergen-op-zoon, Sept. 17.

MONSEIGNEUR,

I Hope that the chevalier *de Hallot* arrived safe, and that the circumstances attending the taking *Bergen-op-zoon*, have agreeably surprized you. If it had been possible to foresee that M. *Cronstrom* had taken so little precaution, we might have had him, the prince of *Hesse*, and the prince of *Anhalt*; who as it is, have escaped, without carrying any thing with them, but what they had about them. As I endeavoured to prevent the troops from plundering, my orders were that the battalions should remain on the ramparts in battalia, which gave a multitude of people time to save themselves; all

that were found in the works were either killed or taken. The prisoners I have at present, amount to about 2500 exclusive of 100 officers, and the wounded, which are in the town, the forts, and Hospitals. Major-Gen. *Lewe* is among the last, with several colonels and lieutenant colonels, of whom I have the honour to send you the lists.

As I have follow'd in every respect your ideas, I detached *de Custine* with two battalions and some companies of grenadiers to present himself before the forts *Rover* and *Moremont*; this succeeded so well, that the enemy entirely attentive to his dispositions, did not observe the increase of the fire in the town; and when the garrison marched out in disorder, M. *de Custine* seized that moment to attack and make himself master of the forts *Moremont* and *Pinsen*. He made prisoners 20 men in the former, and 100 in the latter, after killing about 50; at the same instant, the enemy thought fit to abandon fort *Rover*.

You will observe, monseigneur, from the list of the artillery, what a quantity of pieces of cannon we have taken; and we may, with great truth, affirm, that very few places in *Europe* were so formidable, or so well provided with all things. I would willingly have protected this miserable town from pillage, but the thing was, humanly speaking, impossible. 300 volunteers from your army, who seemed to me to have fallen out of the clouds, gave so bad example, that there was no way left to prevent the baggage of the generals, and other officers, the stores, and what the inhabitants had left, from being intirely pillaged. This has enriched the army prodigiously, and I hope will increase their courage. The military chests of the regiments, the silver plate, and strong boxes of the generals and princes were part of this booty.

I dispatched immediately the *Breton* volunteers at the heels of the enemy, who will certainly augment the number of prisoners; and I flatter myself, will bring me some intelligence of *Steenbergen* and its neighbourhood. Of these places I hope, monseigneur, to give you, in a short time, a good account. — We have taken about 17 vessels in the port. Major-gen. *Lewe* desired leave, on account of his being very ill, to go to *Ter Tholen*, with three of the officers of his household; major *Nielle*, who has been ill of his wounds a fortnight, asked the same favour, and I hope you will approve my having given it.

it them. All the rest I have sent to *Antwerp*, several desired to be released upon their parole. You will have the goodness to acquaint me whether you will authorize me to grant their request, upon their signing a billet of honour.

M. de Perigord, the prince de Rocheford, the prince de Robecq, M. de Puisg-neaux, and above all, M. de Lugeac, have performed prodigies of valour; the brigadiers *Faucon* and *Courbuisson* behaved perfectly well; M. de Tondou had the misfortune to be wounded in entering the place. I will send you a more circumstantial account of all the officers of the different corps which have particularly distinguished themselves in the course of this expedition; and I beseech you, monseigneur, to take them under your protection, that they may obtain thereby the favours which they have so well deserved. M. Hallot will give you an account of the dispositions I made for the assault; and I must confess, that I owe a great part of my success to the skill of M. de Valiere, and the assistance in general of the whole corps of artillery.—M. Piat, lieut.-col. of the regiment of *Berry*, and St *Afrique*, lieut.-col. of the regiment of *Rochefort*, distinguished themselves extremely at the head of their grenadiers.

M. Cronstrom, upon his arrival at *Halteren*, wrote me in very great haste the billet inclosed, which he sent me by a drum. I received soon after a letter from the prince of *Hesse*. (*Philipsdale*.)

The rout of the body of troops encamped in the lines was so compleat, that their whole camp was pillaged, and they did not save so much as a single tent; upwards of 20 battalions, as well of those that were in the garrison as of those in the lines, left their arms behind them in the places where they were deposited. The officers that are prisoners unanimously acknowledge, that they lost upwards of 5000 men during the siege, and according to my computation, including the prisoners, their loss could not be much less by the attack. Our's of yesterday did not exceed 100 killed, and 200 wounded, some of them but slightly.

What afflicts me much more is, that all last night part of the town was on fire. Every body did what was in their power to extinguish it, and I sent pioneers and workmen to assist them.

LOWENDAHL. H

S I R,

IN your *Mag.* for June, p. 282, I met with this assertion, *Matter is a substance not inberent in, or emaning from the divine essence.*

Whether this opinion be true or false, I shall not presume to determine; the contrary opinion was maintained by many of the most celebrated sages of antiquity, and has been embraced by some of the moderns, particularly by the most acute and learned Bp of *Cloyne*, who has wrote several pieces in its defence: But if any of your learned correspondents, who have read what this great man has wrote upon this subject, still believe the existence of material substance, I wish they would be so kind as to give the reason of their belief. To those who are unacquainted with this prelate's books, I would, if I dar'd, most earnestly recommend the reading of them. *Nocturna versate manu, versate diurna.* R. M.

Mr CAVE,

AS your Magazine is most generally read, I shall, by you, desire some satisfaction from the learned in a point, that seems to admit of a farther scrutiny; the resolution whereof will give pleasure to many others, as well as to your Humble servant, PHILIP-CHRO.

ST Paul said unto the Jews at *Antioch*, *Acts* xiii. 17. *The God of this people chose our fathers—and about the time of forty years suffered he their manners in the wilderness: and when he had destroyed seven nations in the land of Canaan, he divided their land unto them by lot. And after that he gave unto them judges about the space of 450 years until Samuel the prophet: and afterward they desired a king, &c.*

Now certainly this is almost as express a chronological notation, as that *1 Kin. vi. 1.* *And it came to pass in the 480th year after the children of Israel were come out of the land of Egypt, in the fourth year of Solomon's reign—he began to build the house of the Lord.* These widely differ, as we shall presently see. I find most of the chronologers acquiesce in this latter computation, and Mr *Bedford* observes that *St Paul doth not approve of the account he gives, and that he only mentions it with an ὥς, i.e. after a manner; according to some kind of reckoning, or ὥς λέγετε, as ye say, p. 749.* But he should have observed, at the same time, that *St Paul* mentions the 40 years in the wilderness, in the same manner that he mentions the 450. He mentions it with an ὥς, i. e. after a manner, &c. And if he mentions them both in the same manner, it will be allow'd that he mentions them with great exactness.—To a common reader it looks as tho' a chronological order was observed in the book of *Judges*. Indeed it is not said how long *Joshua* and that generation lived, *ch. ii. 8.*—And I shall only observe in general, that 100 years is the least that can be ascribed to a generation in that sense; and as none of that generation were 40 years old, when they took possession of the land, we must reckon at least 60 years, from thence, to the extirpation of all that generation which *Joshua* introduc'd into the land: Now if we take a survey of the chronological notations in the book of *Judges*, we shall see that they well correspond with the computation which *St Paul* gave.

60 Joshua and that generation, after the division of the land.

08 Cushan-rishathaim's oppression Jud. iii. 8.

40 Othniel's deliverance, and the land's rest, iii. 11.

18 Eglon's oppression, iii. 14.

80 Ebed's deliverance, and the land's rest, iii. 20, 30.

20 Jabin's oppression, iv. 3.

40 Deborah's deliverance, and the land's rest, iv. 4. v. 31.

07 The Midianites oppression, vi. 1.

40 Gideon's deliverance, and the land's rest, viii. 28.

03 Abimelech's reign, ix. 22.

23 Tola's reign, x. 2.

22 Jair's reign, x. 3.

18 The Ammonites oppression, x. 8.

06 Jephthab's deliverance and reign, xii. 7.

07 Ibzan's reign, xii. 9.

10 Elon's reign, xii. 11.

08 Abdon's reign xii. 14.

Sampson judged Israel in the days of the Philistines 20 years, xv. 20.—Now it appears from xiii. 1. that the whole oppression of the Philistines continued no more than 40 years; and from 1 Sam. vi. 1. and vii. 13. that it ended seven months after the death of Eli, who judged Israel (as high priest) 40 years; and so the 20 years of Sampson are evidently included in the 40 years of Eli and the Philistines. 1 Sam. iv. 18. Hence it seems to be demonstrable how St Paul calculated his 450 years. I know of no evident note of connection between the sacred and prophane history, till long after this time. The years they separately refer to, are only accommodated by calculations, in the annals and chronological tables; and therefore we may in some measure be allowed to doubt of the propriety of such accommodations, if they appear not consistent with this chronological notation.—Whether the year of the creation of the world was in the year of the Julian period 706, according to the modern chronologers, or 100 years sooner, more or less, is what is yet destitute of any clear proof, as far as I can judge; and it is fixt there, only from the accommodations before mentioned, which have no certain grounds.—But the difficulty lies in the irreconcilable difference between Acts xiii. 17. and 1 Kin. vi. 1. According to the former, from the going out of the children of Israel out of Egypt to the laying the foundation of Solomon's temple, could be no less than

The children of Israel in the wilderness 040

The judges until Samuel the prophet 450

The government of Samuel, who was old before the Jews desired a king, ... 1 Sam. viii. 1.

Saul's reign, and David's each 40 years 080

Solomon's before the foundation 004

May we not still say, therefore, with regard to this point, *Sub Judice lis est*? To the judges therefore I leave it; only observing that 1 Kin. vi. 1. the 70 Interpreters have rendered 440 instead of 480, which intimates the uncertainty of that date,

PHILO-CHRO.

A Letter from a Minister in one of our Sugar Colonies to his Friend in London, December 20, 1746.

LAST week one of my parishioners sent me a small piece, intitled [The great work of our redemption by Christ, and the several branches of it: as represented at one view and in the words of scripture, under the sixth head of the bishop of London's second pastoral letter. With a Preface. The second edition.] And the gentleman coming next day to tell me how he came to have the conveying of it, I shew'd him from the preface (p. 9.) that the piece was intended to be distributed by ministers and others, and pointing to these few faults of the press [p. 6, l. 36. country, county. p. 24, l. 19. judgment, intendments. p. 31, l. 19. already, alway. p. 36, l. 30. half, any one of. p. 50, l. 7. prudent, provident. p. 55, l. 36. wholly, only. p. 57, l. 34. affirmations. p. 65, l. 36. by you, add if not worse. p. 72, l. 14. little, like. p. 96, l. 24. ages. p. 100, l. 22. my, any, and to, which was no fault of the press, p. 81, l. 19. Austin, St T. Aquinas] gave him the only copy that remain'd of the Letter from hence to my Lord Bp of London, (stating the case of the planters and negroes) dated Nov. 29, 1729, printed for J. Wilford, Lond. 1730. The reverend gentleman who preach'd the sermon before the society, Feb. 19, 1730-1, overlooks the scope of the letter, but seems to me to say somewhat explanatory of appearances in it, which, I think, are not necessarily connected with the scope, as at p. 62 (8vo 8d.) if we were, &c. and again at p. 71. However, &c. Such is the will of divine providence that, near the whole of the last 6 years, I have been so afflicted with what the late Dr Cheyne call'd the English malady, as to be fit now for next to nothing. The Scope of the letter is at p. 101 in these words: My Lord, there is no doubt to be made of success; let but those first, in whose way it more immediately lies, employ their well-known address, eloquence, and other excellent talents, to have this affair once brought on the proper carpet, and then the hindrances of the work, as well as our own duty, will so stare us all in the face, that we shall not be able to avoid seeing the first, and charging ourselves with the latter. This is what was meant p. 85, by having something higher and nobler in view, in writing on this subject, than to defend or vindicate the masters of slaves in our Sugar-colonies. Every other particular in that letter, or that has been published since in sequel of it, under what form soever, particularly § Campo-bell's speech, printed for J. Roberts, near the Oxford-arms in Warwick-lane, 1736, and the letter in the Gentleman's Magazine of March and April 1741, which was written a little before the malady seiz'd me, is in the same view. The gentleman principally concern'd will be pleased to give the Letter a second reading.

§ Campo-bell's speech, p. 17, l. 24, 'twas said, at the foot of p. 24 add—[and Bp Burnett's History of his own times, Vol. II. p. 235]. (See Gent. Mag. Vol. V. p. 21, 91. Vol. X. p. 341).

O wouldst thou know what kind of charms This destin'd heart of mine a-

larms, This destin'd heart of mine a - - larms:

What kind of nymph the heav'ns decree, The maid that's made for

love and me. The maid that's

made for love and me.

Who joys to hear the sigh sincere,
 Who melts to see the tender tear
 From each ungentle passion free,
 O be the maid that's made for me.
 Whose heart with gen'rous friendship
 Who feels the blessings she bestows, [glows,
 Gentle to all but kind to me,
 Be such the maid that's made for me.

Whose simple thoughts, devoid of art,
 Are all the natives of her heart.
 A gentle train from falsehood free,
 Be such the maid that's made for me.
 Avaunt! ye light coquets retire.
 Where flatt'ring fops around admire,
 Unmov'd your tinsel charms I see,
 More genuine beauties are for me.

On a Brass Plate in Tewksbury Church.

ELINOR FREEMAN.

A Virgin blossom, in her May
 Of youth and virtues, turn'd to clay.
 Rich earth! accomplish'd with those graces
 That adorn saints for heav'nly places;
 Let not death boast his conqu'ring pow'r,
 She'll rise a star that fell a flow'r.

Part of a Letter from a Gentleman, who had lately visited N—F—K, to his friend.

WE saw Sr* And—w's, but LdW—poole's first.
 At both, we felt a calenture of thirst:
 At both, we sought in vain our throats to cool:
 Dry was the fountain, and as dry the pool!

* Sir A. Fountain's.

AN HYMN to GOD the CREATOR.

JEHOVAH, Lord of heav'n and earth,
From whom all *being* took its birth,
GOOD, WISE and POW'RFULL king!
My abject thoughts refine and raise,
While, *homage* kindling into *praise*,
I worship as I sing.

With humble transport I admire
Thy LOVE, that active genial fire,
Prone to create and bless.
THIS will'd, in whatsoe'er should BE,
The greatest possible degree
Of gen'ral happiness.

Thy WISDOM look'd all systems thro',
Of all, the *best* thy wisdom drew,
To gain the glorious end.

THIS law, from *evil*, good proceed,
And *vice* and *folly* thence decreed
To noblest *use* shou'd tend.

Thus plann'd, in nature's quick'ning hour,
Majestic God! thy wond'rous POW'R
Fulfill'd the great design;

THIS bade the spheres in order roll,
THIS still sustains th' amazing WHOLE,
All perfect! all divine!

Since *Reason's* dazzled eye can find
Love, *Wisdom*, *Pow'r*, in thee combin'd,
By *Reason* 'tis confess'd,

That all thy boundless *goodness* wills,
Thy *wisdom* plans, thy *pow'r* fulfills:
And thus, what is is BEST.

Yet *what thou dost* who knows to praise!
Who justly *what thou art* displays!

Or counts thy glories o'er!
Before thee, Father, Lord, of all!
Let men and angels prostrate fall
And silently adore.

L. A.

To L. A. on the above.

WHILE thus in Truth's sublimest lays,
You blend philosophy with praise
To nature's mighty fire; [heart,
These truths from woe shall guard thy
Till *earth* reclaims thy mortal part,
And *heav'n* demands thy lyre.

The ORIGIN of DOUBT.

WHEN *Jove* at first from nothing call'd
forth all,
And various beings fill'd this pendant ball,
In rank superior to our boasted race,
Subaltern gods, now seldom seen, had place:
Immortal these, but of a doubtful birth,
And all with man joint sojourners on earth.
Sacred, to some bright *nymph*, was ev'ry tree,
To *Naiads* brooks, to *Nereids* all the sea.
By *Jove* in mercy to her care consign'd
Reason, bright empress! claim'd the human mind.
Not the pure *radiance* that resides above,
And guides the councils of immortal *Jove*,
But humbler far, tho' honour'd with the name,
And less in pow'r, in essence tho' the same.
With *Man* coeval *Time* began to be;
Form'd from an atom of *eternity*.

Earth's genial pow'r produc'd a giant-son
Ign'rance his name, a wretch belov'd of none.
From these deriv'd, a motley race began,
Not kind with kind commixing as in man.

Time, in the youth of all that vig'rous pow'r
Which still sustains him in his waning hour,
Smit with fair *Reason* bright in blooming charms,
Clasp'd the consenting goddess in his arms;
Nor barren joys the fond embrace bestows,
A lovely daughter hence, fair *Knowledge*, 'rose;
Favour'd by both, of *Time* and *Reason* bred,
The father nurs'd her, and the mother fed;
Her charms improving as her stature grew,
Unknown desir'd, and lov'd by all who knew:
Truth's radiant hand adorn'd her form with care,
And *Virtue*, fondly smiling, call'd her fair.

Fast by the foot of proud *Parnassus* stood,
Remote from vulgar view, a sacred wood,
Here *Contemplation* keeps her hallow'd court,
And young *Ideas* on the breezes sport,
Cælestial truths in holy dreams are taught,
And busy *Silence* plumes the wings of *Thought*.

Here *Knowledge* shelter'd from the noontide ray,
Frequent was wont with chaste delight to stray.
Yet none, not deities, if born below
The fates exempt from violence and woe;
For here as once she sat in thought profound,
Her mind in heav'n, her eyes upon the ground,
And mus'd on man's free-will, *Jove's* fixt decrees,
On choice, on prescience which all future sees,
On acts impell'd by motives strong as fate,
Rewarded, punish'd, in an endless state,
On chance, necessity, effect and cause,
Great nature's end, and truth's eternal laws,
Lo! the huge form of *Ignorance* appear'd,
Whom known by instinct, she by instinct fear'd.
With terror wing'd the virgin flies the place,
The monster follows with unequal pace:
Tho', fir'd with brutal rage, he perseveres,
The widening distance half dispell'd her fears;
When now, too much elated with her speed,
Her lifted eyes no more her foot-steps heed,
She stumbles, falls, the ravisher is nigh;
'Tis vain to plead, impossible to fly:
His idiot form compress'd the trembling maid,
And his rude joys prophan'd the conscious shade;
But from the loath'd embrace the pregnant dame
Conceiv'd a son, and *Doubt* (when born) his name,
Fond of his *mother's* virtues to partake
Who shuns and hates him for his *father's* sake.

A MAID'S Apology at Forty.

THOUGH I feel no youthful fires,
Blooming hopes and gay desires,
Such as *Venus* son inspires:
Yet I have a heart and mind,
Softest of the softest kind,
Friendly to a lover's cause;
Virtuous love deserves applause.
Pleasure in my bosom springs,
When I read of tender things;
Pity sighs, when Sighs reveal
Wants and woes which others feel.
If in tears their sorrows flow,
Tears my kindred sorrows show.
Tho' I feel no am'rous fires,
Such as *Venus* son inspires,
True it is, I daily prove,
All my melting soul is love.

MARIA.

A PASTORAL.

DIGGON DAVY, and COLIN CLOUT.

Dii meliora piis, erroremque hostibus illum. Virg.

Beneath an hawthorn bush, secreted shade,
The herdsman Diggon doleful ply'd his
spade ;

The deepning grave conceal'd him to the head,
Near him his cow, his fav'rite cow, lay dead :
When o'er the neighb'ring stile a shepherd came,
The herdsman's friend, and Colin was his name :
Touch'd with the sight, the kind and guileless
swain [pain.

Sigh'd, shook his head, and thus express'd his
COLIN.

How ! *Mully* gone !—the sad mischance I rue !
Ah ! wretched Diggon, but more wretched Sue !

DIGGON.

How could I hope, where such contagion reigns,
Where one wide ruin sweeps the desert plains,
Where ev'ry gale contains the seeds of death,
That Diggon's kine should draw untainted breath?
Vain hope, alas ! if such my heart had known,
Since *Mully's* gone, the last of all my own.
No more shall *Susan* skim the milky stream,
No more the cheese curd press, or churn the cream
No more the dairy shall my steps invite,
So late the source of plenty and delight :
Thither no more, with *Susan*, shall I stray,
Nor from her cleanly hands receive the whey.
Sad plight is ours ! nor our's alone ! for all
Mourn the still meadow, and deserted stall.

COLIN.

But have you, Diggon, all those methods try'd,
By book-learn'd doctors taught, when cattle dy'd ?
Or, tho' no doctor's remedies prevail,
Does the good bishop's fam'd Tar-water fail ?

DIGGON.

Each art I try'd, did all that man could do ;
Med'cines I gave, like poison, med'cines flew :
The bishop's drink, which snatch'd me from the
grave,

Giv'n to my cow, forgot its pow'r to save.
The dire disease increas'd by swift degrees, [free !
Till death freed *Mully* ; death ! which all things

COLIN.

I wou'd not, Diggon, now your grief renew,
Yet wish to hear her sickness trac'd by you,
How first it seiz'd her, and what change its rage,
Relentless, wrought in each successive stage.

DIGGON.

Dejected first she hung her drooping head,
Refus'd her meat, and from her pasture fled ;
Then dead and languid seem'd her plaintive eye,
Her breath grew noisome, and her udder dry.
Erst sweet that breath as morning gales in *May*,
And full that udder as of light the day.
Scorch'd with perpetual thirst, short sighs she drew,
Furr'd was her tongue, and to her mouth it grew :
Her burning nostrils putrid rheums distill'd,
And death's strong agonies her bowels fill'd ;
Each limb contracted, and a groan each breath,
Lost ease I wish'd her, and it came in death :—
Cast out infected, and abhorr'd by all,
See how the useful, and the beauteous fall !
Not ev'n her skin, when living, sleek and red,
Can ought avail me, Colin, now she's dead.

COLIN,

May heav'n relenting happier days bestow,
Suspend the rod, and smile away our woe !

But, if in justice for our crimes we smart,
If with affliction heav'n corrects the heart,
'Tis ours, submissive, to receive the stroke,
Since to repine is only to provoke.

DIGGON.

Hard is the task from murmurs to refrain ;
Ev'n blessings past increase the present pain.
Once in these vales my lowing herds were fed,
My table plenty crown'd, and peace my bed,
My jocund pipe then tun'd to am'rous lays,
A kiss repaid me for a lover's praise. [found,
Blest times, farewell ! no more those herds are
No more my table is with plenty crown'd ;
No more my bed the sleep of peace bestows,
No more my jocund strain melodious flows ;
A lover's praise a kiss rewards no more,
Joy spreads his wanton wings, and leaves the shore
Pale Want remains with all her meagre train,
And only sighs are echoed o'er the plain :
Far hence I'll fly, this rustic garb forgoe,
And march in red, a soldier, to the foe ;
The *French*, whose bosoms papish plots conceal,
My hand, made heavy by distress, shall feel.
On *Flanders* plains I'll lose domestic care,
Desp'rate thro' want, and mighty thro' despair.
And there, if heav'n at length my labours crown,
I'll sow false *Frenchmen*, and I'll reap renown.
Susan, farewell——

COL.] Zooks ! yonder o'er the mead
The squire's curst mastiff scours with headlong
See how my flock in wild confusion flies— [speed,
S'lud, if I catch him, by this hand he dies.

MR URBAN,

The following hymn was written by Dr Beau-
mont, a late worthy and learned professor of di-
vinity, in the university of Cambridge, whose po-
etical amusements will shortly be publish'd by sub-
scription.

Yours, &c.

R.

In venerabilem S. S. Eucharistiæ Institutio-
nem, PLAUSUS HYMNICUS.

Absiste, vilis quem reprimis tepor,
Seniisque cœlum judice pensitat !
Absiste, quem vanus benignum
Fervor agit cohibere numen !

Jam foeta magno femine Charitas
Immensa gestit promere gaudia,
Majorque festinat renasci
Degeneri Paradisus orbi.

Omnem resolvit fortis amor Deum,
Totumque miras dividit in dapes ;
Suadetque sacratis liquentem
In pateris fluitare JESUM.

Non Angelorum nobilior cibus
Mensas coronat ; non generosius
Ridet nepenthes, crediturque
Cherubicas animare cœnas.

Adstate, mystæ ! signa monet fitis
Æternitatis : jam liquidam licet
Haurire vitam, jam supremæ
Mente pia accubuisse mensæ.

Non invidemus Cœlitibus suum
Numen reverti ; sufficis integer
Utrique mundo, teque terra
Servat adhuc tua, magne JESU !

On Miss MADAN, after bearing repeated,
 'If to her share some female errors fall,
 'Look on her face, and you'll forget them all.'
 POPE'S Rape of the Lock.

IN nature 'twas kind, by the charms of a face,
 To hide faults which would else the fair fe-
 male disgrace;
 But why did the Goddess such beauties reveal.
 In Madan, who ne'er had a fault to conceal?

J. H.

To Lady WINCHELSEA, occasion'd by four
 Verses in the RAPE of the LOCK.

By Mr POPE. (not in his works).

IN vain you boast poetic names of yore,
 And cite those Sapphos we admire no
 more:

Fate doom'd the fall of ev'ry female wit,
 But doom'd it then when first *Ardelia* writ.
 Of all examples by the world confest,
 I knew *Ardelia* could not quote the best:
 Who, like her mistress on *Britannia's* throne,
 Fights and subdues, in quarrels not her own.
 To write their praise you but in vain essay;
 E'en while you write you take that praise
 away:

Light to the stars the sun does thus restore,
 And shines himself, till they are seen no
 more.

Lady WINCHELSEA'S Answer.

DISarm'd with so genteel an air,
 The contest I give o'er;
 Yet, *Alexander*, have a care,
 And shock the sex no more:

We rule the world our life's whole race,
 Men but assume that right;
 First slaves to ev'ry tempting face,
 Then martyrs to our spite.

You of one *Orpheus* sure have read,
 Who would like you have writ,
 Had he in *London* town been bred,
 And polish'd too his wit.

But he, poor soul, thought all was well,
 And great should be his fame;
 When he had left his wife in hell,
 And birds and beasts could tame.

Yet vent'ring then, with scoffing rhymies,
 The women to incense;
 Resenting heroines of those times
 Soon punish'd his offence;

And as the *Hebrus* roll'd his scull,
 And harp besin'd with blood;
 They clashing as the waves grew full,
 Still harmoniz'd the flood.

But you our follies gently treat,
 And spin so fine the thread;
 You need not fear his awkward fate,
 The Lock won't cost the head.

Our admiration you command,
 For all that's gone before;
 What next we look for at your hand
 Can only raise it more.

Yet sooth the ladies, I advise,
 (As me too pride has wrought)
 We're born to wit, but to be wise,
 By admonition taught.

New NIGHT-THOUGHTS on DEATH.
 A PARODY.* By Mr WH****.

O Night! dark night! wrapt round with
 Stygian gloom!

Thy riding-hood opaque, wrought by the hands
 Of Clotho and of Atropos:—those hands
 Which spin my thread of life!—so near its end.
 Ah wherefore, silent Goddess, dost thou now
 Alarm with terrors?—Silence sounds alarms
 To me, and Darkness dazzles my weak mind!
 Hark 'tis the death-watch! Posts themselves care
 His awful language. Stop, insatiate worm! [speak
 I feel thy summons:—To my fellow-worms
 Thou bidst me hasten!—I obey thy call,
 For wherefore should I live?—Vain life to me
 Is but a tatter'd garment,—a patch'd rag,
 That ill defends me from the cold of age.
 Cramp't are my faculties! my eyes grow dim;
 No music charms my ear—no meats my taste;
 The females fly me—and my very wife,
 Poor woman! knows me not!—

Ye fluttering, idle vanities of life, [sing
 Where are you flown?—The birds that us'd to
 Amidst my spreading branches, now forsake
 The lifeless trunk, and find no shelter there.

What's life?—What's death?—thus coveted
 and fear'd:

Life is a fleeting shadow:—death no more!
 Death's a dark-lantern, life a candle's-end
 Stuck on a save-all, soon to end in stink.
 The grave's a privy; life the ally green
 Directing there—where 'chance on either side
 A sweet-briar hedge, or shrubs of brighter hue,
 Amuse us, and their treach'rous sweets dispense.
 Death chafes Life, and stops it ere it reach
 The topmost round of Fortune's restless wheel.
 Wheel! Life's a wheel, and each man is the ass
 That turns it round, receiving in the end
 But water, or rank thistles, for his pains!
 And yet, *Lorenzo*, if consider'd well,
 A life of labour is a life of ease;
 Pain gives true joy, and want is luxury.
 Pleasure, not chaste, is like an opera tune,
 Makes man, not man, and castrates real joy.
 Would you be merry? search the charnel-house;
 Where Death inhabits,—give the king of fears
 A midnight ball, and lead up *Holben's* dance.†
 How weak, yet strong; how easy, yet severe,
 Are Laughter's chains! which thrall a willing
 The noisy idiot shakes her bells at all; [world.
 Nor e'en the bible, or the poet spares.
 Fools banter heav'n itself, O Young!—and thee!


* On the first Night Thought.

† Alluding to twenty emblematical representa-
 tions of the Progress of Death, painted on the
 walls of a church at Basil, call'd *Holben's* dance
 of Death, which shew the masterly invention of
 that celebrated genius.

Historical Chronicle, September 1747.

PLANTATIONS.

New York, July 30.

PON advice from *Albany*, that 3000 *French* and *Indians* in 300 canoes had been discover'd on the *Lake Champaign*, lieutenant *Chester* with 100 men was sent out to reconnoitre, but falling in with the enemy, had 15 men killed, and 47 with himself taken prisoners.—Since this upon information that 4000 of the enemy had encamped about the *Fish-kill*, and a party lay on this side *Saraghtoga*, to cut off all supplies that might be sent to the garrison at *Albany*, which fort they were preparing to attack, colonel *Schuyler*, our governor, march'd with his regiment, and the enemy, tho' much superior, withdrew at his approach, and march'd back towards *Crown Point*.—On his arrival the deputies of the 6 *Indian* nations represented to him that they had, at the repeated instances of the *English*, entered into the war against the *French*, to which they were chiefly induced by the extraordinary preparations for attacking *Canada*; that they had not been wanting to annoy the enemy; but as they were convinced from the present inactivity of the *English* that the design against *Canada* was laid aside, and observing the daily decrease of the new levies, they were necessitated to make peace with the *French* on the best terms they could; but if the *English* would immediately march against the *French* fort at *Crown Point*, they would cheerfully assist them with 1000 of their best warriors. The governor is since return'd, and a council is to be held on that affair.

The assembly of *Barbadoes* has settled 3000*l.* per ann. on their new governor, Mr. *Greenville*.—The yellow fever carry'd off hundreds in a day at *New-York*. Three *French* men of war have landed at bay *Vest*, cannon and necessaries for the attack of *Annapolis*.—A large silver monteth of curious workmanship, is presented to Sir *Peter Warren* by the inhabitants of *Barbadoes*, in acknowledgment of his services in the *West Indies*.

FRIDAY 4.

Sailed from *Plymouth* westward, under the command of rear-adm. *Chambers*, the princess *Louisa*, *Nottingham*, *Defiance*, *Tilbury*, *Eagle*, *Romney*, *Oxford*, and *Dover* men of war, and *Speedwell* sloop.

The *Dover* has since taken a *French* ship of war equal for guns (40) and more men.

(*Gent. Mag.* SEPT. 1747.)

The commissioners for building *Westminster-Bridge*, viewed the 6th pier from the *Westminster* shore, which had settled 16 inches, and order'd workmen to clear the two adjoining arches that are crack'd of all the stone-work down to the sinking pier, and piles to be driven to prevent the passage of boats; also wood centres to be erected for rebuilding the arches.—'Tis said that the sinking of the pier is occasioned by a spring under it, and that Mr. *King* first carpenter to the bridge, protested against it without piling the foundation, sand having been bored up. (See p. 433.)

SATURDAY 5.

The E. of *Harrington*, lieutenant general and general governor of *Ireland*, set out for that kingdom. *Gaz.*

SUNDAY 6.

The court went into mourning for the eldest prince of *Beveren*.

Tho. *Bibbie* (See p. 341.) was retaken.

TUESDAY 8.

The parliament was prorogued from the 10th instant to the 8th of *October*.

Substance of an Order of Council, Sept. 8, concerning the Distemper among Horned Cattle.

WHEREAS his majesty has been informed that, thro' neglect of officers appointed to enforce former orders, the distemper hath greatly increased, and extended into parts, which had been entirely free, It is hereby ordered, that a prohibition be laid on buying, selling or removing, from one parish into another, all lean horned cattle, after the 20th instant; not only in those counties where the distemper is, or shall be, but in all the counties of *England*, and that none be bought, sold or exposed to sale (except fatted cattle) in any fair or market.—The removing from one pasture to another, tho' in different parishes, is permitted under the conditions of the orders of *June* 18. But no fat cattle to be removed, or sold, without the certificates of health before appointed; and all lean cattle bought as fat shall be slaughter'd in the space of ten days. It enjoins that the commissioners of the land tax, &c. appointed to see these orders executed, do transmit an account to the privy council (which has been hitherto neglected) of their proceedings in this affair. This order to be read in churches, and be in force 3 months. (See p. 294 A B.)

WEDNESDAY 9.

Sailed from *St Helens* under commodore *Mostyn*, (Sir *Peter Warren* being indis-

K k k

disposed,) the *Devonshire*, *Edinburgh*, *Hampton-Court*, *Rainbow*, *Lion*, and *Yarmouth* men of war, *Vulcan* and *Dolphin* fireships, and *Scorpion* sloop.

FRIDAY 11.

Ended the sessions at the *Old Baily*, when *John Swanswick* and *Wm Bailey*, for a street robbery; and *Tho. Puryour*, alias *Black Tooth*, convicted on the smuggling act, received sentence of death.—*John* and *Andrew Juddery*, *John Bateman*, *Tho. Kingsford*, and *Eaton Forrest*, smugglers, brought from *Folkston, Kent*, were order'd to remain till next session, and *Bibbie* to be sent to *Hertford*.

SUNDAY 13.

His excellency the earl of *Harrington*, arrived at the castle of *Dublin*, the people crying *Long life and success to the Stanhopes*, and the city has presented his lordship the freedom in a gold box.

MONDAY 14.

Was committed to *Newgate* one *Austin* a smuggler, taken at *Maidstone*; he made great resistance, being armed with a blunderbuss, and killed a serjeant.

WEDNESDAY 16.

Vice-adm. *Schryver*, with 6 *Dutch* men of war, sailed from *Spithead* for *Holland*.

MONDAY 21.

The fair annually held this day at *Guildford, Surrey*, called *Katherine-bill* fair, was laid aside for this year, as several others had been, on account of the distemper among the horned cattle, and the weekly markets for cattle are prohibited till the 1st of *November* next. There have dy'd in *Lincolnshire* and *Nottinghamshire* above 40,000 cattle; the geese were likewise seiz'd with a pestilential distemper, and dy'd 100 in a day; and the infection was got among the horses. Thus say the news papers.—But we find on enquiry, that the geese which dy'd, being driven from *Suffolk*, perished by the dust and want of water. 700 dy'd in a day at *Chadwell* near *Rumford*.—As to the horses, some of them have indeed dy'd, but good judges think far from the case of an infection.

THURSDAY 24.

The *E. India* company sold all their green tea, the ordinary sort from 5s. 3d. to 5s. 9d. per pound; the middling from 6s. to 6s. 3d. and the good sort, from 6s. 4d. to 6s. 10d. without the excise, which for the ordinary is 2s. 4d. for the middling 2s. 6d. and for the good 2s. 7d. $\frac{1}{2}$ per pound.

SATURDAY 26.

Three men were committed to *Wood-Greec* compter, and the sexton and gravedigger of *St Andrew's Holborn* to *Newgate*, for stealing 150 leaden coffins out of that church, among them those of Dr

Sackeverel and *Sally Salisbury*.

MONDAY 28.

Crisp Gascoyne and *Edw. Davis*, Esqs sheriffs elect, were sworn.

TUESDAY 29.

Sir *Rob. Ladbroke, Kt*, was unanimously chosen lord mayor.

His majesty has given 500*l.* to the sufferers by fire at *Honiton*.

A horse grazing in a pasture adjoining to a garden near *York*, where were beehives, a swarm of bees came over the fence, pitch'd upon him, and stung him to death in a short time.

By a new regulation proposed in the two troops of life guards, the gentlemen in these corps are to be provided for in handsome manner, and none but noblemen and persons of distinction's sons substituted in their stead, who are to be clothed in plain red, faced with blue, and metal buttons, agreeable to the original dress when these troops were first raised. Academies are also to be established, at which these gentlemen are to study fortification, gunnery, &c. and all the officers in the army, for the future, are to be chosen out of this corps.

S C O T L A N D.

The camp broke up at fort *Augustus* on the 10th, and the troops marched into winter quarters; *Battreau's* reg. at *Elgin, Bamf* and *Aberdeen*; the royal *Irish* in *Edinburgh* castle and *Dundee*; *Barrel's* at *Stirling*; *Houghton's* at *Glasgow*, and *Skelton's* at fort *William*.

The transports with *Sackville's* and *Lee's* regiments sailed from the road of *Leith* for *Holland*.

On the 2d instant at *Edinburgh* several children were poison'd by eating the beautiful black berries of the deadly nightshade; they soon swelled, and were thrown into strong convulsions, and two dy'd the next day. (See p. 397.)

ADVERTISEMENT.

OCT. 1. This day is published, on two sheets of fine elephant paper. (Price 5s.)

A PLAN of the Town of *NORTHAMPTON*, neatly engraved by *T. Jefferys*, Geographer to his royal highness the Prince, from an accurate survey. It exhibits every street, lane, yard, garden, and the ground plot of the out-houses, barns, &c. also the divisions of the parishes within the town; and is decorated with the perspective views of the churches, and other remarkable structures, viz. 1. The elegant church of *All Saints*. 2. *St Sepulchre's*; after the model of the holy sepulchre at *Jerusalem*. 3. *St Peter's*, 4. *St Giles's*, 5. The county hall, 7. The county infirmary and jail. 8. The cotton mill.

Sold by *M. Cooper* in *Pater-noster Row*; *T. Jefferys* in *Redlion-street, Clerkenwell*; and at *St John's Gate*.

To the Author of the Daily Advertiser.

SIR, N. Bond-street, Sept. 12, 1747.

HIS Excellency count Hasiang, my master, is surpriz'd to see in your paper of this day, that the loss of *Bergen-op-Zoom* was owing to the treachery of some of the *Bavarian* troops, which is a manifest lye. As his Excellency can assert with proper authority, that no *Bavarian* troops or officers of any rank, have ever, in the present or past age, been accus'd of treachery, or broken for cowardice, but always fought bravely in whatever cause they have been engaged; it is his Excellency's special order, that you would, in your next paper, publickly contradict this paragraph (which, though utterly false, may gain credit with the public) by inserting this my letter to you, wherein, by his Excellency's order, I declare, that there was not one of the *Bavarian* troops in *Bergen-op-Zoom* when it was taken, as his Excellency can prove that the three battalions of *Bavarian* troops, which were employ'd in defence of the fort or town of *Bergen-op-Zoom*, were order'd into the lines on Friday, the day before the assault, and continued there until it was taken.

By his Excellency's command,
KETTERHOFF, Secretary.

Vendit hic auro patriam, dominumq; potentem
Imposuit———ÆN. L. VI.

TO villains, who their native country sell,
VIRGIL assigns the bottest place in hell:
The christian faith inhances still the crime,
By making social duties more sublime.
We wretches then with horror wait your doom,
Who sold your country's barrier, *Bergen-op-Zoom*!

* *Bavarian* hirelings would not be so base;
And Britons would have dy'd, or sav'd the place.—

'Twas Dutchmen did it--Dutchmen! who of old
Deny'd their God to win Japonian gold!
Who, rais'd by England when depress'd and weak,

Their grateful friendship bade AMBOYNA speak!
But need we wonder if their friendship fails,
Whose private int'rest over ALL prevails?
Whose individuals would their state betray,
And barter future weal for PRESENT PAY?

* See the above.

A LIST of BIRTHS for the Year 1747.

- SEPT. 1. **L**. Ady of Vice Chamberlain Finch, deliver'd of a daughter
11. N. S. The Princess of Hesse (Mary of Great Britain,)—deliver'd of a 3d son..
27. Lady Conway,———of a daughter.

A LIST of MARRIAGES for the Year 1747.

- SEPT. 1. **S**IR Edw. Hales of Kent, Bart. marry'd to a daughter of late Sir John Webb, Bart.
3. Capt. Farrell,——to widow Dent, with 20,000 l.
6. James Hussey, Esq; justice of peace for Kent,——to widow Armstrong of Chatham.

Lewis Wilson of Wesson, Cheshire, Esq;——to Miss Margaret Hare of New Bond-street.

9. Edw. Bishop of Luton, Bedfordshire, Esq;——to the only daughter and heiress of late Simon Harrison of Stratford, Esq;

10. Tho. Manningham, M. D.——to Miss Warner of James-street, 5000 l.

13. Sylvester Emranson, Esq; of a plentiful fortune in the West Indies,——to Miss Alice Exton of Ireland, 18,000 l.

Wm Lane of Stockbridge, Hants, Esq;——to Miss Jenkins of Ludgate-Hill, 12,000 l.

16. Mr Medlicott, son of Edw. Meddicott, of Emmington, Somerset, Esq;——to Miss Shuttleworth of Little Grosvenor-street, 8000 l.

18. Richard Shuckburgh of the Inner Temple, Esq;——to Miss Ann Bell of Warwickshire, with 10,000 l.

20. Pouchon of Little Melling, Kent, Esq;——to Miss Fludyer of Thamestreet, 20,000 l.

22. Rev. Mr Compton, related to the Earl of Northampton,——to Miss Shaw, only daughter of James Shaw of Bucks, Esq;

Mr Sparkes, a master-builder, in Duke's Place,——to Miss Parsons of Fenchurch-street, with 15,000 l.

James Harzley, Esq;——to Miss Cornwallis of Ipswich.

28. Sir Philip Hargrave of Suffex, Bart.——to Miss Shewell of Camberwell, Surry, with 8000 l.

A LIST of DEATHS for the Year 1747.

Aug. 28. **W**IFE of Sir Rob. Burdet of Formak, Derbyshire, Bart, only sister to Sir Cha. Sidley, Bart, aged 25, mother of many children, highly praised.

30. Cha. Sutton of Mansfield, Nottinghamsh. SEPT. 1. Henry Charles Norman, Esq; aged 77, at Twickenham.

Rev. Alex. Alecock, the good Dean of Lismore, Ireland.

Henry Streetfield, Esq; of 3000 l. per Ann. at Chiddingstone, Kent.

Rev. Mr John Fuller, vicar of York cathedral, and of Bishop-hill, and Popleton.

Edw. Gee, Esq; near Red-lion-square.

2. Henry Evans at Ham Common, Esq; formerly judge of Barbadoes.

Fra. Wingate of Harlington, Bedfordshire.

4. Relict of Sir Orlando Bridgman.

John Sibby, Esq; near Dunstable.

Mr John Pettet, an Hamburgh merchant.

Philip Corman of Staffordshire, Esq;

Tho. Hall, the gigantic boy, born Oct. 1, 1741. At the age of 3 years he had the marks of virility. (See Vol. xv. p. 50 F)

6. Rev. Dr Vaughan, fellow of Lincoln college, Oxford.

Wren, Esq; son of the great architect.

7. Michael Mattaire, Esq; author of *Annales Typographi*, and publisher of many classics with approbation, aged 79.

8. Major Gen. Merrick, first major of the first regiment of footguards.

David Stephen Lloyd, Esq; at Haversford west, aged 86.

9. Rev. John Richardson, Dean of Killmacduagh, in Ireland, a man of great learning

virtue, and a zealous promoter of the protestant religion among the *Irish*, to whom he frequently preached in their own language.

10. Lady Viscountess *Howe*, second wife of *Scroop*, Ld. Visc. *Howe*, and daughter of *Wm* Ld. *Allington*, by *Juliana*, daughter of *Baptist Noel*, Ld. Visc. *Camden*.

11. *Amos Cullard*, Esq; an antient of the honourable society of *New Inn*, and register of the wine-licence office.

12. Relict of Sir *Martin Lumley*.

14. *Walter Simpson*, Esq; in *Bucks*, formerly a commander in the royal navy.

15. Mr *Fairchild*, a cornfactor; he was bit a few days before by a mad dog, the fears from which threw him into a mortal fever.

Tho. Murray, Esq; nephew to Mr *Murray* the famous face painter; his estate of 2000 *l.* per *Ann.* goes to his brother *Cha. Murray*, Esq;

16. *Anne Countess of Kilmarnock*.

17. Capt. *John Chapman*, formerly in the *West India* trade, and an elder brother of the *Trinity* house.

Isaac Davis, Esq; near *Selby*, *Yorkshire*.

Mr *Benj. Parker*, author of the *Philosophical meditations*, &c. very poor.

19. *Joseph Unwin*, Esq; at *Castle Hedingham*, *Essex*, formerly a manufacturer of saxes.

20. *Houghton*, Col. of a Reg. of marines.

21. *Theophilus Compton*, Esq; near *Punbridge*, *Northamptonshire*.

At *Bishop Burton* in the county of *York*, the Lady *Hildyard*, whose distinguished good qualities render her an irreparable loss to her family.

22. *Geo. Markenfield*, Esq; at *Blackbeath*.

John Dormer of *Bucks*, Esq; He had been many years at law with judge *Fortescue*, about the estate of judge *Dormer*, which he recover'd.

23. The Countess *Cowper*, eldest daughter to the E. of *Grantham*; she has left several children.

25. Mr *Edwards*, a noted brewer, at *Islington*, crushed by the fall of a cooler.

26. Capt. *Johns* of *Goodman's fields*. He was robb'd on the 23d near *Houndsditch* by some jew ruffians, who stabb'd him with a rusty sword, 9 inches of which brok off and stuck in his back. Just before his death the villain who wounded him, surrendered himself, and was on the captain's evidence, and his confession committed to *Newgate*.

27. Lord *D'Arcy*, only son to the Earl of *Holderness*, of the small-pox.

A LIST of PROMOTIONS for the Year 1747.

E. Granville, appointed ambass. to *Prussia*.

Gen. *Bland*,—commander in chief of all the forces in *North Britain*, in room of

Gen. *Blakeney*,—governor of *Minorca*, in room of Gen. *Anstruther*, elected a member.

Capt. *Geary*,—comm. of the *Culloden*.

Capt. *Staples*,—comm. of the *Sherness*.

Tho. Davenant, ensign in *Wolfe's* Reg.—by the D. of *Cumberland*, ensign in the coldstream Reg. of guards; he took a standard of the *French Irish* brigade, at the late battle.

Hon. *Cecil*, son to the E. of *Exeter*,—a Capt. in ditto.

Tho. Coventry, Esq; late an officer in the marines,—an ensign in the 1st Reg. of guards.

Mr *Sherry*,—a Lieut. in *Indies's* marines.

Geo. Cressener, Esq;—his majesty's resident with the Bp of *Liege*.

Stanhope, Esq;—a deputy secretary, under the E. of *Chesterfield*.

Edw. Seabright, Esq;—collector of the customs for the Isle of *Ely*.

Sir *Edm. Bacon*, Bart.—a gentleman usher daily waiter to his majesty, in room of

Capt. *Ballenden*,—Usher of the black rod, in room of Sir *Cha. Dalton*, dec.

Rev. Mr *Matthew Stewart*, chosen professor of mathematics at *Edinburgh*; in room of Mr *Colin Maclaurin*, dec.

Mr *Wild*, attorney at law,—under sheriff of *London* and *Midd.* for the year ensuing.

Dr *John Barker*,—first physician to the army in *Flanders*.

Cesar Hawkins, Esq;—Serjeant surgeon to his majesty, in room of Mr *Dickens*, dec.

Rev. Mr *Lloyd*,—an usher in *Westminster* school, in room of Mr *Vincent Bourn*, famous for his Latin poems, who has resign'd.

Mr *George Purvis*,—secretary to the com. of the sick and wounded office, in room of

Mr *Charles Brett*,—secretary to admiral *Boscawen*, and agent victualler to his fleet.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS conferr'd on the following Rev. Gentlemen.

Rev. Mr *Carrington* (nephew to the Bp) appointed prebendary of *Exeter*.

Mr *Jn Austin*,—rector of *Alston*, *Northba.*

Mr *Sherlock Willes*,—of *Wormly*, *Hertford.*

Mr *Middleton*,—of *Shepingly cum Hadley*, *Kent*, 200 *l.* per *Ann.*

Mr *Readshaw*,—of *Homerton*, *Wilts.*

John Laud,—of *March Guibbons*, *Bucks.*

John Holden,—of *Weston upon Trent*, *Derbysh.* and of *King's Newton*, *Warwicksh. Disp.*

Peter Harris,—of *West Petford*, and of *Hanshaw*, both *Devonshire. Dispensation.*

Mr *Stanhope*, presented to the living of *Willington*, *Lincolnshire.*

Mr *Yates*,—vicar of *Radyr*, *Glamorgansh.*

Dr *Carmichael*,—1st chaplain to the E. of *Harrington*, Ld Lieut. of *Ireland*.

B—N K R—P T S.

Rob: *Harriott* of *Newcastle upon Tyne*, linendraper.

John Smith of *St Clement Danes*, *Midd.* victualler.

Rich. Mosely of *Upminster*, *Essex*, dealer.

Charles Ellis of *Norwich*, apothecary.

Rich. Jackson of *St Clement Danes*, oilman.

John Baker of *Leadenhall-street*, *London*, woollen draper.

John Edmonds of the *Poultry*, *London*, silkman.

Henry Fenwick of *St Botolph*, *Aldgate*, distiller.

Wm Cherry of *St Anne*, *Westminster*, fanmaker.

Wm Westbrook of *St Brides*, *London*, distiller.

Sarah Merret of *Bristol*, chapwoman.

Edw. Boxley of *Crutched fyers*, *London*, vintner.

Rich. Williams of *Stoke*, *Suffolk*, chapman.

David Haswell of *London*, merchant.

Henry Hill of *Bridge-yard*, *Southwark*, tobaccoconist.

Stephen Buck of *Bristol*, maltster.

Wm Bing of *Louth*, *Lincolnshire*, carpenter.

John Hitchcocks of *Chipping Norton*, *Oxfordsh.* mercer.

Rob. Stuart of *St Dunstan in the East*, corndealer.

Wm French of *Abridge*, *Essex*, innholder.

Christopher Cooper of *Stoke*, *Suffolk*, grocer.

Augustine Curtis of *St Katherine's*, *London*, victualler.

Mary Woolhead of *Red-lion-street*, *Clerkenwell*, chap.

Edw. Dawgs of *Hatton Garden*, *Middlesex*, scrivener.

Joseph Freeman of *Bristol*, baker.

John Chitty of *Farringdon*, *Hants*, maltster.

Sam. Isaac Tooke of *Norwich*, grocer.

Wm Robinson, jun. of *Dagenham*, *Essex*, salesman.

TURKEY and PERSIA.

ADVICES from *Ispahan* confirm the death of the late Schah, but not by parricide, as in our last, p. 400. From a long exercise of arbitrary power he had fallen into a state bordering on distraction, so that none of his attendants were one moment sure of their lives. His army deserted in great bodies with their commanders at their head. On this, calling a council of war he treated his great officers like slaves, charged them with treason, and threatened their lives, upon which they fell upon him, and dispatch'd him with their daggers.——Thus he who had slaughter'd thousands without remorse, in his ten years tyranny, fell without pity, by the hands of his own officers.——His nephew *Ali Kouli Khan*, it is said, takes the title of Schah, but the *Russian* ambassador writes, that the nobility rose against the Schah, and massacred him, and his whole family.—Some say he drew his sabre and kill'd four men before he was cut down.——This revolution in *Persia*, which is in a state of the utmost confusion, will probably oblige the *Turks* to have their eye upon that country, and divert their attention from the affairs of *Europe*.

RUSSIA and the North.

After long expectation and many amusements, when the confederates began to despair of assistance from any, and especially from this quarter, we are surprized with the agreeable news, that the empress of *Russia* had directed her troops in *Courland* and *Livonia*, immediately to march, and desir'd of the king and senate (which will scarcely be refused) a free passage thro' *Poland*.—From *Stockholm* we are told that two factions are arisen: one named the *Hats*, who are uppermost, and *Frenchify'd*, (See *Vol. X. p. 421.*) have formed a design, either of deposing the king, who is too true a *German* to be a friend to *France*, or of giving him for a colleague the prince successor, who is directed by his consort, sister to the K. of *Prussia*, and his equal in politics.—From *Copenhagen*, that the ceremony of the coronation of their *Danish* majesties was performed on the 4th instant, with the greatest splendor and magnificence.

P R U S S I A.

M. Cocceji has so well executed the king's project for shortening law-suits (See *Vol. xvi. p. 167.*) in *Pomerania*, that of 2400 depending causes, he had got all decided but 13, within a year, and there are no new ones of above 9

months standing; the same methods are to be used in other parts, by which his majesty will acquire the character of a wise legislator, as well as a consummate politician and victorious general. He has divided the greatest part of the crown lands in *Pomerania*, among indigent families, 208 of which lately arrived from different parts: by this method his majesty has within 3 years acquired 20,000 subjects.

I T A L Y.

Great expectation was raised from his *Sardinian* majesty's taking the field in person at the head of a fine army, and that some impression would have been made on *France* by the passages into *Dauphine*. The enemy, since their defeat near *Exilles*, were there very weak, most of the *French* forces being with marshal *Belleisle* in the county of *Nice*; but whether it happen'd from some unpolitic delay of putting the king in possession of a certain stipulated territory, or the falling of the snows on the Alps, his troops are now separated, and part marched towards *Genoa*, and the rest towards *Nice*. His majesty has even order'd the hostages taken in the valley of *Queyras* to be set at liberty, and the contributions raised on the *French* frontiers to be restored! *This is denied.*

The *Genoese* find themselves free from their enemies, but in a deplorable condition. Those fine villas, the delight of the citizens, and admiration of foreigners, are but so many monuments of the barbarity of the *Croats* and *Waradins*. The republic now, in conjunction with the *French* and *Spanish* auxiliaries, has assembled a good body of troops, and begun to act offensively, by invading the *Parmesan* and *Placentine* in 3 bodies; the first surprized the garrison of *Taro*, another was repuls'd from the castle of *Barai* with the loss of 3 or 400 men, and the 3d sack'd the citates of the marquissate of *Botta*. Their troops have had also the good fortune, tho' very much incommoded by the *English* cruizers, to repel the malecontents under count *Rivarola* from *Bastia*, and afterwards entirely defeat him.

S P A I N.

His catholic majesty has caused repeated declarations to be made at the *Hague*, and other courts, that he never intended to listen to offers of a separate peace, but was resolved to refer all his concerns, in conjunction with the most christian king, to a general treaty. And indeed the large and continued remittances of money; and fresh recruits to

Don

Don Philip sufficiently prove the firm coalition of the 2 branches of the house of Bourbon; and leave but little room to expect any fruits from M. Waffanaer's negotiation at the Spanish court, who is to offer some proposals of peace from the States very advantageous to Spain.

F R A N C E.

The French king having on the first news of taking Bergen-op-Zoom, constituted Marshal Saxe governor of the conquer'd Netherlands, and rewarded Count Lowendahl with a marshal's staff, and two of the principal engineers with a camp-marshal's commission, set out for Versailles. He did not enter Paris, which was prepared to receive in triumph their successful monarch, who has done more in three years, than Lewis the Great in 30. The army is going into quarters, and the Irish brigades are to be canton'd during winter along the coast, from Ostend to Calais, with a design doubtless to oblige us to keep a fleet of observation in the channel, and so be less able to prevent their depredations on our merchants.

UNITED PROVINCES.

End of the Siege of BERGEN-OP-ZOOM.

From the 3d instant (See our last p. 402) the siege went on by sapping and mining, and the besieged defended themselves with great resolution, springing several mines, destroying multitudes of the enemy, and ruining their lodgments.—Sept. 5. The French continued to demolish the counterescarp, in order to erect their batteries, and sprung a mine opposite to the right face of the bastion Pucelle, which broke near 60 feet of the gallery; the besieged also sprung a mine, which kill'd several men, and destroyed a lodgment of the enemy; they also made two small sallies.—7. The French threw many bombs into the town; the seamen ruin'd their battery, which play'd on Kyk en de Pot, and the Haven.—9. The besieged unmask'd 4 batteries, one of 4 and 3 of 3 guns each, on the cover'd way, and the ruins of the lunette of Zeeland; one of them dismounted some guns, and kill'd several of the garrison.—10. The enemy open'd 3 new batteries, and continued to batter in breach till the 12th, when our gazette told us from the Hague, that the siege was brought to a crisis, and that a few days more would determine whether it could be taken or not. This prediction was too fatally accomplished for the poor town, for tho' the time of danger was every where apprehended to beat hand,

the garrison was not sufficiently on the guard, and so lost in two hours all the honour which they had been nine weeks in gaining, besides the great sum collected for them. (See Count Lowendahl's letter p. 438, the Dutch account p. 409, the French account 410, and their Letters, p. 411.)

Declaration of the French king to the States General, transmitted by the abbé de la Ville, as follows:

High and Mighty Lords,

I Have the honour to transmit to your High Mightinesses the annex'd declaration, which the king has order'd me to communicate to you. I beseech your High Mightinesses to permit me to make use of this fresh opportunity to offer you the homage of my profound respect.

*Camp of Hamal, near
Tongres, Sept. 27, 1747.*

Sign'd,

The ABBÉ DE LA VILLE

THE king has not alter'd his principles. His majesty being ever desirous to restore peace, not only to his subjects, but to all the nations that feel the calamities of war, has neglected none of the means that he thought might bring his enemies and their allies into the same way of thinking. Accordingly the steps which the king has not ceased to take, for more than five years past, especially with respect to your High Mightinesses, are well known to all Europe: But the uprightness of his majesty's intentions has hitherto been repaid with nothing but inflexibility on the part of his enemies; and the advances he made towards putting an end to the war, have been attributed to nothing but an incapacity to carry it on. The king, who hoped that his declaration of April 17, (See p. 177.) would have had some effect, has seen with great concern that the republick answer'd it only by measures and proceedings very opposite to the dispositions which his majesty shewed; and the silence which the States General observed, with respect to that declaration, seems to amount to a demonstration, that they have prefer'd hatred to friendship, the desolation of their territories to the repose of their people, illusion to truth, and the private interest of some to the welfare of the whole body of the republick.

Nevertheless, his majesty was willing to suspend his judgment of those appearances; and the change that has happened in the interior administration of the republick, has occasioned none in the king's sentiments: But all things have

certain limits; and his majesty thinks that the safety of his subjects, and the people he has conquer'd, requires him to continue to make use of such means as may stop the resources which his enemies find in such abundance in the dominions of the republick. The king is still willing to forewarn their High Mightinesses, that the same motives which forced him, at the opening of the campaign, to make his troops enter the territory of the United Provinces, may render it necessary that the general of his army should frame his ulterior measures upon the same plan, both in regard to military operations and the subsistence of his majesty's troops. The king, more concern'd at the public calamities than intent on aggrandizing himself, does yet earnestly wish that the States General would make use of their power and their credit with their allies only to inspire them with desires for a general reconciliation. 'Tis not without the utmost reluctance that his majesty always finds himself obliged to have recourse to force, in order to attain at last a peace, which he thought to effect from moderation alone, and those sentiments of humanity that should be common to all nations.

Extract of a Letter from the Army.

THE astonishment of the Duke of Cumberland, upon receiving the disagreeable news of the surprize of *Bergen-op-Zoom*, cannot be described. People must have been present, as we were, in order to form a true judgment of the love, which this warlike prince express'd for the republick and the common-cause, as well by every thing he said on that occasion, as by the agitation he was under upon reading so fatal a relation. This may with truth be asserted, that his royal highness was scarce ever so much affected before; nay, it's believed that he would not have been more so, had he received a courier with the news of the pretender's landing again in *Scotland*, and of an invasion in *England*; and the reason was, because his royal highness knew perfectly well the situation of affairs at *Bergen-op-Zoom*, every day receiving advices that there was but little or no room to fear an assault, unless the *French* had a mind to sacrifice 10 or 12,000 men, without any prospect of success. (See p. 411.) The *French* are battering *Lillo*, and the other forts on the *Scheld*; their gaud army too is in motion, and the D. of *Cumberland* is preparing to observe 'em.

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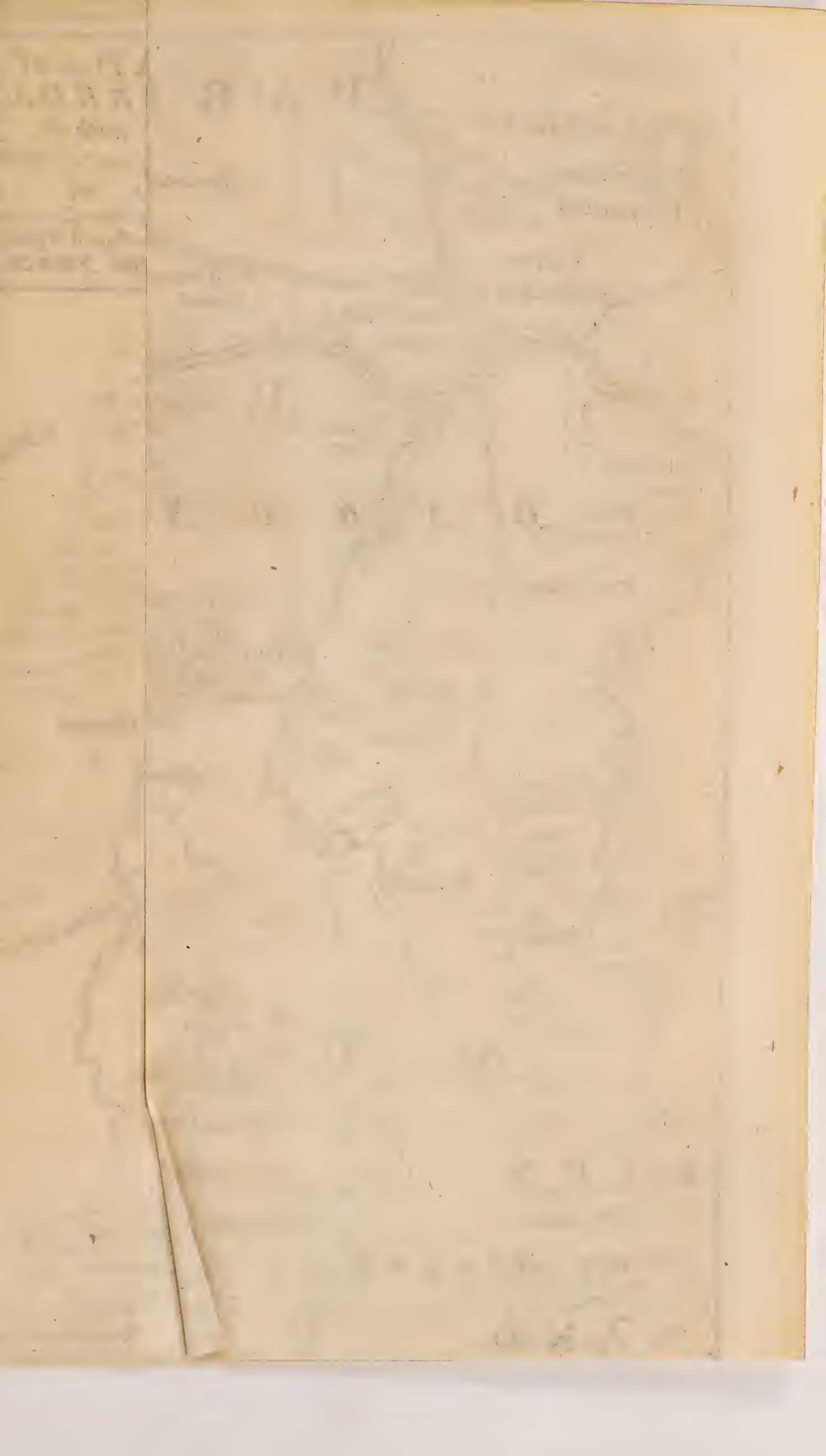
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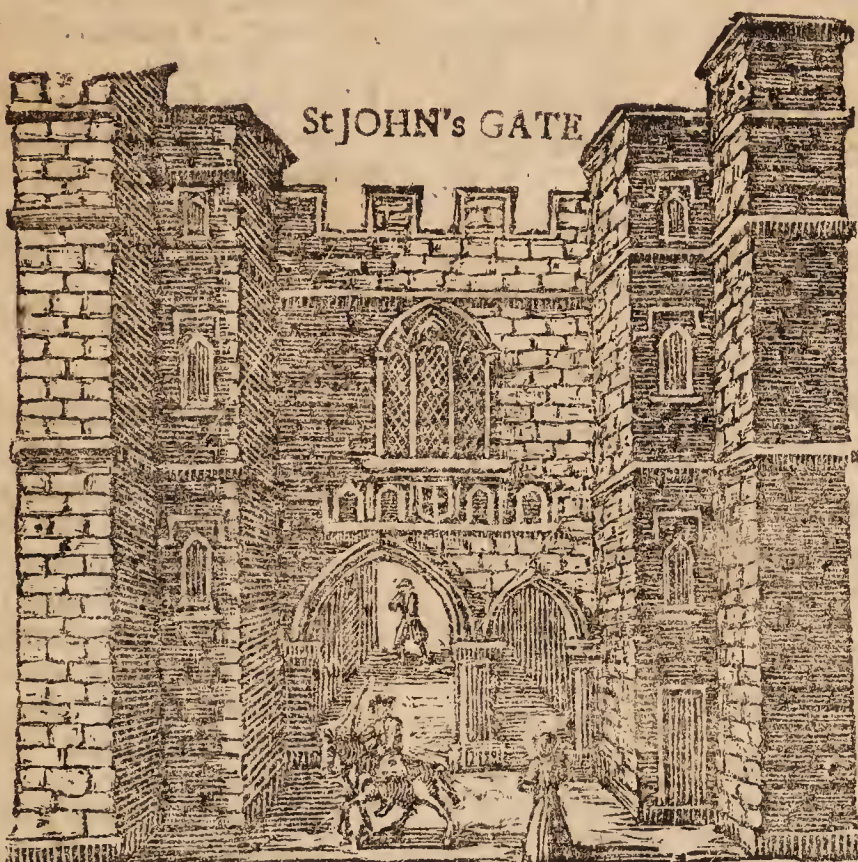
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N.B. By a letter in the General Evening Post, Oct. 31, Miss S—— (see p. 485) did not consent to her husband's marrying another.

ALL Sorts of ALMANACKS for the Year 1748, will be published together at Stationers-Hall on Tuesday the 17th day of November 1747.

A new Order of Council (*October 31*) concerning distemper'd cattle, forbids justices to grant certificates for rewards, unless oath be made by the owner, and one witness, that the cattle were kill'd within 24 hours after being seized, and buried within 3 hours after being kill'd 4 feet deep, and cover'd in (swine and dogs having got at some uncover'd, and so spread infection) and orders that no cattle pass the *Mersey* northwards, nor be removed but from 6 to 6 in the day, and that no money be taken for granting certificates, or paying rewards.



THE
Gentleman's Magazine,
For OCTOBER 1747.



The ELOGY of Dr HALLEY.

By M. FONTENELLE of the Royal Academy of SCIENCES at Paris.



EDMUND HALLEY, son of Edmund Halley, a citizen of London, of a worthy but not wealthy family, was born in one of the suburbs of that metropolis on the 8th of November 1656. He received the first part of his education in St Paul's school under the celebrated Mr Thomas Gale, and having made considerable attainments, not only in the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages, but also in geometry and astronomy, at the age of 17 he was admitted a student in Queen's College, Oxford. An active curiolity, and penetrating genius, divided his attention at first almost equally among all the sciences; but it was not long before he determined in favour of astronomy. At the age of 19 he published his direct and geometrical method of finding the aphelia and excentricity of planets: a work which might justly excite the envy of the most skilful astronomers of that time, and which put an end to a celebrated dispute that had long subsisted among them upon that subject. *Des Cartes* began his geometry with a problem which had stopp'd the progress of the antients, and the first path struck out by Mr Halley conducted him at once to the most remote and abstruse parts of astronomy.

But, in order to set a just value on Mr Halley's improvements of this science, and those which are dependant upon it, the then flourishing estate of astronomy in Europe, and Mr Halley's competitors must be considered; for if to sketch out the first rudiments of a science be a glorious attempt, to gain a distinguished place among those who seem to have given it the last degree of perfection, is

perhaps the more arduous work.

At this time Mr *Fiamsteed*, first astronomer to his Britannic majesty, and master of the observatory at Greenwich, enlarged the field of cœlestial observations, and applied himself with indefatigable diligence to correct and augment the catalogue of fixed stars. *Hievelius*, like another *Tycho Brahe*, spared neither assiduity nor expence to revive astronomy in the North, having fixed its seat at *Dantzic*, an Hans town of which he was chief magistrate. Italy yet rung with the fame of the discoveries made by the celebrated *Dominic Cassini*, whom France had newly taken from her. Holland gloried in having produced M. *Huygens*, whose presence she shared alternately with this rising academy, and who, after he had brought the telescope to its present perfection and magnitude, first discovered the satellites of *Saturn*, and that surprizing Ring, the phases of which had till then appeared to astronomers like two handles fastened to that planet, or two other planets which capriciously appeared and disappeared at its sides. Lastly, France, opulent in her own riches and those of her neighbours, brought together her *Bouillauds*, and her *Cassinis*, *Picard*, *Auzout*, *Roemer*, *de la Hire*, *Richer*, all eminent for the discoveries they had already made, the invention of some instrument to make new, or some accurate and ingenious method of improving or applying them. Many of these celebrated persons, not content to make their observations from that edifice which the munificence of *Louis* the Great, and the care of the illustrious *Colbert* had raised to astronomy, dispersed themselves, some as far south as the Line, to adjust and settle the principle

ciples of that science, others as far north as the Pole, to continue the series of *Tycho Brahe's* observations, on the ruins of the castle that bears his name. Learned expeditions! renewed in our days, under a reign not less auspicious to the sciences and polite literature, than that of *Louis the Great*.

Such were Mr *Halley's* competitors, and such was the state of astronomy, when he distinguished himself by his improvements in that science.

The fixed stars, independant of their other uses, serve as so many points a comparison of which with the apparent places of the planets in the visible coelestial concave, under which they revolve, is the method by which astronomers discover their course; to determine the number and position of the fixed stars has therefore been the object of the most diligent attention in all ages; but as the ancients seldom failed beyond the equator, and as the greater part of modern navigators who have crossed the Line, have had views very different from perfecting astronomy, through the want of leisure and a proper apparatus for this purpose, the stars of the Southern hemisphere, and especially those near the Pole, have either remained altogether unknown, or been erroneously placed on the coelestial globe. To supply this defect, to fill up the blank in *Ptolomy* and *Tycho's* catalogue of the fixed stars, and to second the endeavours of *Flamsteed* and *Hewelius*, Mr *Halley* proposed making a voyage to *St Helena*, the most meridional part of the world then in the possession of the *English*, lying in 16 degrees south latitude. Mr *Williamson*, secretary of state, and Mr *Jonas Moore*, master of the ordnance, were his *Mecenas's* in the court of *K. Charles II.* That prince, to whom the island of *St Helena* belonged by right of conquest, and who had then lately granted it to the *British East India* company, generously contributed whatever was judged necessary on his part, for the success of the enterprise; and Mr *Halley* set sail in the month of *November* 1676, arrived safely at *St Helena* in three months, and having fully accomplished his design, returned to *London* in the autumn of 1678.

He soon after took his degree of master of arts, having obtained an honorary dispensation on account of his voyage, and was also chosen member of the royal society.

The year following he printed his catalogue of southern stars, in which, among many other novelties, appeared

the constellation of the Oak, famous for having concealed king *Charles the second* when pursued by *Cromwell* after the battle of *Worcester*, with this dedication:

Robur Carolinum, in perpetuam, sub illius latebris servati Caroli secundi magnæ Britanniae regis, memoriam, in cælum merito translatum.

Mr *Halley* thus recorded his gratitude in those very skies, which the patronage and liberality of that prince enabled him to discover.

Mr *Halley* made many other coelestial observations at *St Helena*, particularly that of the transit of *Mercury* over the Sun's disk, which he knew would happen on the 3d of *November* 1677. This was the fourth time that phenomenon had been seen since the invention of the telescope, and till then it had never been the subject of philosophical speculation; for this, as well as the Spots in the Sun, being imperceptible by the naked eye, could at most only be conjectured by the ancients. This phenomenon is also so rare, and at the same time of so great use in astronomy, that in 1661 Mr *Shakerly*, another *English* astronomer, went to *Surat* on purpose to see the second, it being night in *Europe* at the time it was to happen. The honour resulting to a nation, in which instances of a like curiosity, satisfied at an equal expence, are frequent, is universally acknowledged.

To this observation Mr *Halley* added many learned reflections on the use of this kind of Eclipses, or Immersions of the inferior planets, in discovering the Sun's parallax, and its distance from the earth: he also laid down a method, and exhibited tables by which they might be predicted; and in 1716, after many calculations, and by an ingenious application of this theory to the parallaxes of *Venus* and the Sun, he demonstrated that from the transit of this planet over the Sun's disk, which is to happen in the 5th of *June* 1761, the true distance of the Sun from the earth may be ascertained almost to a 500th degree; at the same time he exhorts, in the most pathetic terms, all astronomers who shall be then alive, to be prepared for that important observation, and to exert their utmost sagacity, and skill, in remarking every circumstance of a phenomenon so rare and so decisive. He indulged no flattering hope of being himself witness to this appearance, but he was not, on that account, less solicitous about the event, or negligent of any thing which might contribute to its success. All philosophy, which weakens our desire

of being useful to posterity, and takes from us the pleasure we possess in a probable prospect of obtaining that end, saps the foundation of true heroism, and ought to be rejected with abhorrence and indignation.

Mr *Halley* had a great desire to confer with *Hevelius* upon the curious observations which he had made at *St Helena*, and during his voyage; this was the most pleasing use he could make of the knowledge he had already acquired, and the most probable step to increase it, because M. *Hevelius* on account of his age and experience, the number and merit of his writings, and his public station, was esteemed the greatest astronomer in *Europe*. Mr *Halley* therefore set out for *Dantzic*, where he arrived the 26th of *May* 1679, and, without any of the ceremonious preliminaries of custom, the two astronomers made their observations together the same night, as persons who had been long intimate with each other, and with that common country which was the object of their mutual attention; nor did the difference of their opinions, on some points of practical astronomy, prevent their contracting a strict friendship for each other, of which M. *Hevelius* has left several testimonies in his *Annus climactericus*.

The like motives prompting Mr *Halley* to visit the learned of *France* and *Italy*, he was half way between *Calais* and *Paris* when he first perceived the comet of 1680, so remarkable for its magnitude, and so dreadful in its appearance to the ignorant, who were still very numerous; but with respect to Mr *Halley* it was only a subject of new inquiries, and a presage of new success; for one of his most valuable pieces is his abridgment of cometic astronomy. In this treatise, upon the principles of Sir *Isaac Newton*, he reduces the path or orbit of this species of planets to a simple Parabola, having the Sun for one focus in common with the Ellipses described by the motion of the ordinary planets; which greatly facilitates cometic calculations. He has comprized in a single page the fruit of almost infinite application, exhibiting in one table the nodes, perihelia, distances and course of 24 comets, the most considerable and most accurately observed; among these the comet of 1680 holds a principal place, and, according to Mr *Halley*, is the same that appeared in the time of *Julius Cæsar*.

Returning to *England* he married in 1682 Mrs *Mary Tooke*, a young lady

equally amiable for the gracefulness of her person and the beauties of her mind; but neither domestic cares, nor the tendernesses of an happy marriage, could abate his ardour in the study of philosophy, or confine him to his native country; we find him again traversing the seas, and again returning laden with new treasures to enrich the learned world.

Among the memoirs which in the subsequent years he presented to the Royal Society, there is one of 1683, which is of the last importance to navigation, his *Theory of the variation of the compass*. It is well known that the magnetic needle does not always point exactly to the pole, but deviates sometimes 10, 15 and 20 degrees, east or west, in different places, and at different times, but not according to any known law, at least no traces of such law appeared in whatever observations had been then made. But Mr *Halley* not content to ascribe this phenomenon to the pretended irregularities of nature, which probably have no existence but in our ignorance, collected together an infinite number of observations on the subject, chiefly from the celebrated *Routiers* compared them with each other, examined and re-examined every circumstance, and at length discovered that on the terrestrial globe, in the great sea which divides *Europe* and *Africa* from *America*, there were many points, thro' which curves might be described, whereon the compass had no variation; he perceived also that these curves had a lateral, regular, and periodic motion round an axis, and upon poles different from those of the earth; that this motion, this axis, and these poles being known, every mariner, on any given point of the terrestrial globe, would be able to ascertain the distances of that place from these lines, and the variation of the magnetic needle; and, *vice versa*, to discover his situation by observing the degrees of the eastern and western deviation of his compass; from whence it is evident, that if this knowledge could be carried to a certain degree of exactness, it would effect nothing less than the discovery of the longitude. This indeed is mere fact resulting from immediate observations; and the fact alone is all that is essentially necessary to geography and navigation.

The physical cause of this fact Mr *Halley* judges to be a great loadstone in form of a second globe contained in that of the earth (supposed to be hollow towards the centre) which attracts what-

ever

ever is endow'd with a magnetic virtue, and by its rotation on its proper axis keeps the declination of the compass in perpetual variation.

The public is indebted to Mr *Halley* for the celebrated work intitled *Mathematical principles of natural philosophy*, at least for its being published much sooner than it otherwise would have been. In 1684 he contracted an intimacy with Sir *Isaac Newton*: It is well known that the mind of this great man then contained all the constituent parts of those amazing systems of geometry and celestial physics, which were not till afterwards united, harmonized, and produced to a more uniform and lasting state of existence. B Busied only to discover, and avaritious of the time thus employed, he was not in haste to digest, much less to publish his discoveries. Mr *Halley*, thoroughly sensible of their extent and utility; first prevailed upon him to communicate to the Royal Society those relating to the orbits of planets, and afterwards digested them into the order in which they stand in the *Principia*. He then offered to prepare that work for the press, and having obtained the author's consent, accordingly published it in 1686. This zeal for the advancement of science, and the glory of philosophy, which so greatly enlarged the limits of both, laid the first foundation of that inviolable attachment to each other, which these illustrious friends preserved to the end of life.

[To be continued.]

S I R,

YOU may defer the queries, which I sent—but do not fail to insert the following case; for tho' I have heard of talking, walking, and laughing fits, while asleep, I never met with before so particular and authentic a description, as

The CASE of a Cataleptic, sent by the Royal Academy of Montpellier to that of Paris, as the most remarkable that had ever been known.

A Maid about 20 years of age, her complexion pale, her extremities always cold, her temper remarkably timorous, and so tender, as to be extremely sensible of the slightest injury, being in Jan. 1737 brought by some trouble into a catalepsy, was received into the hospital. Her fits, which were more regular and frequent at the beginning than end of the month, lasted, some a quarter of an hour, some one, two, three hours or more.

In April following this disorder was complicated with another, no less extraordinary, resembling that of persons who walk in their sleep, which intermitting for some months, returned every winter from 1737 to 1745.

The physician, who constantly attended, when her fits were longest and most frequent, observed her pulse to be naturally very weak, and so slow that it did not beat more than 50 times a minute; her blood was so viscid, that upon opening a vein it came away by drops; the strongest purgative medicines had little or no effect; she appeared constantly dejected, and her periodical evacuations were regular, but deficient in quantity. The fit was immediately preceded by an heat and flushing in her face, and a heavy pain in her head, from both which she found herself relieved after her cataleptic sleep.

These fits seized her suddenly, sometimes in bed, when it was scarce perceived, except by her not answering, her respiration being to appearance totally suppressed, and her pulse more languid than before; sometimes in a posture as she was doing her work, or going up stairs, and she always continued in the same, during the whole fit (even one leg raised to mount the next step); her arms, limbs or head being put into any posture, she continued it, provided the equilibrium of the body was maintained. She had no sensible motion, either voluntary or natural, except that of the heart and arteries, which was scarce to be discerned.

From these fits she always recovered by the mere efforts of nature; no application to the senses producing any tokens of sensibility, or in the least shortening the fit. The first symptoms of her revival were gaping and stretching, and she had no idea of any circumstance that happened during her fit, except from the pain of an uneasy posture, or some slight wound, given in order to rouse her.

Thus far the catalepsy: The complicated disorder into which it degenerated, in April 1737, may be divided into three stages. The first and last were a true catalepsy, as before described, the interval between them, which sometimes lasted a whole day, was called by the persons who attended her, the *live fit* (*accident vive*) as the others were distinguished by the name of *dead fits*.

On the 5th of April 1737 the physician found her confined to her bed by a great weakness, and the pain in her head;

she

she was soon after seized with the cataleptic fit, which went off in about six minutes, as appeared by her gaping, stretching, and raising herself into a sitting posture; she then began to speak with a vivacity unusual at other times. Her discourse seemed to have some connexion with what she had said in a like fit, on the preceding day, when she repeated a kind of catechism she had learned, making moral and abusive applications of it to the persons in the house, whom she characterized by fictitious names. Her eyes were open, and she used proper looks and gestures, and every other sign of being awake, although she was in the deepest sleep, as appears by the following experiments.

A blow was given her on the face with the palm of the hand, a finger was suddenly pushed so near her eye as to touch the corner, and a wax candle also held so near it as to singe the lashes; a person suddenly starting into the room, screamed as loud as he could in her ear; brandy and sal armoniac were put into her eyes and mouth, *Spanish* snuff was put up her nostrils, she was pricked with a needle in several places, and the joints of her fingers were distorted, without producing the least sign of sensibility, or interrupting her discourse. Soon after she spoke with greater fluency and cheerfulness; she sung, and burst out into frequent fits of laughter, making efforts to get out of bed, which at length she effected, dancing and shewing other demonstrations of joy. She walked nimbly round the room, avoiding all other beds, chairs, &c. and returned to bed, covered herself up, and soon after was cataleptic. In less than a quarter of an hour the fit went off, and she awoke as out of a profound sleep, not knowing what had passed; but observing by the looks of so many about her, that she had been in a fit, she was greatly confused, and wept the rest of the day.

Narcotics were used, and her disorder, tho' it return'd every winter seemed to abate; in 1745 the cataleptic fit did not precede the other, nor were her senses so totally suspended, which she attributed to the use of preparations of steel. †

The physician who relates this ex-

* The cold bath was made use of without success; on which this writer observes, that, tho' it be esteemed a specific against walking in the sleep, it must also have been ineffectual with respect to the man mentioned by *Adrianus Almanus*, because in these fits, he would swim over the river *Seine* without waking.

traordinary case, appeals for the truth of the facts to several of the faculty, who were witnesses of them at his request, declaring, that in his opinion, no single testimony was sufficient to render them credible; so sudden and total a suspension, and restoration, of the sensitive faculties, the great vivacity of imagination, and facility of producing voluntary motion during the fit, being wholly unaccountable from any principles hitherto known.

B QUERY concerning the Mile-stones on the Road to BATH.

IN order to an exact measurement of the roads, for a design before hinted, we have observed some difference between our own measures and those made before us—and beg leave to propose a query to the ingenious, not having yet satisfaction by private enquiry—

C We find three measurements of the road to Bath:

The first by *Ogilby* in K. *Charles II's* reign, from the standard in *Cornhill*:

The second by Mr *Tompion*, from *Water-lane* end, *Fleet-street*; where the Bath coaches come in;

D The third from *Hide Park* corner; which is above 3 miles forward upon the same road; for Mr *Tompion* makes it 2 miles 2 furlongs to *Hyde Park* corner, from *Water-lane*, which is more than a mile nearer to it, than the standard in *Cornhill*.

E Now from *Hyde Park* corner the road is marked out by stones, which should make the distance two or three miles less at every stone than the other measures; accordingly at *Brentford*, they are nearly so, viz. 6, 8 and 9, but before we enter *Newbury* they all concur, within about half a mile, to make the distance

F 56 miles.

Q. How has this happened?

Explanation of the *Octavo Plate*.

FIG. I. represents an artificial machine for constant motion, the inventor is Col. *Kranach*, who in a book printed at *Hamburg*, asserts that when once put in motion for any of the following works, it will continue its operation both night and day without any other help or assistance except that of a small quantity of standing water: that by it large and heavy weights may be drawn up, to 2000 weight; that in 24 hours it will fling out 2400 barrels of water, and is therefore highly necessary for the draining of land overflown by inun-

inundations; that it will be of great use in mines to draw up the water and ore 24 fathom deep; that it may be employed instead of wind or water-mills, for all manner of uses; and that this machine may be put either in a quick or slow motion.

The author protests that he had labour'd for 30 years together before he brought this machine to perfection, and declares his readiness to oblige any gentleman with a small or large model thereof, and to inspect the building of it for use, at a reasonable gratification.

FIG. 2. explained; This is a representation of an engine for raising water, like that erected by Mr *Gervas*, at Sir *John Chester's* near *Newport Pagnel*.

A and B are two copper buckets of an unequal weight and size, suspended by chains, which alternately wind off and on the multiplying wheel YZ; the part Y being smaller in diameter, and Z larger, in proportion to the different lift, for which each is designed.—— The buckets being both filled with water from the spring, which affords a fall of ten foot, the larger bucket A, being heavier when full, though the lighter empty, descends the ten foot from C to D, and weighs up the lesser bucket, from E to F, perhaps 30 foot, where touching a trigger it discharges its water into a cistern W, whence it is convey'd for service by the pipe T; at the same time the water by the like means is discharged (and runs away) from the larger bucket, which then being lighter is drawn up by the smaller (but at that time becomes the heavier) bucket, in order to be filled again at the spring. This work is continued day and night, without any other force, and has not been out of order since it was set up in 1725. The buckets are guided by two iron rods on each side, which run in grooves of the buckets, and the whole motion is kept steady by a jack fly L, which is turned by a spiral wheel at one end of the great axis M; and the other part of the regulator, being a quadrant with a moveable weight at I, is by a proper number of teeth on a communicating wheel suffered to go only in a fourth of a circle, from G to K, and serves as a balance, while the chains of the buckets are winding off or on the wheels.

This engine carries up one bucket containing 5 gallons of water in 5 minutes, but then there is a waste of water ten gallons, which are the contents of the larger bucket; but Dr *Desaguliers* observes, that it is not the hundredth part of what is spent by a wa-

ter wheel to raise an equal quantity of water to the same height. The desirable improvement of *this* engine is to prevent the great waste of water,—— and we are informed that can be effected in some degree by *Thomas Yeoman* of *Northampton*.

But the reason of exhibiting this engine, together with that of the *German* engine Fig. 1, is from a suggestion, that a round weight might by some means be made to run in and out of a scale or bucket, and so raise up water with very little or no waste.——We promise, as an encouragement to the attempt, FIVE pounds for the person who first compleats such a work, or produces a model for the like effect.

This, it is apprehended, will be much easier performed than the great operations mentioned by Col. *Kranach*. However that person who can come at such a secret will not want *five* pounds, or a reward a hundred times larger.

FIG. 3. to be explained in our next.

EXTRACT of a Letter from Norfolk.

I Forgot to tell you in my last, of the *grubbs* that are in many parts of this country. They attack the corn fields sometimes, and spoil all the crops, but hunt chiefly the richest meadows, where they work between the turf and soil, eating the roots of the grass to that degree, that the turf rises and rolls up, with almost as much ease as if it was cut with a turving spade; and underneath, the soil is turn'd to a soft mould, like a bed in a garden, for about an inch deep, in which lie the grubbs, in a curv'd posture, upon their backs, all and everyone of them with only the tips of their two ends in sight, the rest of their bodies buried in the mould. They are in general about an inch and an half long, and as big as the stem of a tobacco-pipe near the bowl; they have red heads, white shining bodies, a little hairy on the back, and the rump end is ready to burst with a dirty-looking stuff, easily seen thro' the transparent skin. They have six hairy legs, three on each side, all near the head, two forceps, or jaws, like a hornet, with which they cut asunder the roots of the grass, and destroy whole meadows, without any remedy yet found out to destroy them; they have no eyes, that can be seen. Whether they are in their ultimate state, or are to be flies, I know not; for we could find no aurelia. The first news we heard of them was about two years ago, by a gentleman who lives near *Norwich*, and then were supposed to be new comers. This summer they have been much in *High Suffolk*, to the farmers and graziers great loss, and we now hear they are likewise in some part of *Essex*: they are often discovered by hogs, who, as I am informed, are greedy of them at first, but having once had their bellies full, never care for them after.

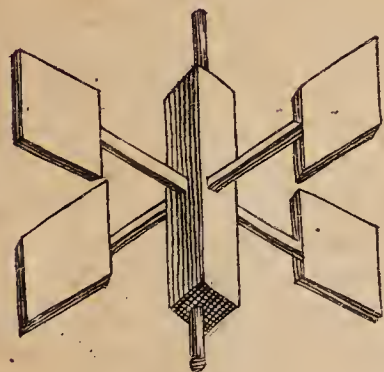
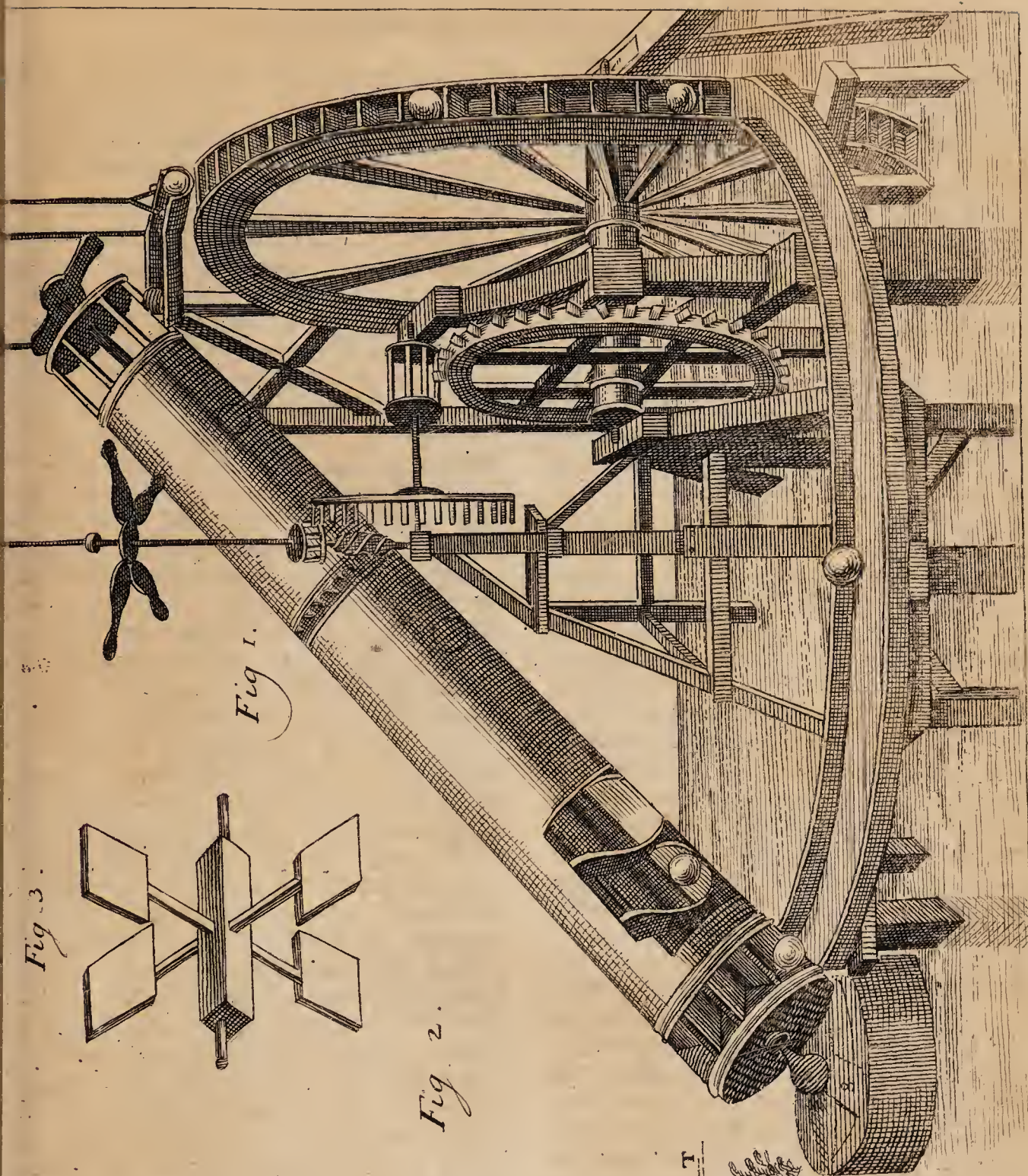
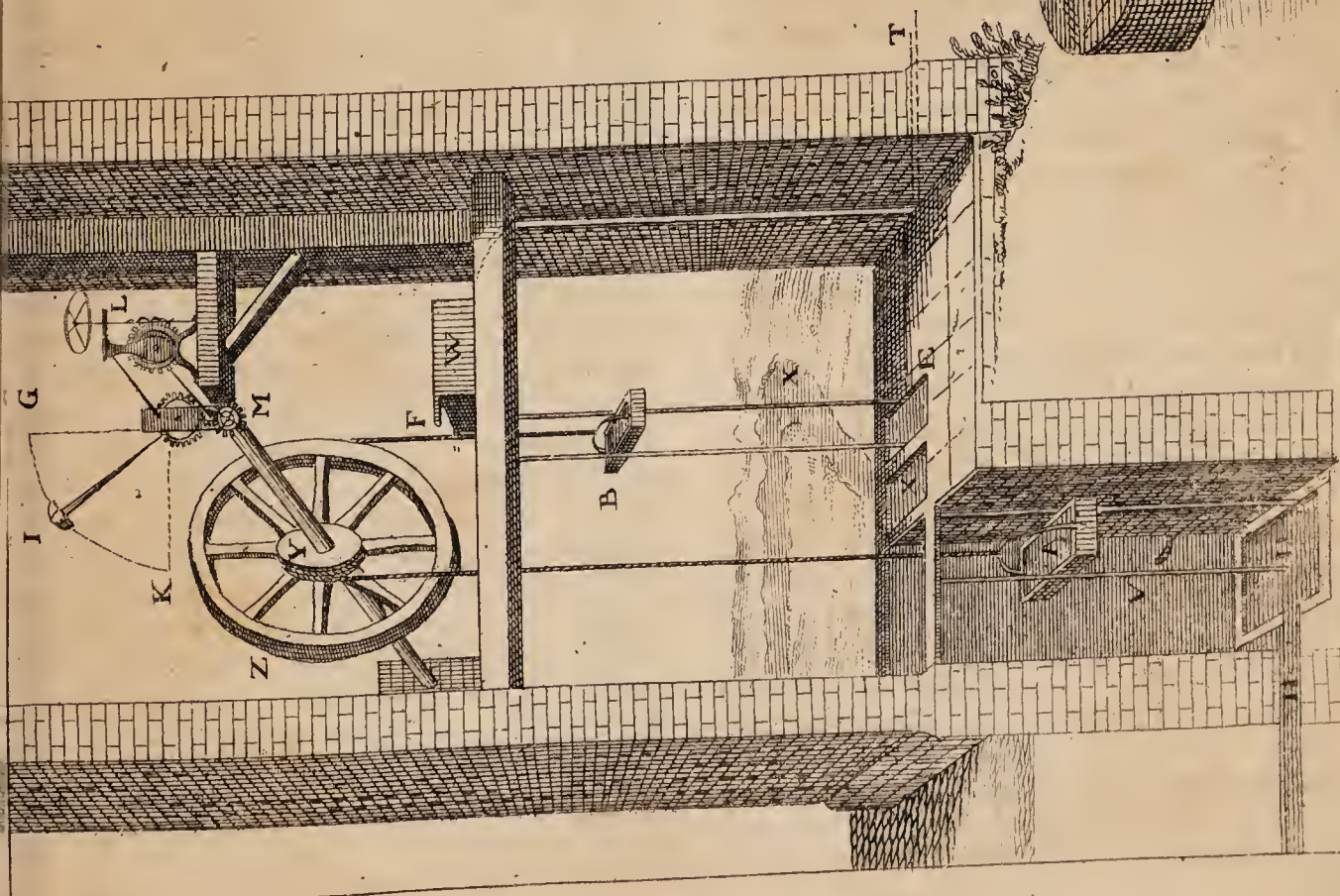
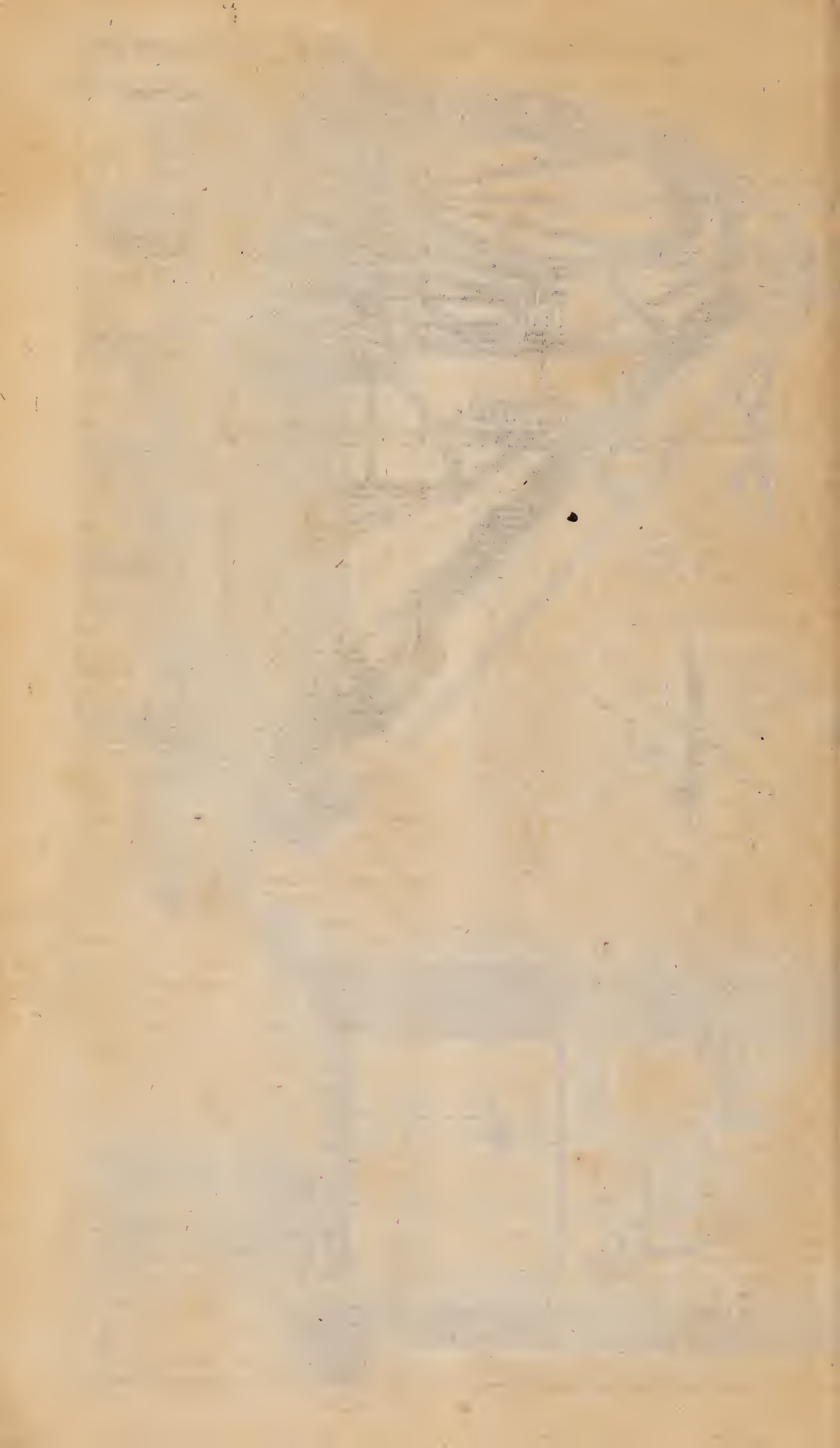


Fig. 2.





DESCRIPTION of the CHAMÆLEON,
Fig. VII. on the small Plate in the
last Magazine, taken from PECHLIN'S
Observationes Physico-medicæ, &c.

THE change of colours in the Chamæleon, which has so often furnished matter for similes and allusions, consists in a gradual mutation of only a green, being a sky-colour and yellow blended together, and shaded with a rusty black. The parts of this animal appear'd, on its dissection, as follows: The skin resembles a sort of network, consisting of lines running lengthwise with the body, and crossed by others from the middle and sides, with which they form squares, some of a good breadth, and smooth, others irregular, and rough, and even squamous, like tubercles, convexo-concave, and capable of inflation by the air. The belly open'd, discover'd, besides a multitude of blood-vessels every where, a remarkable shining or clearness of all the inward parts, from a dewy kind of matter on the superficies. Letter I shews the white superficies of the stomach, interwoven with multitudes of small veins. The intestines K K K, on account of the thin, pellucid *Membrana araneosa*, or cobweb membrane (so called for its fineness) look'd black, and, together with the stomach, had their insides lined with viscid phlegm, and partly tinctur'd with bile. M represents the gall-bladder, nearly round, and full of bile not extremely bitter. It was in the left side; to which also one of the lobes of the liver, L L, extended itself; it had no spleen, unless you give that name to a shapeless, bloody flap, slightly join'd to the convex of the stomach. Upon the removal of the intestines, the *Ovarium botryoides*, or clusterlike ovary, F F, with its numberless variety of little eggs, of differing sizes, affords a very pleasing sight. Towards the back-bone, near the loins, the usual seat of the *Psoæ*, or lumbar muscles, appear'd the kidneys (whose existence *Pannarolus*, thro' oversight or mistake, denies) with their ureters proceeding from them, and ending about H H, on the lower chine-bone. When the intestines were taken out, it was wonderful to behold the orderly and mechanic disposition of the ribs, which had their whiteness beautifully distinguish'd by a small vein, that ran winding thro' the middle, accompany'd with little nerves. The lungs, N N, as in lizards, of which it is a species, were made up of little bladders, distinct from one another, and

(Gent. Mag. OCTOBER 1747.)

every one furnish'd with blood-vessels. The *Aspera Arteria*, or windpipe, consisted of tender and moveable rings, and had its inside and outside cover'd with a membrane. The heart, O, with its auricles, was a little inclined. Most singular and admirable of all, was the contexture of its missile tongue, which was compounded of a bony tendon, a tubulated, or hollow, nervo-ligamentous sheath, and a thick pulposus substance. Of these, the bony tendon has its rise from two hooked and reflex apophyses, D D, which are cover'd with much flesh, is jointed to the Os Hyoides E, that is very well cover'd also with flesh, and ends in the length of the tongue, as at C. The tubulated sheath C, though equal in length, when extended, to the body itself, is yet contracted by annular foldings within the bony tendon about 3 inches long, and has its sides interwoven throughout with nervous curls, and little arteries. In the last place, the pulposus substance of the tongue, B, had a peculiar cavity, A, whose inside was porous, and upon squeezing, tho' 3 days afterwards, yielded plenty of a slimy matter, and being macerated in water, impregnated the whole with the same. This tongue the Chamæleon in summer time, when it comes forth to bask in the sun, nimbly shoots out to lay hold on insects, which stick, and are held fast by the viscid matter, but would otherwise easily avoid the slow motion of the body. But in winter, the Chamæleon seeks some hole for his recess, and then he has no use of his tongue, nor scarce of his other parts, except that the copious afflux of the juice to the spongy part of the tongue, the mouth at that season being closed, must necessarily regurgitate to the stomach, and seems to sustain the animal. If this be not the case, it has no other way to live but by the air alone, which must also be temperate, since in our air [of Germany] and above ground, no Chamæleon ever surviv'd a winter, and insects intruded into his mouth have, after three weeks, been found in his stomach without the least alteration. So far Pechlin.

Other authors relate, that it is of the lizard kind, but longer, being 12 inches long, including the tail, which being flat, it hangs by it to branches of trees; that it has no ears, nor makes nor receives sound; its eyes large and rolling, one often the contrary way to the other. M. Perrault says, that the colour of one at Paris was changeable of a bluish grey, to a darker, when in the sun;

M m m

but

but its less illumin'd parts of divers colours, like a mixt cloth. In that at *London*, described in the *Philos. Trans.* by Dr *Goddard*, the colours distinguishable were a green, a sandy yellow, and liver-colour, mixed with others; on excitation, or warming it, black spots appeared all over it; wrapt in a white cloth for 2 or 3 minutes, it came forth whitish. The changing of its colour is accounted for, by its frequently changing the position of its skin, by a power of contracting it, so as to appear quite lean (the *Italians* call it the *skinny animal*) or swelling out quite to plumpness, when the little vessels of its skin take different colours, like bubbles of soap-water.

On the Cause and Prevention of RUST in METALS. (Continued from p. 408.)

THE author states a third difficulty, which seems, at first view, to overthrow the very hypothesis he labours to establish. How comes it that iron and copper shall contract a rust in 30 hours, when it is observed that iron plates well scoured, in order to be tinned over, will lie in water several days without being touch'd with rust, if they were not dispos'd to it before? He answers, It is certain that fair water, tho' but little acid, does make some impression on iron and copper plunged in it, since it acquires a taste of those metals, which must be the effect of separating and imbibing some of their particles. If we would comprehend, in the matter of fact before us, whence it happens that no rust is formed, it is because rust consists indeed in a separation of the parts of the metal, but the parts which coagulate cannot hang together, nor fix themselves to the body of the metal, because the too great quantity of liquid carries them off, and so prevents their appearance in form of rust; but if the quantity of the liquid be diminished, it would be otherwise, and the *coagulum* would form and shew itself.

It may still be objected that iron or copper take rust soonest, when scoured, tho' it seems likely that when the rust has begun to loosen a number of particles, the pores of the metal are more open, and consequently the rust must the more readily form and increase, when these metals are foul, and in a disposition to rust, which however is contrary to experience.—To this objection the author answers,—Metals well scoured have their pores more open, and consequently the liquid has the more room

to insinuate, and make itself a free passage; whereas metals which are foul, or only begin to rust, must be the slower in rusting, from a kind of coat which is found about the metal, and bars the passage to the liquid which tends to penetrate it.—But is not this explication contrary to the preceding, in which he told us that a piece of metal well scoured contracts not the least rust, if it were not disposed to it beforehand? How agrees this first answer with what is admitted, that metal well clean'd and brighten'd, will sooner grow rusty than when it is otherwise? We must suppose, it seems, according to the principles of our author, that the quantity of the liquid in which the metal is plung'd is too great in the first hypothesis, and too small in the second.

The last difficulty which this learned writer proposes to answer is, the rusting of metals without any apparent humidity on its surface.—He relates a number of experiments, which prove that the water diffus'd thro' all parts of the atmosphere, contains multitudes of nitrous and acid particles, that fix on the substance of the metal, and act on its parts after an insensible manner.

Having thus establish'd his hypothesis, and remov'd those difficulties with which it was encumber'd, he next entertains us with the opinions of several writers on the cause of rust, and with this he closes the first part of his dissertation.

The second treats of the means to be used for preserving iron and copper free from rust. Here first he examines the common methods used for this purpose, and how far they will answer their end. Every one knows that copper is tinned over only to prevent verdigrease, which is nothing but the rust of that metal. And as for iron, there are several things in use for closing its pores against the entrance of foreign bodies, such as paintings with oil, and varnishes of several sorts. The way which our author prefers as the best for preserving iron from rust, is tinning it over; for which process he gives directions; and mentions several other means used to keep iron from rusting; as gilding, polishing, &c. but these last only for a time, and are far from enduring so long as the metal. Painting, varnish, oils, tinning, all wear off, and are spent with time. The question, in short, is, not to find out a receipt that shall keep off rust for a certain time, but, if possible, to invent or discover a method, that shall

shall not only secure, but last as long as the metal itself.

Before the author gives his sentiments on this subject, he makes some reflexions. It is possible to keep free from rust, such metals, as are not of themselves subject to it, but become rusty by an incorporation with other substances. Gold may be purify'd several ways; he should prefer antimony, he says, were it not that it carry'd off too many particles of the gold. To prevent this loss, he advises purifying by the coppel, or goldsmith's refining pot; and the rather because this operation carries off all the parts of the copper which are mixed with the gold. Silver and tin, he thinks, should be purify'd after the same manner; and as for lead, it is needless to commit it to the coppel, because the parts with which it is incorporated cannot make it rust.

Hence it appears easy to keep off rust from such metals as are not subject to it but from extrinsic causes; but copper and iron grow rusty of themselves. We are therefore to find out some effectual means for their preservation from this great inconvenience of rust. For this purpose the author lays down some propositions; the first is, that *iron is preserved from rust by destroying part of its alkaline quality*; which he proves thus:

‘ The fermentation, excited in the body to which the rust adheres, being caused by foreign or adventitious acids, and it being impossible always to avoid those acids, much more to destroy them; for example, nitre being mix'd with the humidity of the air, it is not for us to pretend to destroy, or render ineffectual the extrinsic causes of rust in iron. But if this metal were not endu'd with an alkaline quality to excess, it would not so easily ferment with all sorts of acids, and if it did not ferment with those weak acids that attack it, no rust could affect it. By destroying therefore part of this alkaline quality of iron, we may secure it from rust.’

His second proposition is, that *the excessively alkaline property of iron proceeds not from principles supposed to enter its composition, but may be explained by the greatness of its pores*. This proposition he proves at large, and by the several matters of fact which he relates, it appears, that we must not have recourse to this or that species of earth, or whatever other elements enter into the composition of iron, in order to explain the difficulty of subjecting that metal to fu-

sion. The author thinks that the largeness of its pores is a great obstacle to that operation.

The inference from all these propositions is, that we may hope to preserve iron from rusting, by destroying the principles or elements of which it is composed. We must, as it has been observed, diminish its alkaline property, which, according to our author's sentiment, is not inherent in the component parts of iron. Hence the only method to secure that metal from rust is to straiten its pores; and the means to accomplish this intention, are briefly hinted in the following observations.

1. If we heat a thin bar of iron red-hot, and after hammering part of it, dip the whole in water, the hammer'd part will take less rust than the other.

2. A bar of common iron being heated red-hot, and part of it, while red, dipt in cold water, if you afterwards plunge the whole bar in water, the part which was first dipt will contract much less rust than the other.

It appears that steel will rust much less than quench'd iron, because steel is iron refined, that is, has received several fusions, after which it is worked up into bars of different sizes, which are again fused in order to be dipt red-hot. From this experiment we may conclude that the more we straiten the pores of a metal, the more we secure it from rust. It is true however, that, notwithstanding this preparation, a little common water laid horizontally on a piece of steel well harden'd will make it rust; much more will such an effect be produced by the more violent acid of the air; the very best harden'd steel then is far from being exempted from a possibility of rusting.

The same difficulties subsist with regard to copper. Experience has taught us that red or molten copper rusts less than the common sort, and reason agrees with this observation, because red copper has undergone several fusions, by which its parts are broken, and its pores more closely contracted; this is no more than a consequence of the established principle.

The result of the whole, and the opinion of the author himself, is, that there are no efficacious and durable means for keeping off rust from iron and copper.

‘ But, adds he, it was far from the intention of the gentlemen of the academy to exact positive expedients, or remedies. On the contrary, I perceived

‘ceived that they doubted, not without good grounds, of the possibility of obtaining such; that they regarded it as a question to be decided one way or other; and, in short, that they were equally disposed to receive an A infallible method of preserving metals from rust, or undoubted proofs of the impossibility of succeeding in it. If I found myself incapable of answering the first article, I have at least done my best to arrive at satisfaction in the last.’

Such is the curious Dissertation which B was lately crown'd (as they express it) by the academy of *Bourdeaux*, tho' it fail'd to furnish the remedy desired. But the honour of the discovery is due to the society for improving knowledge at *Edinburgh*, who long since published an infallible receipt for keeping iron from rust: which see, with one for curing the bite of a mad dog, in our Magazine for August 1735, p. 499, 500. C

The French King's Letter to the Archbishop of Paris, for singing Te Deum on the taking of Bergen-op Zoom, from the Camp at Hamal, Sept. 17. D

COUSIN,

THE taking of *Berg-op-Zoom* is the fruit of my victory. After the affair of the 2d of July, my enemies having retired to the right of the *Maese*, whilst I kept them in that situation, I sent count *Lowendahl*, one of my lieutenant-generals, to the *Lower Scheld*; and that formidable place, surrounded with forts, entrenchments, and inundations, which prevented its being invested, defended by an army, and continually relieved with fresh troops and ammunition, is just taken, by the valour of my troops, directed by the experience of F their commander. This siege, which will be ever memorable, was begun the 14th of July, by the opening of the trenches. The approaches being carried on with all possible vivacity, the enemy attempted to stop their progress in the night between the 9th and 10th of August, but being repuls'd at the village of *Wouvo*, and finding my army in order of battle, they thought it would be imprudent to engage any farther in an enterprize, the danger whereof they were not at first quite sensible of. Nevertheless the intrepidity of my soldiers H was to undergo other proofs. Lodgments were no sooner made, than demolished by a multitude of mines. At length, after a long and painful work,

the miners secured settlements upon the counterscarp, by destroying the chief galleries of the besieged; the batteries in breach were in a condition to fire the 9th instant, and the place being open'd in a few days, my troops storm'd it the 16th, with so much bravery and rapidity, that they enter'd sword in hand; so that 'tis to their efforts I owe their inconsiderable loss, in an affair where all the besieged that presented themselves were either kill'd or taken prisoners. The forts that depend upon the place have been attacked with the same success. The troops that encamped under their protection abandon'd their arms and their equipages, and by their flight left me master of a great deal of artillery. The importance of this conquest, which secures to me the whole course of the *Scheld*, ought more and more to convince the allies of my enemies, that they ought rather to have concurred in the pacific views, whereof I so often have made them the depositaries, than to foment, as they do, a war, the theatre of which is of necessity their own country, notwithstanding my inclination to have prevented it, had it been possible. However, till their eyes are open'd to their own true interest, I ought to renew to God my thanks and my prayers, to merit the continuance of his favours. 'Tis with this view that I send you this letter, to acquaint you that my intention is, that you cause *Te Deum* to be sung, &c. E

Marshal LOWENDAHL's Letter to the Secretary of War.

S I R,

PURsuant to his Excellency monsieur le comte de Saxe's orders, I have sent you an abstract of the expences attending the siege of *Bergen-op-Zoom*, which, according to the detail I was able to keep during the siege, seems to square with it; if there be any errors, monsieur le comptroller general will be best able to animadvert on, and make his objections to it; you will find in it, as far as I am able in the multiplicity of business to conjecture, no extraordinary charges for the spunging of cannon and mortars; contingent expences with which the generals, for fifty years past, have filled the books of your office. G

I cannot but laugh at the accounts with which the *Dutch* and *English* gazetteers have fill'd those writings; two nations so wholly mercantile and accustomed to trade, that they think powder and ball, sieges and battles, are transacted

transacted on the *Exchanges* of *London* and *Amsterdam*; they adapt their ideas ever to pecuniary motives; I could wish, indeed, I had found the generals of the enemy in the mercantile way, but I can absolve them of any stain of that nature; it would have saved the bravest army in the universe, two months unheard of fatigues and dangers; it was wholly owing to the brave grenadiers of *France*, headed by the gallantest officers, an engineer general, in whose praise no pen or tongue can speak enough; it was owing to the wise principles of mathematicks, deduced into practice; and I had the pleasure of seeing all the theory of *Vauban* and *Cohorn* resolved into collary and demonstration.

I have sent you a return of the particular officers who distinguished themselves in the executive part, as well of the army as of the artillery; though I have the honour to assure you, I could have had ten thousand men to have mounted the forlorn hope, such was the ardour of his majesty's troops for his honour; the army seem'd a man ready to die for his majesty's honour, and the ensigns of *France*.

I cannot conclude, without removing any prejudice which may have been infused into the minds of the public, of cruelty committed by his majesty's troops, when matters of the place. I have the honour to tell you, that when the tremendous artillery of his majesty had render'd it impossible for one to live within 1000 paces of the *Chemin Couvert*, and the place was fill'd with 10,000 men, our troops could have cut off the whole garrison if they pleased; but our officers, with a generosity peculiar to the *French* nobility, restrained the heated soldiers, by crying *No bad blood, no cruelty!* and let them generously escape, tho' they could have put them all to the sword.

As to the booty, they had it according to the law of arms; and I wish it had been much greater, for never army deserved it better. I am, &c.

LOWENDAHL. G

C---d---re G-----N's Letter to the Vizir Nizam Mulmulock.

EXCELLENT SIR,

THE King of *Great Britain*, my master, hath sent me into these seas with a quadron of ships of war, to protect the trade of his subjects by sea, where I arrived a few days ago, and to my great surprize find things in the greatest confusion on shore.

I shall not enter into a particular detail of

the robberies, cruelties, and depredations committed on shore, on the king my master's subjects, by that insolent, perfidious nation, the *French*, conniv'd at and abetted by those under your Excellency (the nabob of *Arcot*) whose duty it was to have preserved the peace of your country, instead of selling the interest of a nation with whom you have had the strictest friendship time out of mind; a nation who has been the means not only of enriching this part of the country in particular, but the whole dominion of the grand mogoll, and that to a people who are as remarkable all over the world for encroaching upon and giving disturbance and disquiet to all near them; a people who are strangers in your country, in comparison with those who have been robbed by them of that most important fortress and factory of *Madress*, and now they are possessed of it, have neither money nor credit to carry on the trade.

I next pray leave to put you in mind, that we only acted defensively on shore, nor have ever taken any advantage, where we have had the superior power and strength, which was owing entirely to the strict regard we have to neutrality, and respect to the peace and quiet of your country, and conformable to your repeated orders. And now, Excellent Sir, I have laid this before you for your information and consideration, I must intreat you, in the name of the king of *Great Britain*, my royal master, to call the nabob to account for his past transactions, and interpose that power to restore as near as possible in its original state, what has been so unjustly taken from us; or excuse me if I for the future don't pay that strict regard to the tranquillity of your country, which has been hitherto done; but with my whole collected force, endeavour to take satisfaction for the robberies that have been committed, which in all probability will make your country a scene of blood, and prove the destruction of your trade for some time to come, which would give infinite uneasiness and concern to me. I must now take my leave of you, by assuring you, that I shall be proud of taking every opportunity of improving harmony and friendship with you, conformable to the instructions of the king my royal master, and of demonstrating that I am, with perfect regard and esteem, Excellent Sir, &c.

The SPEECH of his Excellency WILLIAM Earl of HARRINGTON, to both Houses of Parliament, in Dublin, October 6, 1747.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Am come from the king's presence by his royal command to meet you here in parliament; and I do it with so much the greater satisfaction to myself, as I am honoured with the commission of declaring the continuance of his paternal regard and affection, to a dutiful and loyal people.

You, with the rest of the king's subjects, have had long and abundant proof, that the favourite and unvaried maxim of his majesty's government, is to procure the happiness of his king-

kingdoms. You cannot therefore doubt of his majesty's readiness to give the royal assent to such laws as shall tend to promote your real interest, and to increase your present prosperity.

Tho' so many months have passed since the total suppression of the late horrid rebellion, I cannot yet think it too late to congratulate you upon it. The king saw with pleasure the zeal which you then shewed for the support of our happy constitution, and your indignation against that execrable attempt to subvert it: and his majesty depends upon your continuing constantly to exert the same good conduct and vigilance, which, under God, prevented the communication of so dangerous an infection to this kingdom.

The education of your poor youth in the protestant charter-schools, will be, with the blessing of God, a happy expedient towards eradicating, without violence, those destructive principles to our religious and civil liberties, on which alone the hopes of a pretender, bred up in the maxims of slavery, as well as popery, are or can be founded.

You may depend upon my zeal to protect and promote so useful an institution; and to concur in every other proper measure for the preservation of your domestic tranquillity, and for the advancement of true religion, industry, knowledge and virtue.

I need not exhort you to particular attention to your linen manufacture: you know the great importance of it to this nation: I only desire that you will consider me as equally sensible of its value, and equally inclined to promote its progress and success. And I hope you will soon find the beneficial effects of the act passed in the last session of parliament, in *Gr. Britain*, continuing the bounties on the exportation of *British* and *Irish* coarse linens.

Gentlemen of the house of commons,

I have nothing in command from his majesty to ask, but the usual and necessary supplies for the support of the establishment, and I have ordered the proper officers to prepare the several accounts, and estimate to be laid before you.

I have likewise given directions that an account of the sums, which have been taken up, and expended, upon the purchase of arms for the use of the militia of this kingdom, and of cannon towards the defence and security of the harbour of *Cork*, to be laid before you: and I believe you will be satisfied, that those services have been performed with all possible economy.

With respect to the harbour of *Cork*, some difficulties having occurred as to the ground proper for the erecting of batteries, the execution of that useful design has been hitherto retarded. But you may be assured, that I shall not fail to do every thing in my power towards the completion of it.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I am persuaded we are met together with the same view and intention of promoting his majesty's service, and the happiness of his people. I do not press you to unanimity, temper, and dispatch in your deliberations, because your for-

mer behaviour shews, that you need no exhortations of that kind.

For myself, I cannot but desire that you will repose some confidence in me; but no farther, however, than you shall yourselves judge from my conduct, that it is for your own sakes, and for the public good that I desire it.

ADDRESS of the Commons of Ireland to his Majesty.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the commons of *Ireland* in parliament assembled, beg leave to approach your sacred person, to express, in the most humble manner, our just sense of the many blessings we enjoy under your majesty's most mild and gracious government, by the entire possession of all our civil and religious liberties; a happiness peculiarly known to your majesty's subjects.

The paternal affection which your majesty has always shewn to us, fills our minds with the strongest sense of duty and loyalty; and particularly the recent instance we have of your majesty's tender concern for our interests, in appointing the Earl of *Harrington* governor of this kingdom, who has so eminently distinguished himself in every station, and by all his actions given the highest proofs of his steady attachment to your majesty's illustrious family, person and government.

We saw with horror the pernicious effects of a blind zeal and popish bigotry among several of your majesty's subjects in the late unnatural rebellion; who, by the assistance of a foreign enemy (ever jealous of your majesty's glory and the prosperity of your subjects) endeavoured to subvert our happy constitution, to introduce a popish pretender to your majesty's crown, and thereby, at once, to deprive us of all that is or can be dear and valuable to us, as men and protestants.

Your majesty's wisdom and resolution in suppressing that horrid attempt, were not more conspicuous than your clemency in punishing the misguided abettors of it: thus gloriously exercising the greatest and most amiable qualities of an illustrious prince.

Permit us, Sir, on this occasion, with hearts full of joy and gratitude, to return your majesty our most unfeigned thanks for our great deliverance, in which your majesty's son, his royal highness the duke of *Cumberland*, had so great a share, and to whose courage and conduct these nations must be for ever indebted.

And we assure your majesty we shall cheerfully and unanimously grant supplies to support your majesty's government with honour; and use all proper methods to prevent the further growth of popery amongst us, and zealously enter into every measure that shall be necessary to defend your majesty's just title to the crown, and the protestant succession in your royal house, on which depend the safety and prosperity of these kingdoms.

E. Sterling, } Cler. Dom. Com.
H. Alcock, }

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ADDRESS of the Commons to his Excellency the E. of Harrington, Ld Lieut. &c.

May it please your Excellency,

WE his majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the commons of Ireland in parliament assembled, return your Excellency our humble thanks for your excellent speech from the throne.

The long and abundant proofs we, with the rest of his majesty's subjects, have already had of his majesty's paternal care, leave us no room to doubt of the continuance of his royal protection; and we cannot but esteem it as a particular instance of his majesty's regard for this kingdom, that he has at this time appointed for its governor a person so eminently distinguished, as well for his early experience in military affairs, as for his great integrity and known abilities in posts of the highest trust and dignity.

The dreadful calamities which popery has already brought upon this country, make us, in a peculiar manner, rejoice at the total suppression of the late horrid rebellion, in favour of a popish and abjured pretender; and will always unite us in a steady adherence to a prince, by whose royal house our religion and liberties have been so effectually secured.

We cannot have a more convincing proof of your Excellency's attention to the good of this kingdom, than your recommending to our care the protestant charter-schools, and linen manufacture, which must necessarily meet with success, as your Excellency has so strongly taken them under your protection.

The inviolable attachment your Excellency has always so remarkably shewn to his majesty's person and government, cannot fail of creating in us the highest confidence: and we beg leave to assure you, that nothing shall be wanting on our part to express our duty to his majesty, by the regard we shall shew for the ease and honour of your Excellency's administration.

E. Sterling, } Cler. Dom. Com.
H. Alcock, }

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant's Answer.

I Am extremely obliged to the house of commons for the good opinion of me, which they are pleased to express in this very affectionate address; and you will, I hope, be persuaded of my very sincere desire to merit the continuance of it, by making the interests of this kingdom the object of my utmost care and attention.

A Method for preserving the Health of SEAMEN in long Cruizes and Voyages.

TIS well known what vast numbers of sailors we have lost within these few years, by terrible scorbutic disorders, owing chiefly to bad provisions, bad water, bad beer, &c. the unavoidable consequence of long cruizes and voyages: for the provisions will naturally decay, the best beer and pork corrupt, the water spoil, and the beer

(at least such as the navy is supplied with) will not keep good very long: Of course, the long and constant use of such provisions must by degrees taint the juices of the body, produce great acrimony in the blood, and dispose it daily more and more to a state of putrefaction. These effects will be considerably augmented by living continually in a moist, salt atmosphere, and breathing the foul, polluted air between decks. Constant experience shews this to be the case. I have known more than a thousand men put a-shore sick out of one single squadron, after a three months cruize, most of them highly scorbutic; besides many that died in the voyage. The fleet returns to its port; fresh air, wholesome liquor, fresh provisions, especially proper fruits and herbage, soon purify the blood and juices of the sick, and restore their health. The fresh air, provisions, fruits and garden-stuff, the *English* and *Dutch* meet with at *St Helena*, and the *Cape of Good Hope*, are of the highest advantage to them in their *East India* voyages; without which they always become extremely sickly.

Physicians well know that the most effectual method of correcting an alkalulent acrimony of the blood, and of preventing the further advances of putrefaction in the humours, is by vegetable and mineral acids; the former of which are much the safest, and may be given in draughts, the others only by drops.

That the state of the blood, in the common sea-scurvy, is of this nature, appears from the stinking breath of the sick, their rotten corroded gums, high-colour'd foetid urine, sordid ulcers, black, blue, and brown spots, and eruptions on the skin, frequent feverish heats, foul tongues, bilious and bloody dysenteries, which more or less always attend it. Now it is also well known, that a vegetable aculent diet and regimen, fresh air, fresh provisions, subacid and vinous drinks, are its certain and speedy cure, when not very far advanced. Apples, oranges, and lemons, alone, have been often known to do surprizing things in the cure of very deplorable scorbutic cases, that arose from bad provisions, bad water, &c. in long voyages.

But what will cure will prevent. If, therefore, such a diet and regimen can be used at sea, it will prove a kind of a continual antidote to the rank putrescent qualities of the common ships provision, and correct, at least very much lessen, the ill effects. And it is eventually

tually found, that the officers who carry wine, cyder, lemons, fresh provisions, &c. are infinitely less affected with the scurvy than the poor common sailors, who are not so provided.

Is it practicable then to introduce such a general regimen into the navy? I think it is; and from reason and experience, I recommend the following methods:

Let all ships, that are to proceed on a long cruize or voyage, be supplied with a sufficient quantity of sound, generous cyder; the rougher, provided it is perfectly sound, the better. If apples are found of such vast service in the scurvy, surely the juice of them, when become a vinous liquor, cannot but be very salutary, and seems exceedingly well adapted, as a common drink, to correct by its acidity the alcalescent putrefying quality of bad, corrupt provisions. This cyder should be at least three months old before it is served in, and quite fine. If it be too new, and foul, it is apt to give severe colics: it should be rack'd off once at least from its gross lee into good and sweet vessels, which will contribute to its becoming fine, and prevent it from growing roapy, in which state it is good for nothing. But if some of it should turn to vinegar, which may frequently happen, it will still be very serviceable; but it is found, when well managed, to keep good and sound even to the *Indies*.

Every sailor should have at least a pint of cyder a day, besides beer and water. And I would advise also a frequent and free use of vinegar in the seamen's diet; especially when the provisions begin to grow rancid. Besides this, the decks, &c. should be frequently washed, or sprinkled with vinegar; after having drawn the gross and foul air out of the ship by Dr Hales's ventilators (*See Vol. xv. p. 494 B.*) or Mr Sutton's contrivance, (*See p 245 E*) which should be done once at least every day.

In autumnal cruizes a quantity of apples might be also carried, which, when well chosen and well put up in dry tight casks, will keep very good for 2 or 3 months. Even lemons and oranges wrapt in flannel (or something that will imbibe their exhaling moisture) kept in close dry vessels, and pretty cool, may be preserved a long while also. If this is not so feasible, a mixture of lemon juice and rum (shrub as they call it) may be carried in any quantity, as it will keep a long time, and would prove infinitely more wholesome than the salty

fiery poisonous spirits, which are dealt about so largely in the navy and elsewhere. By the bye, nothing would more effectually correct the pernicious qualities of these spirits than lemon juice.

In the case of stinking water, juice of lemon, elixir of vitriol, or vinegar, should be always mix'd with it, which will render it much less unwholesome: The Roman soldiers drank posca (*viz.* water and vinegar) for their common drink, and found it very healthy and useful.

Elixir of vitriol and vinegar are already allowed to the navy in large quantities, and have been found greatly serviceable. And there was lately an order issued for supplying the ships of war with cyder also, which I am morally certain will be of the highest advantage, if properly and honestly managed. Indeed it hath already been actually found so in some few men of war, and other ships, where it hath been tried, even tho' in small quantities. Let me add, that the prize wines, which are commonly low and thin, and very frequently spoil by keeping, might be distributed amongst the sailors (especially in want of cyder) to very good purpose.

This indeed may be deemed a very expensive project; but, where the lives of so many brave and useful people are in the case, I think the cost should by no means come into competition with the advantage that may be received from it. The Romans constantly carried with them vinegar and wine in their fleets and armies, and the common foldier and sailor daily partook of both: Nay, they were at many other considerable expences to preserve the health of their armies, &c. Now, if that glorious prudent people thought the life of a Roman foldier so valuable, and were at such expence to preserve it, why should not we have as much regard to that of a *British* sailor, who is altogether as brave and as useful to the commonwealth?

I cannot conclude without taking notice, that the usual method of impressing seamen on their return from long and tedious voyages, void of necessities, chagrined at not seeing their friends and families, and most commonly in a bad state of health, and not allowed time and opportunity to recover it, hath been the bane of thousands: and I could wish, for the honour of the nation, a method of manning our fleet could be found out more consistent with common humanity and *British* liberty.

Plymouth, Sept. 30, 1747.

It may be proper to add to this Plymouth gentleman's Remarks, that, as oatmeal, on which our sailors live so much, by its heat, promotes scorbutic humours, it would be an improvement of the above scheme to substitute boiled barley in its room, which is a more cooling and laxative food.—We are informed, that my Lord Torrington, when at the head of the admiralty, was so well convinced of the preference of barley flummery to that of oatmeal, that, had not death prevented him, it would have been introduced as part at least of the provision for the navy.

A brief Account of the Advantages which the Isles of Scotland afford by Sea and Land, and particularly for a Fishing-Trade. (From MARTIN's Description of the western Islands of Scotland).

THE north-west isles of Scotland are, of all other, the most capable of improvement by sea and land. The general opinion of the advantages that might be reap'd from the improvement of the fish-trade in these isles, prevail'd among considering people in former times to attempt it. The first attempt was made by K. Charles I. in conjunction with a company of merchants; but it miscarried because of the civil wars. The next was by Charles II. who also join'd with some merchants, and it succeeded well for a time; but the king having occasion for money, was advised to withdraw what he had employ'd in the fishery, which effectually ruin'd the design: and the attempt has not been renew'd since that time.

The promoting a fishery in those parts would prove of great advantage to the government, as an effectual means of increasing the revenue, by the customs on export and import, &c. It would also furnish a supply of stout and able seamen upon all occasions.

The inhabitants of these isles may be computed at 40,000; and, if a fishing-trade was once established among them, the people that might be expected, on that account, from the opposite continent of the Highlands and North (where they exceed 5 islanders above ten to one) would soon make them very numerous. And 'tis notorious, that, in both parts, there are thousands that want employ.

The commodiousness and safety of the numerous bays and harbours in these isles, seem as if nature had design'd them for promoting trade. They are likewise furnished with plenty of good wa-

ter, and stones for building. The opposite main land affords wood of divers sorts for that use. They have abundance of turf and peat for fuel; and of this latter there is such plenty in many parts, as might furnish salt-pans with fire all the year round.

The generality of the bays afford all sorts of shell-fish; as oysters, clams, muscles, lobsters, cockles, &c. which might be pickled and exported in great quantities. There are great and small whales round the isles, and on the opposite continent: they are also frequently seen in narrow bays, where they are easily caught. The great number of rivers, both in the isles and opposite main land, afford abundance of salmon, which, if rightly managed, might turn to good account.

The most central and convenient places for keeping magazines of cask, salt, &c. are, one at Loch-muddy isles, in the isle of North-vist; a second in the isle Hermetia, on the coast of the isle Harries; a third in island Glass, on the same coast; and a fourth in Stornway, in the isle of Lewis.

But for settling a magazine or colony for trade in general, and fishing in particular, the isle of Skie is absolutely the most central, both with regard to the isles and opposite main land; and the most proper places in this isle, are island Isa in Lochfallart, and Lockuge, both on the west side of Skie; Loch-portrie and Scrowfar on the east side; and island Dierman on the south side. These places abound with all sorts of fish that are caught in those seas; and they are proper places for a considerable number of men to dwell in, and convenient for establishing magazines.

There are many bays and harbours that are convenient for building towns in several of the other isles, if trade were settled among them: and cod and ling, as well as fish of lesser size, are to be had generally on the coasts of the lesser, as well as of the larger isles.

A few Dutch families settled in Stornway, in the isle of Lewis, after K. Charles the second's restoration; but some merchants, by means of the secretaries, prevailed with the king to send them away, tho' they brought the islanders a great deal of ready money for their sea and land-fowl, and taught them something of the art of fishing. Had they stay'd, the islanders must certainly have made a considerable progress in trade by this time: for the small idea of fishing they acquired from the Dutch has had so

much effect, that the little village of *Stornway* has excell'd all the neighbouring isles and continent in the fishing-trade ever since that time.

For the better government of these isles, in case a fishing-trade takes place among them, it may be found necessary to erect the isles of *Skie*, *Lewis*, *Harries*, south and north *Vist*, &c. into a *sberivalty*; and to build a royal borough in *Skie* as the center; because of the great distance, in remote isles, from the head borough of the shire of *Inverness*. It may likewise deserve the consideration of the government, whether they should not make the isle of *Skie* a free port; because of the great encouragement such immunities give to trade, which always issues in the welfare of the public, and add strength and reputation to the government.

Since these isles are capable of the improvements abovemention'd, it is a great loss to the nation they should be thus neglected. This is the general opinion of foreigners, as well as of our own countrymen, who know them. *Scotland* has men and money enough to set up a fishery; so that there seems nothing wanting towards it, but the encouragement of those in power, to excite the inclination and industry of the people. We have multitudes of hands to be employ'd at a very easy rate; we have a healthful climate, and our fish, especially the herring, come to our coast in *April* or *May*, and into the bays, in prodigious shoals, in *July* or *August*. I have seen complaints from *Loch Effort* in *Skie*, that all the ships there were loaded, and that the barrel of herring might have been had for four-pence, but there were no buyers. The herring-fishing continues in some bays from *September* till the end of *January*; and wherever they are, all other fish follow them, and whales and seals in particular: for the larger fish of all kinds feed upon herring.

By reason of the distance of these isles from trading towns, and because of the language, which is *Irish*, the natives have never had an opportunity to trade at home or abroad, or to acquire mechanical arts or other sciences; tho' they seem as capable of such improvements as any people in *Europe*. Their want of a compleat skill in agriculture is much to be regretted, as by that means large tracts of ground (naturally richer in several respects than many parts of the continent) lie wholly neglected, or at least but meanly improv'd in proportion to what they might be. If two or mor

persons, well skill'd in agriculture, were sent from the low lands to each parish in the isles, they would soon enable the inhabitants to furnish themselves with such plenty of corn, as would maintain all their poor and idle people; many of which, for want of subsistence at home, are forced to seek their livelihood in foreign countries, to the great loss as well as dishonour of the nation. This would enable them to furnish the opposite barren parts of the continent with bread: and so much the more, that in plentiful years they afford them good quantities of corn, even in this infant state of their agriculture.

In many places the soil is proper for wheat; and, that their grass is good, is evident from the great product of their cattle; so that if the natives were taught and encouraged to take pains to improve their corn and hay, to plant, inclose, and manure their ground, drain lakes, sow wheat and pease, and plant orchards, kitchen-gardens, &c. they might have as great plenty of all things for the sustenance of mankind, as any other people in *Europe*.

It is not quite plain, that there are any mines of gold or silver in these isles; but there is a lead-mine, having a mixture of silver in it, on the west end of the isle of *Ila*, near port *Escock*; and *Buchanan* and others say, that the isle *Lismore* affords lead: and *Slait* and *Strath*, on the south-west of *Skie*, are in stone, ground, grass, &c. exactly the same with that part of *Ila*, where there is a lead-mine.

The coast of each isle affords many thousand loads of sea-ware, which, if preserv'd, might be successfully used for making glass, and likewise kelp for soap. *Strath* in *Skie* abounds with good marble, which may be had at an easy rate near the sea. The isles afford likewise great quantities of black cattle, which might serve the traders both for consumption and export. There is good wool in most of them, and very cheap. There are several of them also that afford a great quantity of very fine clay, which, if improv'd, might turn to a good account for making earthen-ware of all sorts.

The situation of these isles for promoting trade in general, appears advantageous enough; but more particularly for a trade with *Denmark*, *Sweden*, *Hamburg*, *Holland*, *Britain* and *Ireland*. *France* and *Spain* seem remote; yet they don't exceed a week's sailing, with a favourable wind.

The objection that these people speak only *Irish*, is trivial: many of them understand *English* in all the considerable islands, sufficient to direct the rest in catching and curing fish; and the youth, with proper instruction, would in a little time learn *English*.

The inhabitants are humane, and tractable; there are many instances upon record of their great hospitality to strangers, of their mild, peaceable and forgiving temper, under the severest injuries: and so true a sense have they of the sacred nature of property, that the most favourable opportunities have not prevailed with them to violate it.

A LETTER to Mr BENJAMIN KENNICOTT.

S I R,

I Have read the two dissertations lately published by you; and as I believe you to be very sincere, when you say,—“That it is a glorious work, and the duty of all the friends to revealed religion, to clear up the difficulties of the sacred writings, and reconcile the inconsistencies objected to the accounts which they contain;”—I conclude you will not be displeased at the liberty I take, to shew you how grossly you have failed in clearing up the difficulties, if they may be called such, with relation to the account of the creation of man, contained in the sacred writings, both of the Old and New Testament.

I mention both the Old and New Testament, because if each of them gives us an account of the creation, both accounts ought to be taken in and compared together; as it is reasonable to believe they explain each other; and as it is certain, the one account cannot be contradictory to the other.

But, for what reasons I pretend not to say, you have taken no notice of the account which the New Testament gives of the creation; tho' it is evidently impossible to understand the account of the creation of man, given in the Old Testament, without comparing it with the farther account of it as revealed in the New Testament.

In the Old Testament, God the father is introduced, saying,—“Let us make man in our image, after our likeness.”

I entirely agree with you, that it is absurd to suppose,—“That God does not here speak to one or more persons, or that he speaks thus to himself.”

But, who the person or persons are,

to whom God thus speaks, the Old Testament does not explain.

This makes it not only proper, but necessary, to have recourse to the New Testament. And here we are told by St *John*, who begins his Gospel with an account of the creation in general,—“That all things were made by the word, or son of God, and without him was not any thing made that was made.”—Agreeably to the doctrine of St *Paul*,—“That God created all things by *Jesus Christ*!—Here is no mention made of the Holy Spirit of God, nor is there the least insinuation given, throughout the New Testament,—That the Holy Spirit was at all concerned, or acted, or (as you chuse to speak) *consulted* in the creation of all things.

If then the New Testament expressly declares,—“That God created all things by his son alone;”—must it not be the greatest presumption in you to affirm,—“That God the father spake to his Holy Spirit, when he said,—“Let us make man in our image,”—or, which is the same,—That God created all things by his son, and by his Holy Spirit?—And, when it is said,—“That God created all things by his son,”—does it not necessarily follow, that he spake to his son alone, when he said,—“Let us make man in our image?”—Or would it be less presumption in any other man to affirm, that God spake to the angels,—than it is in you to assert.—“That God spake to his Holy Spirit,” when he said, “Let us make man in our image?”

Pardon me to tell you, Sir, that the great occasion and encouragement which is given to the enemies of revealed religion, to revile the sacred books in which it is contained, is this; that they see those who pretend to be, and probably are real friends to revealed religion, giving such an account of it, as either renders it inconsistent with natural religion, or that makes the two revelations contained in the Old and New Testament, inconsistent with, and contradictory to each other.

This, Sir, I am sorry to tell you, numbers of good men, and sincere friends to revealed religion, think you have done, in the observations you have made on the creation of man, in your first Dissertation.

What notice you will think fit to take of this I submit to yourself; only give me leave to say thus much, that, if you sincerely desire,—“That the word of God may shine forth in its native and commanding splendor, and become the

admi-

admiration 'of all the sons of men,'—
you will either publicly confess your
mistake, in the account you give of the
creation of man, which, without any
reason, you ascribe to *Moses*, or else shew
how it is consistent with the account of
the creation, given by *St John* and *St Paul*.
I am, Sir, &c.

Mr URBAN,

As I observe you frequently oblige your readers with a view of such literary pieces as are well received by the public, not only of our own but foreign countries, I here send you a short view of

Two POETICAL EPISTLES, on ORIGINAL SIN, and its consequences,

Written in French, by M. RACINE of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres; and lately first published with a new Edition of his works in 4 Vols 12mo at Paris. Yours, H. H.

M. Racine some years since published a poem *on religion*, in which he endeavours to prove mankind to be guilty and depraved, in consequence of the first transgression, in order to reconcile the moral and natural evil now in the world, with the divine attributes; and in a note at the head of the first of these epistles he informs the public, that the variety of matter which furnished that poem not permitting him to expatiate on the proof of this doctrine, by showing that the present disorders in human nature could not have their origin in the primitive estate in which God created man, he was induced to draw out this argument at large in these two epistles, because either a wantonness of imagination, or a dissoluteness of principle, leads many boldly to maintain that there is still the same order and harmony in nature, and the same degree of perfection in man, as at the first; wresting into their service the maxim of *Mr Pope*, that *all is right*.

To prove the defection of man, he shows, in the first epistle, that he is *unhappy*; and in the second that he is *corrupt*; “how (says he) can an unhappy creature be the work of infinite goodness? And how can a being bias’d to vice be the work of infinite power?”

The miseries of mankind, which he describes in the first epistle, are *diseases and death*, with respect to the *body*, and

* This poem had five editions within five years, and received a high compliment from the *Pope*, in a letter from Cardinal Valenti his holiness's secretary.

inordinate desires with respect to the *soul*. To exhibit the most striking picture of corporeal calamities, he conducts his reader to an hospital, exclaiming as he enters,

A When here, O nature! well thy state is weigh'd,

Dost thou not tremble, at thy woes dismay'd?
What tears distil! what piercing groans resound!
What scenes of various wretchedness abound!

Full in his eyes, which speak the pangs he bears,

While all the frightful apparatus glares,
Bound on yon bed of pain the patient lies,

B And courts the dreadful hand with plaintive cries,

Which cuts its dang'rous passage, darkly known,
And tears out life too often with the stone:
See from her martyr banish'd, *Hope* depart,
And o'er him *Death* triumphant shakes his dart.
In vain the wretch would shun th' unequal strife,
Spurn'd while he lingers from the verge of life.

C After representing the variety of evils, which are incident to human nature, with great energy and spirit, he forms this argument.

In ev'ry pain a punishment we feel.

And does not punishment our guilt reveal?

D From the evils of the body, he passes to those of the mind, which being intangled and absorb'd in sense,
Oft finds her sacred energy controul'd,
And sinks oppress'd, extinguish'd, lifeless, cold!

E Why is the mind enslaved by the body? The superior by the inferior? And how, in this instance, is that harmony and unity maintained, which is essential to all the works of deity?

Just heav'n what harmony! this bosom knows,
That laws of sense thy purer laws oppose:
Great God what unity! when join'd in me,
Two pow'rs exist, which always disagree?
Each of the ties impatient that confine,
And each of each the foe, and both are thine;
F Sin banish'd order; to thy laws untrue
The soul, to her's found sense a rebel too,
Nor more the glory to command she knew.

That disorders have been introduced into our nature, he also infers, from the shame attending those sensual pleasures to which we are irresistibly prompted by concupiscence: Man is then depraved, and not in that state of order and perfection in which he was created.

No † *Ramsay* no, this ne'er thy creed cou'd be,
Too well the gulph that swallows him you see;
Nor doubts thy friend from whence our evils rose,
To him, my heart, this faithful homage owes,

Who

H † In this edition, *M. Racine* has published two letters from *Mr Ramsay*, one from *Mr Pope*, and two of his own, all tending to vindicate the doctrine and sentiments of *Mr Pope*.

Whoe'er his scheme shall boldly misapply,
And stagger faith with his authority;
Unjust thro' envy to the wise and great,
Each low suspicion from my soul I hate;
I can with *Pascal*, tho' to man a friend,
Weep that disorder which I cannot mend,
And tho' false peace ne'er lulls me to forget
An useful sorrow, and a wise regret,
Yet still, with *Pope*, I boundless goodness praise,
Which can new order from disorder raise.

In a note to this passage he says, that Mr *Pope* was living when this piece was written, and that he died soon after M. *de Ramsay*. He adds, that the fundamental maxim of this celebrated poet is, that *all is right*; and observes, that although it appears by his own description of the state of innocence that *all had been better*, it may nevertheless be true that *all is right*, because providence may render these evils subservient to the punishment of vice and perfection of virtue.

He proves in the second epistle
That man to man confess'd a deadly foe,

he cannot be said to be in a state of order and perfection; history sufficiently evinces, on the contrary, that there are no enormities which men would not commit, unrestrained by the bonds of civil society, and the bridle of law: As another proof of this proposition, he instances the wild girl, yet living, who was found by accident about 15 years ago near *Chalons* in *Champagne*.

But if such was the savage barbarity of mankind, when they lived dispersed in woods, did they not live more equitably and peaceably when united in cities? No! says he. They still breathed nothing but war. They invented
The art to forge new thunderbolts for death,
The hand-thrown jav'lin, arrow twang'd from
yeugh,

Outstripp'd by wishes, linger'd as they flew;
Shook by the ram the tow'r to fall delay'd,
And small the breach the catapulta made,
' Let hell's artill'ry better service yield,'
They cry; bombs, cannons, cul'rines spread
the field,

Now fall proud ramparts, firm battalions break,
And seas new laws from mortal sov'reigns take.

Even without being animated by anger or revenge, men take pleasure in beholding the destruction of their species, as appears from the general taste for tilts and tournaments, &c. so common among our ancestors; barbarous customs! which religion itself could not abolish, but after long time and with great difficulty. To these, he adds the custom, at present almost universal, of men wearing a sword as a part of their dress.

Steel ever follows us from earliest youth,
Worn to adorn, tho' instrument of rage,
Trail'd with grave folly after weak old age.

In a note on this place it is observed that this custom prevailed not among the *Romans*, their *Cæsars* and *Pompeys* going about *Rome* unarmed.

A But, notwithstanding the bias of our nature to vice, there are virtuous men. With a portrait of these the author heightens his piece, and contrasts the deep shadows which his subject till now had compelled him to exhibit.

Whate'er the ravage, when the tempest raves,
Heav'n some few fav'rites still from shipwreck
saves,

[troul,
Known by that peace which nothing can con-
Ray'd, thro' each placid feature, from the soul;
That mien, which speaks, at once, the tran-
quil breast

Of ease and happy innocence possess'd;
Pride of their race, the stranger as the friend,
On all their words with safety may depend;
Fair Truth their lips has chosen for her seat,
And banish'd all that aids the lye to cheat,
Their open hearts no lab'rinth hides from view,
Ah! born for virtue all, tho' virtuous few.—

Having thus endeavoured to prove that original sin is the cause both of our misery and guilt, he concludes with an imitation of *Milton*, in which the *British* HOMER is easily discovered. *Satan* is represented as consoling himself, on his banishment from heaven to hell, with the hope of seducing *Adam*, and in him his posterity; *Satan* addresses himself to the rebel angels thus:

Our thrones are here, and hell beneath our laws
Our heav'n shall be, and yield her kings ap-
plause;

What crowds of subjects wait for our decrees,
Prescient my valour speedy conquest sees;
These novel fav'rites, objects now of grace,
In heav'n intended to supply our place,
With us shall people this drear gulph below,
Like us at once in wickedness and woe;
Made drunk with vanities, their steps shall reel,
F Their eyes my arts shall to destruction seal.
I'll plant on earth the pangs my guilt supply'd,
In hatred, anger, cruelty and pride:
Here ends my wish, my pride is to annoy,
And, but in ruin, now I know not joy.

The author having asserted, "that all pain is punishment, and therefore implies guilt," finds himself embarrassed by the suffering of the beasts: he cannot impute guilt to these, and yet they cannot be denied to suffer pain: to obviate this difficulty, he has wrote two other epistles, of which I shall give you some account for your next. H.H.

H Having been some time favour'd with the following different Account of Original Sin, it may not improperly follow the foregoing of M. Racine, to whom

whom it may serve as an Answer 'till Mr H. H. shall send his Remarks on that Poet's Notions.

S I R,

MR Taylor's book concerning Original Sin, is generally thought to be written with great judgment, as well as candour and modesty. He has consider'd all the passages of scripture relating to that important doctrine, and has, I think, sufficiently evinced, that the consequences of the first transgression were no other than temporal death and afflictions; and that to inflict eternal death on our first parents, or their posterity at least, who had done nothing to deserve such severity, is neither agreeable to scripture, nor to the justice and goodness of our most merciful creator.—Some little account of what Mr Taylor has done to support his opinion, in opposition to that which now generally prevails in the christian world, will not, I am confident, be unacceptable to the readers of your Magazine.

He finds no more than five places in all the bible, where the consequences of the first sin are certainly spoken of.—

The first is, *Gen. ii. 17. But of the tree of knowledge of good and evil, thou shalt not eat of it; for in the day that thou eatest thereof, thou shalt surely die.* Death is opposed to life; and must be understood according to the nature of that life to which it is opposed, i. e. to the life God gave Adam when he created him; nor could Adam understand it of the loss of any other, no other life being spoken of, to which death can be opposed.

In this sentence there is no notice taken of Adam's posterity, tho' it is certain that if Adam had died immediately after his transgression, all his posterity must have been extinct with him.

The next place, where the consequences of Adam's sin are spoken of, is *Gen. iii. 7 to 24.—Their shame is described ver. 7. And the eyes of them both were opened, and they knew that they were naked; and they sewed fig-leaves together and made themselves aprons.* In the last ver. of the foregoing chap. it is said, *And they were both naked, the man and his wife, and they were not ashamed:* as they were not ashamed before their transgression, their shame now could proceed from no other cause besides a sense of guilt; and a state of guilt is expressed in scripture by being naked. *Exod. xxxii. 24. Isa. xlvii. 3.*

Their fear is described, ver. 8. And

they heard the voice of the Lord God walking—And Adam and his wife hid themselves from the presence of the Lord God amongst the trees of the garden. They conversed with God, and were not afraid while they were innocent; but now they had sinned, they were afraid to stand before their God and judge, whose laws they had transgressed.

It is observed from this passage, that as the sinful action committed was personal, done only by Adam and Eve, and no other, the real guilt must be so too, and belong only to themselves; and as no other man or woman in the world had any share in the evil action, no other than themselves could be, with justice, blameable or punishable for it.—No other but they two who were guilty of the first sin, could have a consciousness of it as their sin. This must be true, otherwise one man's consciousness, and conscience of guilt, must be transferr'd to another man, and be made his consciousness and guilt; that is to say, one man must be supposed to think and believe himself to be another man, and that the author of his being torments his creatures with guilt, shame and fear, which do not in justice belong to them, but are purely imaginary.

Sentence is passed upon the woman, ver. 16. that she should bring forth children with more pain and hazard than otherwise she would have done; and moreover be in greater subjection to the will of her husband.

The sentence upon the man, ver. 17, 18, 19. affects the ground, which should be curst for his sake, and the tillage of it more toilsome than before, and would continue so till he should die, and drop into the ground from whence he was taken; and, that he might be mortal and die, he is excluded from the tree of life.

We find in this Chapter a curse pronounced upon the serpent, and upon the ground; but no curse upon the woman and man; they are subjected to sorrow, labour, and death, yet these are not inflicted under the notion of a curse, there is not one word of any curse upon their souls, or about darkening their rational powers: not a word of any other death but that dissolution, which all mankind undergo, when they cease to live in this world. He was to return again into the ground from whence he was taken, and to be deprived of that life which God had breathed into him. We, the posterity of Adam, suffer afflictions and death, as the consequence of his sin; but even there

these are not inflicted upon us as punishments for his sin (because punishment includes guilt) but are rather intended as a benefit to us, as a means of fitting us for a better world, thro' the mediation of the suffering of the Messiah, who should quite crush the head, *i. e.* the power and sovereignty of the devil, denoted by bruising his head; but not without some slight hurt received by him, signified by bruising or biting his heel.

Nothing more than this can be found in the Old Testament, certainly relating to the consequences of *Adam's* first transgression. The places in the New Testament which remain to be examined are two; the one not without difficulties, the other easy and obvious. The easy place is, 1 Cor. xv. *For since by man came death, by man came also the resurrection of the dead; for as in Adam all died, even so in Christ shall all be made alive.* The death here spoken of, and which came upon mankind in consequence of *Adam's* first transgression, is no other than temporal death, from which we are rescued by our redeemer, who hath provided a resurrection for us, and hath expressly assured us, *That as by man came death; by man came also the resurrection of the dead; for as in Adam all die, i. e.* all return to their native dust, even so in *Christ* shall all be raised out of that dust, and be made to live again.

The most difficult place of scripture which speaks of this point is, Rom. v. 12 to 19. Read carefully the whole passage, and you will find that the apostle all along speaks of that death only which entered into the world by *Adam's* sin; ver. 12. *That death which reigned from Adam to Moses, even over them that had not sinned after the similitude of Adam's transgression;* ver. 14. Of that death, and of no other he speaks in the 13th verse, *For if by the transgression of one, many; i. e.* all mankind, be dead; And in ver. 17. *For if by one man's offence death reigned by one—*He is still discoursing upon the same subject, and therefore must mean the same death in all these places. And ver. 18. *By the offence of one, judgment came upon all men to condemnation;* he means, that one judgment to condemnation, that came upon all men, mentioned Gen. iii. 17, 18, 19. *In sorrow shalt thou eat of it all the days of thy life—till thou return unto the ground; for out of it wast thou taken: for dust thou art, and unto dust shalt thou return.* Besides this we find no other judgment to condemnation, which came

upon all men, in the whole Bible. He concludes the argument in the 19th ver. with these words: *As by one man's disobedience, many were made sinners:—* which words are of the same signification with those in the foregoing verse: *As by the offence of one, judgment came upon all men to condemnation;* the apostle using a variety of phrases in expressing what he had more plainly said in 1 Cor. xv. 21, 22. *For since by man came death, by man; &c.*—As for the foregoing words, *many were made sinners*, which seem to extend the consequences of *Adam's* sin much further than our author allows, they are spoke in a way peculiar to the *Hebrew* language, in which, to make a sinner, and to condemn to sufferings, signify the same thing. When we are said to be made sinners by *Adam's* transgression, it cannot be supposed that we are thereby become guilty of his crime, which was committed without our knowledge and consent, but only that we are become sharers in the calamities he brought upon himself by his sin; this may be done, without any wrong to us, by the just appointment of God, not as a punishment, but for other good reasons. So *Lot* would have been made a sinner with the *Sodomites*, Gen. xix. 15, had he not escaped out of the city. Thus *Christ* was made sin, who never was guilty of any sin at all. He suffered on account of the sins of men, and so he was made sin: and men suffer on account of *Adam's* sin, and so they are made sinners.

From the portion of scripture now under consideration, the apostle draws a comparison between *Adam* and *Christ*; something that *Adam* did, and the consequences of that; and something that *Christ* did, and the consequences of that. *Adam* is there said to be a type of him that was to come, *i. e.* of *Christ*; and as by one man sin entered into the world, and death by sin, and in that manner death passed upon all men; so by another man, *i. e.* by *Christ*, something as a counterpart came to pass in relation to the affair. But after having told us, at the end of the 14th verse, that *Adam* is the type, the pattern of him that was to come, a new thought then starts in his mind concerning the free gift in *Christ*, something in which answereth to something in the offence of *Adam*, tho' not in all respects parallel: the free-gift is not of the same extent with the offence and its consequences; for the grace of God founded upon, or communicated through *Christ's* obedience, extends, a-

bounds,

bounds, and overflows far beyond the consequences of *Adam's* sin, or what God thought fit to adjudge mankind unto, upon occasion of his sin; which appears to be no other than that temporal death, which comes upon all men, and from which all men will be delivered at the resurrection. So that the sum of all that we have found is this, that upon the sin of *Adam*, God subjected him and his posterity to sorrow, labour, and death; from which death we are deliver'd, and are restored to life at the resurrection by the grace of God, having respect to the righteousness and obedience of *Christ*. And furthermore, that God in *Christ* hath bestowed upon us mercy and gifts, privileges and advantages, both in this and a future world, abundantly beyond the reversing of any evils we are subject to, in consequence of *Adam's* sin.

There are many texts of scripture made use of by the assembly of divines in their larger catechism, to prove that we are born with such an evil nature as makes us liable to God's eternal wrath and vengeance, without any regard to our voluntary choice or actions. These our author has with great judgment shewn to be very improperly applied by them, and that, instead of real evil, we receive, by the fall of *Adam*, such advantages from the hands of our merciful creator, as may render him a fit object of our love and adoration.

This is a short account of only some part of Mr *Taylor's* book. If he or any other gentleman would reduce what remains into the same narrow compass, it will, I am persuaded, be very acceptable to most of your readers.

Yours, &c. S—N.

PRELIMINARY ARTICLES on which the Court of France will enter into a Negotiation of Peace.

I. THE crown of *France* will cause all hostilities against the republic of the United Provinces to cease, upon condition, that the courts of *Vienna*, *London* and *Turin*, will cause all hostilities to cease against the republic of *Genoa*.

II. That crown will restore *Bergen-op-Zoom* to the *Dutch*, together with *Sluys*, *Hulst*, *Sas de Gant*, and, in short, all the places and forts conquered during the last campaign, as well in *Dutch Flanders* as in *Dutch Brabant*, upon condition that the court of *Vienna* and its allies, will restore to the duke of *Modena* his territories, and to the republic of

Genoa the fortresses of *Gavi*, *Novi*, *Savona*, *Final*, &c. in a word, all the places which belonged to that republic before the present war.

III. The republics of *Genoa* and of the United Provinces shall be re-established in a perfect liberty of commerce, without being liable, under any pretext whatsoever, to have their ships seized or interrupted, and much less burnt or confiscated, or the ships bound to their ports seized or disturbed, under pretence that they come from the ports of *France* or *Spain*, or are going thither.

IV. The crown of *France* will consent to the restitution and exchange of the *Dutch* prisoners in *France*, and commissaries shall be appointed on each side, in order to renew the commerce between *France* and the republic of the United Provinces.

V. Every thing shall be re-established between the *English*, *French* and *Spaniards* in the *East* and *West Indies*, upon the same footing that they were before the present war, and as they were regulated by the treaty of *Utrecht*.

VI. But in case the *English* should insist upon a greater extent of trade in the *West Indies* than they were to have by virtue of the treaty of *Utrecht*, this article shall be regulated in such manner as that the crown of *Spain* shall be indemnified in *Europe* for the sacrifices and losses which it may make or suffer in the *West Indies*.

VII. The pretensions of the crown of *Spain* upon the succession of the emperor *Charles VI.* transferred to Don *Philip* by the kings *Philip* his father and *Ferdinando* his brother, shall be extinguished by the establishment of Don *Philip* to the grand duchy of *Tuscany*, in exchange for which the house of *Lorraine* shall have the duchies of *Milan* and *Parma*, or by an establishment of the head of that family in the Low Countries, upon condition of certain indemnifications, which shall be regulated by the definitive treaty.

VIII. In order to supply the inexecution of the treaty of *Worms*, there shall be yielded to his *Sardinian* majesty, besides the *Vigevanasque*, another enlargement of his dominions, by adding some districts thereto out of the duchy of *Milan*, which will best suit him, and he shall be re-established in the preliminary possession of the duchy of *Savoy*.

IX. The republic of *Genoa* shall be indemnified, by annexing to its territory the principality of *Oneglia*, part of *Montferrat*, which is between that state and

and the *Bormida*, from the farthest source of that river to *Alexandria*, and the fortresses of *Tortona* and its territory, the territorial superiority of the imperial fiefs in the *Lunegiana*, as well as of the city of *Pontremoli* and its district, and some other territories proper to form a barrier for it, and to put the capital of that republic in security. In consideration whereof, it shall renounce all claims of pecuniary indemnification, shall continue the freedom of its port, and shall engage to remit, in a short space of time, the sums taken from the bank of St *George*, for the reimbursement and security of the persons possessed of its obligations.

X. As to the perpetual neutrality of the Low Countries, and to the restitutions and indemnifications to be regulated in favour of the powers at war, whether allies, auxiliaries, or neutrals, all shall be referred to the definitive treaty of a general pacification.

XI. If the above propositions should meet with no capital difficulty, a suspension of arms shall be agreed upon for a year, and the city of *Aix la Chapelle* shall be pitched upon for the place of congress, &c.

From the *Westminster Journals*, October 17 and 24.

REMARKS on the foregoing ARTICLES.

THE preliminaries laid before the public, I presume, to take the sense of the nation on them, have led me to these reflections.

Article 1. 'The crown of *France*, &c.'—This article seems intended to affront all the great powers in alliance against *France*. The whole object of the war is represented to lie between the republics of the *United Provinces* and *Genoa*, who are neither at war with each other, nor is either of them a principal in the war between the house of *Bourbon* and the allies. We have entirely lost sight of the original quarrels, which are various, and, except the *English* dispute with *Spain*, pretty much complicated. As this matter is stated, an absolute stranger to the affairs of *Europe* would think these republics the two mighty powers, like *Rome* and *Carthage* of old, who drew into their quarrel, as allies and auxiliaries, all the other princes and states that border'd on them! For how should he conceive that the *Dutch* were unwillingly brought in at first as auxiliaries only; and that the *Genoese*, (*Gent. Mag.* OCTOBER 1747.)

merely by the accident of their country's becoming a passage to armies at war with each other.

Articles 2, 3, 4, and 9, almost wholly relate to these republics, with a mighty superiority of parade on the side of *Genoa*. Does not this magnify the affront offered by the *French*? But let us examine the 5th and 6th articles, which regard ourselves.

5. 'Every thing shall be re-established between the *English*, *French*, and *Spaniards* in the *E.* and *W. Indies*, upon the same footing that they were before for the present war.'

Here is our darling *Cape Breton* given back with a single dash of the pen; for I suppose all *America* to be included in the *W. Indies*. The island of *Rattan*, (*see Vol. XIII. p. 105, 272.*) which covers our trade with *New Spain*, must be delivered up also, to the great detriment both of us and the *Mexicans*.—For tho' the *Spaniards* in *Europe* would preclude us from all trade with their dominions in *America*, and by persisting obstinately in this preclusion, gave rise to the war betwixt them and us, their *American* subjects are quite otherwise inclined, and know that without us they could not be half supplied with *European* commodities. Now this island (taken at the beginning of the war by Mr *Hodgson*, under the direction of governor *Trelawney*) by lying very nigh the coast of the main land, might be of singular use to us hereafter, whether this trade should or should not be laid open to us by treaty.

These two conquests of *Cape Breton* and *Rattan*, are, I think, all that we have made in eight years, with our numerous fleets and thousands of marines.

Porto Bello and *Fort Chagre* are not put in this account, because, tho' they were indeed subdued by Mr *Vernon*, our abandoning them immediately lost us there all the benefit and title of conquest. Nay, so far from being bettered by these captures, we shall, according to the 5th article, which restores all things on the footing of the treaty of *Utrecht*, be obliged to repair both these fortresses, and also the forts at the mouth of *Carthagena* harbour, destroy'd by the same over-busy admiral.

But the 6th article (*See p. 476 E*) concerning the indemnification in *Europe*, &c. is the most excellent contrivance of all. What have we to give *Spain* in *Europe*, except it be *Gibraltar* and *Minorca*? For I do not imagine that *K. Ferdinand* will insist upon *Ireland*, notwithstanding

standing his pretended title to that kingdom. Might not the preliminary-drawer as well have spoken out then, and said to us, 'Gentlemen, if you will but give up *Gibraltar* and *Minorca*, which we can never take, and expose your *Mediterranean* trade to our *guarda costas*, as your *American* trade was exposed before, we will make you a fine promise or two, which will be every day in our power to break, without remedy on your side?'—Or, in other words, might he not have said more briefly, 'Give us back the little you have got in this war, and all you got by the last successful war, and you shall have such a peace as we think proper?' Very obliging indeed.

What a glorious use has been made of the *British* fleet, that *Spain*, or any agent for her, shall dare to offer us such conditions as these, after we have been eight years professedly contending for the freedom and security of our trade! But if we have gained few advantages, where is the single advantage gain'd by *Spain*, that she shall presume to open in this stile?

'Aye, but *France* takes her into protection, and makes with her one common cause. Now *France* hath taken *Fort St George*.'—Very well, and we have taken *Cape Breton*, which is a national acquisition that has been sufficiently explained. But what, as I have said on former occasions, is *Fort St George* to the nation, tho' it is something considerable to the *India* company? If an equivalent must be given for it, let them wait till admiral *Boscawen* finds one; but never let *Cape Breton* and *Fort St George* come together in the same article.

As to the 2d, 3d, and 4th articles, if we look upon the *Dutch* and *Genoese* with the little duke of *Modena*, as the principal parties in this general war, nobody can charge any great impropriety in these articles. As the case is otherwise, they appear to be designed, not to promote a general peace, but to cause division among the allies, to draw the *Dutch*, by this seeming care of their interest, into a neutrality; and to keep the *Genoese* from making their peace with the house of *Austria*.

However, the *French* pretend, that these articles, being calculated so much for the advantage and security of the republic of the United Provinces, cannot be refused by it, without requiring the crowns of *France* and *Spain* to abandon their allies to the mercy of their ene-

mies, whilst the allies of their enemies are to be re-established in the preliminary possession of their domains: pretensions (add they) too daring and injurious to make to crowned heads, and which no body can flatter themselves will have any regard paid them.'

How cautiously all mention is avoided of any restitution from *France* to her declared enemies! With regard to article 7 and 8, we find that all indemnifications, to whomsoever made, are to be made from the dominions of the empress-queen: and by what appears, according to this *French* plan, the receivers are to be left to pick and chuse. If the *French* king should succeed in this, he gains the utmost view he sat out with at the beginning of the war. It was to weaken the house of *Austria*, and for no other purpose, that *France* assisted the last emperor in *Germany*, and continues to assist don *Philip* in *Italy*: For this she has over-run *Flanders* and *Brabant*, and for this she would now treat—But let us remember, that it was with views directly opposite that we engaged in the land war:—

By the last transfer of property, the house of *Austria* lost *Naples* and *Sicily*, which were got by the house of *Bourbon*; and tho' the duke of *Lorraine* got *Tuscany* for his paternal duchy, nothing was lost by the house of *Bourbon* in return for the acquisition of *Lorraine*.

'Well but, says the *French* preliminary-drawer, we want now another transfer, and thus it shall be. We have a hopeful young gentleman to provide for, and must have *Tuscany* back again from this grand duke emperor, who must ask his wife to make him amends.'

Was more candid dealing ever known!

'And then the crown of *Spain* shall give up all pretensions,' which it has been 7 years struggling in vain to make good.

France has not told us what she intends to retain for herself on the side of the *Netherlands*: For tho' the *Low Countries* be in general mentioned, as something suggested to be given back, we are at a loss to know what is for the future to go by that name.

His *Sardinian* majesty, by the 8th article, is to be indemnified, out of such districts of the duchy of *Milan* as will best suit him, for the inexecution of the treaty of *Worms*, that is, for the not having *Final* and its territory delivered up to him. Poor imperial eagle! how art thou again to be pluck'd! Our good ally, doubtless, deserves reward; but why must all come from the house of *Austria*?

Austria? Why may not the island of *Corfica* be as well added to *Sardinia* in his favour, and a better port than even *Final* be given him in the *Western Riviera*? *France*, we see, is for enlarging the territories of this monarch, but not for enlarging his power or wealth, by giving him a maritime frontier. By this scheme, the house of *Bourbon* would still have a way open thro' the state of *Genoa* into *Lombardy*: For as to the County of *Nice*, with the single port of *Villa Franca*, the present war has convinced us how easy it is to seize them by a *French* army. As they are now in *French* possession, the king of *Sardinia* would have no port, except the inconsiderable one of *Oneglia*, surrounded by the *Genoese* territory, if the fortune of arms had not put him in possession of *Savona* and *Final*. But of this a word more in speaking of the next article.

Article 9. 'The republic of *Genoa* shall be indemnified, &c.' (See p. 476 H.)

Indemnified with a witness! by taking away the port of *Oneglia*, which his *Sardinian* majesty's father, in 1706, found the only door by which his family could escape during the siege of *Turin*. Is not this to tell the king of *Sardinia*, that he shall have but one port, and that such as the most christian king may deprive him of it at pleasure?—But why this vast addition of territory to the *Genoese*? who have already sea coast more than sufficient for their small state. They are to be rewarded for saving *Provence*. The K. of *Sardinia* ought rather to have the whole western *Riviera*.

REMARKS on the talk of a Peace.

PEACE may be deemed the greatest blessing human nature can enjoy, and is what we may be allowed to wish for ardently: But I will venture to give the public some reasons why they ought not to wish for it in our present circumstances.

Necessity may, indeed, be pleaded, for closing with such terms as we may be able to get from the enemy: those who are for peace will say, that we must give way to the untoward situation of affairs, patch up matters as well as we can, and sit down in expectation of a more favourable conjuncture: that by continuing the war we shall only fool away more money, encrease the losses of our allies, and fight ourselves, and them too, into worse terms every future campaign. But I would ask those seekers (I had like to say beggars) of peace, whether it is impossible to hit upon a

new plan of operations, that would turn to better account than that hitherto pursued; and whether we might not make a *new ally*, that would prove more serviceable than any of our old ones: these queries might be easily answered; but the solution would look so like a paradox at this time of day, that it is much better kept *in petto*. There was a time when every *Englishman* had a system of politics of his own; but of late years, if I mistake not (especially since the late rebellion) there are but two political systems, which divide the whole nation; those that steer between the extremes being too few to encourage me to speak plain: therefore I shall keep as clear of politics as possible, and chiefly attend to the moral consequences of a peace in our present condition.

To the declining state of religion and morality we may justly ascribe, without descending to particulars, all our misfortunes in this war. For should we even grant, out of complaisance to the prophaneness of some, and the shameful ignorance of others, that there is no invisible supreme ruler of the universe, or that he does not concern himself with the affairs of this world; it would yet be demonstrable, from our own experience of *second causes*, that it is our interest, without any regard to a future state, to make religion and morality our guides in this life; and that men of rank and fortune are more especially bound to do so, as precepts, without examples, have but very little weight with the generality of mankind.

Though numbers of subjects are the strength of the nation, yet the nobility and gentry, magistrates, and men of fortune, are more particularly the strength and support of a state. When these adhere strictly to virtue and religion, the commonalty will always be found sober and pious, honest and industrious; such a nation is invincible: but if the generality follow other courses, if those who should be examples to the rest of their fellow subjects set nothing but vice before them, and betray a venal spirit in all their actions, the consequence, with respect to the whole community, is so obvious, that I need not dwell upon it.

—Sometimes nations will decline so low
From virtue (which is reason) that no wrong,
But justice, and some fatal curse annex'd,
Deprives them of their outward liberty:
Their inward loss: —

The brazen throat of war has ceas'd to roar;
All now was turn'd to jollity, and game,
To luxury, and riot, feast, and dance,

Marrying

Marrying, or prostituting (as befell)
 Rape, or adultery, where passing fair
 Allur'd them: thence from cups, to *civil broils*.
 MILTON.

Which may God avert, by kindly denying us peace, till the school of adversity shall have rouzed up the old *English* spirit, worn off our fashionable vices, abolished the errors in our modern education, and given new life to our religion; that so we may be qualified for that temporal peace and prosperity which reason alone (not to insist on revelation) assures us shall be the portion of every nation that adheres to virtue.

Yours, &c.

An antient clergyman at Bath (not a chaplain of a regiment, nor a dignitary) upon reading the foregoing in the General Evening Post, expressed his wonder, that the author did not refer to Chillingworth's remarkable *serm. on 2 Tim. iii. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, preached in 1643 before K. Charles I. at Oxford, wherein he observes, that 'the king's soldiers, by their oaths and curses, by their drunkenness and debauchery, by their irreligion and prophaneness, fought more powerfully against their partie, than by all their efforts they did or could fight for it.'*—not in the least thinking of the text relating to warriors,—When thou goest to war, take heed there be no evil thing in thee.

The DISTEMPER among the CAT-TLE accounted for: Being the substance of two Letters in the Gloucester Journal.

S I R, Gloucester, Oct. 16.

I Have long been of opinion, that the plague itself is caused by the air's being full of invisible animalcula, to which it owes its infection, from the following considerations.

1. It is very possible there may be, and highly probable that there are, various species, and almost infinite multitudes, of animals, so small as to be absolutely invisible to our eyes, though assisted by the best glasses; and that of these some may be more prolific and voracious than others: Smallness makes no objection. It is said there are animalcules to be seen in *Spermate masculo humano*, 3,000,000,000 of which are not equal to one grain of sand, whose diameter is but the 100th of an inch. What multitudes of little living creatures of different kinds, together with their eggs,

imperceptible to the naked eye, are discovered by the microscope! What an infinite number more may there not still remain undiscovered, thro' the difficulty of improving our glass-assistants much farther! Four of the plagues of *Ægypt* were occasioned (at the divine command) manifestly by prodigious numbers of little animals: Perhaps all the rest, except those of *bail* and *darkness*, were also caused by those of the invisibly small species.

2. We are informed from medical history, that most deadly plagues have been ushered in, and, in a manner, foretold, by incredible numbers of insects of all sorts. The disposition of the air, (*viz.* its heat and stagnation) being so friendly to the production of the latter and visible species, why may it not be equally conducive to the production of the smaller and invisible?

3. Worms of various kinds are bred in animal bodies, quadrupedal as well as human, which must grow from small and imperceptible beginnings.

4. In many malignant and gangrenous cases, the blood (by the help of glasses) has been discovered to be full of small worms.

5. It is the opinion of several, that the itch is caused by animalcules, who, as they cannot subsist in the body, nestle and make their burrows in the skin, and generate as fast as lice, and so spread the contagion.

6. In some late visitations it is said the houses of tobaccoists were free, the effluvia of the tobacco, no doubt, being fatal to the little vermin. As also that those, who were troubled with the itch, or *Lues Venerea*, were less susceptible of the infection than others. And here I cannot help mentioning an observation I made lately, how ridiculous soever it may appear. In the late hot weather, wasps swarmed every where; going, one day, by a butcher's shop, and seeing numbers of them about his meat, I asked why he did not drive them away. He reply'd, By no means; they saved it from being fly-blown; for that no smaller flies durst approach it while they were there: The application is natural and easy.

7. Sweet things are disapproved of in the plague: How fond are all insects of sweet things!

8. Several authors affirm the fever attending the plague not to be the plague itself, but only a symptom of it, accompanied with, or, rather, arising from, a dis-

dissolved texture of the blood, and putrefaction; the first of which, according to the present hypothesis, may be accounted for from the little animals tearing and feeding upon the globules, and the last from their excrementitious filth mixed with the fragments of the blood so broken.

9. If it is urged that the distemper is caused by some miasmata, or pestilential effluvia in the air; I then ask to what kingdom, (mineral, animal, or vegetable) do they belong? If to the mineral they must soon of course, by their natural gravity, subside to the earth; if to the vegetable, one windy day would clear the country of them; it remains they must belong to the animal kingdom, that, by their being propagated by generation, the air becomes contagious, and then every appearance is accounted for.

10. HIPPOCRATES put a stop to the plague of *Athens* by ordering large sulphureous fires to be made; the fumes of which I cannot see what effect or influence they could have upon the pestilential atoms, if they were of the vegetable or fossil kind.

For these reasons I am inclin'd to think that not only the plague, in all its various sorts and shapes, but the distemper among the horned cattle, is caus'd by small live creatures, which the air, in infected places, abounds with, and are taken in, by men and beasts, by their breath and otherwise: the blood and humours of these last affording them a proper nest and nourishment, whereby they multiply prodigiously.——Now, quicksilver, and the smoak of brimstone, are known to be certain destroyers of all insects and little vermin: Wherefore, in all infected places, both within doors and without, let brimstone and gunpowder be burnt plentifully; let quicksilver be laid for a few minutes in all the water the beast drinks, (a pound to four gallons, in a brass or copper vessel, the same quicksilver will serve many times) and let the mineral æthiops [an ounce at a time, or once a day] be mixed with its food.——In case of inflammation, or heat, after the creature is taken ill, let a double quantity of saltpetre, powdered, be mix'd with it.

To these considerations many more might be added; but not having room, they must be reserved for a future essay, in which an explanation will be attempted, from the same principles, why

some among the human and other species are, more or less, disposed to receive the infection than others; and all the symptoms accounted for. In the mean time, if there is any truth in the hypothesis here laid down, the reasoning upon it must be equally just; and the cure founded upon both, effectual.

11. As fire is the grand purifier or corrector of the air, other things, beside sulphur or gunpowder, may be used for that purpose; as, fires made with green juniper wood, or ash; amber, frankincense, pitch, &c. burnt; vinegar pour'd upon red hot bricks; as also the smoak of tobacco.

12. The quick silver water may be dash'd with a little good vinegar, and impregnated with the fumes of brimstone; the cloaths also that are us'd upon the horses may be smoak'd, or lineared with brimstone itself.

13. To the saltpetre, a quarter of an ounce of camphire, with an ounce of Venice treacle, may be added, especially if the distemper is tended to its height; and if the creature seems to be languid and weak, cordials ought to be administered; (an infusion of wormwood and rue in sack is a very good one.)

As for forms, I shall give none but the following prophylactic or preservative balls. 'Take of the powder of elecampane four ounces; turpentine, æthiops mineral, and saltpetre, of each two ounces; camphire and assa foetida, each half an ounce; vinegar, with a little fine flour, enough to make the whole of a proper consistency, to be made into nine balls, which must be given one every morning, washing it down with some of the quick silver water.'

14. I say nothing of *bleeding*, as the success is, at the best, doubtful; but, at this time, must postpone my reasons, for one very obvious.

15. Cauteries, issues or rowels, must be beneficial, as they anticipate and facilitate the designs of nature in expelling the enemy at such passes, which she seldom executes herself without labour and difficulty. But all these, (purging, &c. in the declination of the distemper) must be left to the management of the prudent and sagacious who are upon the spot; for (God be praised!) the fatal wide-spreading pest has not yet reach'd our parts.

Several papers about Milton, pro and con, must be deferred.

SHIPS taken by the English, October 1747.

- T**WO very rich ships, one with 30,000 l. in specie, taken and car. to Jamaica by the Merlin sloop, capt. Mitchell, who had his arm shot off.
- A French ship, from Bourdeaux for Martinico; and a Dutch ship, with oil and soap, from Mar-
seilles to Nantz, car. by the Adventure privateer to Guernsey.
- The *St Johannes*, Nelson, from Bourdeaux, with sugar, taken by the Culloden priv.
- The famous *Palanke* of Martinico; and a consort of Don Pedro, tak. by comm. Leg's squadron.
- A French brigantine, with fur, from Canada.
- A Spanish priv. brigantine, car. by the Dreadnought, capt. Broderick, into Antigua.
- A French prize, 200 tons, with sugar, coffee, &c. worth 40,000 l. taken by a privateer of
Rhode Island, capt. Sweeting.
- The *Three Cousins*, of Rochelle, from Newfoundland, carry'd into Plymouth.
- A French privateer drove on shore on the east end of Cuba, plunder'd, and then sunk by the
Swallow packet-boat, capt. Philips, who cut out the Solebay. (See Vol. xvi. p. 220.)
- The *Maria Catherina*, Busch, from the Canaries for Hamburg, with 60,000 ducats, part of
the *Hector's* treasure, brought by the Pr. of Orange privateer into Dover.
- The *Yaffrow Maria*, of Rotterdam, from Calais for Bourdeaux, sent into Dover.
- The *Mary Gally*, —, from Marseilles for Havre de Grace, brought into Dartmouth.
- The *Providence*, a French coaster of Belleisle, sent by the *Sheerness* priv. into Cork.
- The *Junge Otto*, Hanson, from Bayonne for Hamburg, brought into Dover.
- The *Anne Galley*, Smit, from Marseilles, brought by the Pr. of Wales priv. into Guernsey.
- A French ship with 220 hogsheds of sugar; another with brandy, and a retaken ship from Car-
olina, car. into Jersey by the Charming Nancy privateer.
- A prize snow, 180 tons, with sugar and indigo, carry'd into New York.
- A French privateer taken by the *Hester* brigantine, capt. Bernard, and carry'd into Antigua,
where being purchased by the government, and fitted out, took another French privateer.
- A French privateer, and a Martinico ship, car. by the Dreadnought into Antigua.
- The *Clarendon* brig. taken by a French privateer, who having put a lieutenant and 14 men on
board, they were overpower'd by 5 of the crew, headed by Andrew Learmont the mate, and the
ship retaken.
- A French privateer of 140 men, which had done great damage, taken by a king's sloop, after
a long and bloody engagement.
- The *Renommee*, a French man of war of 32 guns, and about 300 men, with M. de Conflans
who was going to his government of St Domingo, taken after a smart engagement, by his majesty's
ship the *Dover*, capt. Shirley, and brought into Plymouth. *Gaz.* This ship engaged some days
before the *Amazon*, and made off.
- A Spanish sloop, taken by the *Fowey* man of war, near Annapolis.
- Two French privateers, and two brigantines, car. by commodore Legg into St Kitts.
- A French pollacre for Martinico, car. by the *Enterprize* sloop into Gibraltar.
- A *Dantzic* ship, from France for Hamburg; and
- A ship from Rotterdam for Bourdeaux, brought into Plymouth by 2 privateers.
- The *St Joseph* and *St John*, Marchina, a small register ship, from Maracabao to Cadiz, with
60,000 dollars, car. by the *Spence* sloop of war, capt. Dunckley, into Gibraltar.
- The *St John Baptista*, from the Canaries to Cadiz, taken by the *K. George*, and the little fleet
of privateers, called the *Royal Family*, and sent into Faro.
- A Spanish sloop laden with cocoa, and two small English vessels retaken, carry'd into Curacao
by the *Leostoff* privateer, capt. Fielding.
- A Danish ship from Nantz, brought by the P. of Orange privateer into Dover.
- The *Grand Bigonia* privateer of Bayonne, 24 guns, taken by the *Tyger* privateer, capt. Sienk,
and carry'd into Cork.
- The *Turtle* privateer of Granville, 16 guns, 74 men, carry'd into Kinsale.
- The *Felicite* of Marseilles, of 300 tons, from Martinico for Bourdeaux, carry'd into Kinsale.
- The *Martinique*, capt. de la Bert, from Bayonne to Martinico, brought by the *Lisbon* packet-
Cooper, from Newfoundland, into Lisbon.
- The *Anna Christiana*, from Lisbon to Venice, carry'd into Leghorn.
- A ship from Lisbon, car. by the English into Leghorn.
- A tartan from the Canaries, taken by the *Spence* sloop.
- The *Gilderport*, from Amsterdam for Bayonne, with bale goods, sent into Dover.
- The *Triumph*, 200 tons, 18 guns, with 250 hogsheds of white sugar, and 40 bales of cotton,
indigo, &c. taken by the *Revenge* brig. privateer of N. York, capt. Troop.
- A rich Spanish snow; and a French flag of truce from Petit Guavas to Carracao, taken by two
privateers of Bermuda.
- A French priv. schooner run ashore on Hispaniola, and plunder'd by the *Merlin* sloop.
- A Dutch ship, from Nantz to Hamburg, with sugar, indigo, &c. brought into Dover.
- A large French privateer, carry'd into Kinsale. She had been out but 5 days, and had a com-
mission to take all Dutch vessels wherever she met them.
- A prize valued at 25,000 l. taken by the Dreadnought man of war, and brought to Plymouth.
- The *Dauphin Royal*, of 22 guns and 50 men, taken by his maj. ship the *Nightingale*, 20 guns,
capt. Ferguson, after a fight of 10 hours, and car. into Lisbon.

SHIPS taken by the French and Spaniards, October 1747.

- THE *Phillis Galley*, Hoskis, from Newfoundland for Portugal, carry'd into Vigo.
 The *Dursley Brig*, Euston, from Rhode Island to Jamaica, car. to Porto Rico.
 The *Sunderland Packet*, with 10 tons of iron, seiz'd at Cambus near Blythe, by 5 French prisoners escaped out of Timmouth castle, and carry'd off; *she was seiz'd afterwards at the Brill, and the iron restored.*
 The *Royal Duke*, Simpson, from New England for St Kitts.
 The *Eleanor snow*, Alfop, lost near Bermuda in chace of a Fr. priv. and her prize.
 Five English ships carry'd into Bourdeaux by privateers.
 The *Delight*, Dove, from Marblehead in N. England for —, car. into Brest.
 The *Phillis*, Hudson, from Bristol to Jamaica; and the *Triton*, Evans, from Jamaica to Bristol, carry'd to the Havanna.
 A ship of N. York, capt. Hutchinson; and the —, capt. Holmes, from Virginia to Piscataqua, taken by a priv. sloop, 6 guns, of St Augustin, who also drove ashore and destroy'd several others, near Egg Island.
 The *Charles*, a flag of truce, from Leogan for Jamaica, carry'd to St Jago de Cuba, where they took the cargo, but released the vessel.
 The *Jane*, Goad, another flag of truce, from Leogan for Jamaica, carry'd into Barraco.
 Ship of capt. Dewitt, for Gottenbourg, taken by a Dunkirk privateer.
 The *Cleveland Pink* of Giffborough, taken in the North Sea.
 The *Elizabeth*, Hill; and the *Lark*, Long, both for the W. Indies, car. to the Havanna.
 The *Calenburg*, Clark, from Hull for the Baltic, taken by a Fr. priv. and ransom'd for 350 l.
 The *Miriam*, Gybert, from Carolina, taken 15 leagues west of Scilly, and ransom'd.
 The *Speedwell*, Greenaway, from Philadelphia for S. Carolina; the *Dispatch*, Bartha, from Boston; the ship of Charles Gardener, from Nantucket; and that of Peter Winats, all 4 taken by a privateer sloop of 22 guns from Cape Francois.
 The *Sea-flower*, Dodson, from Lancaster to Jamaica, carry'd into Port Louis.
 The *Charles*, Thompson, of Innerkeithing; and
 The *Don Carlos*, Brown, from Bergen to Leith, carry'd into Dunkirk.
 The *Pr. Frederick*, Murray, from Ireland for the Leeward Islands, car. into Martinico.
 The *Richardson*, Poplar, from Virginia for London, carry'd into Granville.
 The *Cumberland*, Garrioch, from Aberdeen for Antigua, car. into Martinico.
 The *Princess Amelia*, Best, from London for Bengal, taken going into Madras.
 The *Martin*, Stoddard, from New England for London, carry'd into Dunkirk.
 The *Patience*, Brown, from Carolina to London, taken in America.
 The *Bacchus*, Coon, from Lynn for Oporto, taken on the coast of Portugal.
 The *Adrian*, Millar, from Barbicia for Barbadoes, carry'd into Martinico.
 The *Sally*, Farrington, from Boston to Cape Fare, carry'd into St Augustine.
 A ship from Bristol for Virginia, taken in North America, who was left in chace of another on the same voyage, their names unknown.
 Ship of capt. Petrie, of Montrose, taken and ransom'd.
 The —, Parsons, from Maryland for Cape Ann, taken by an armed vessel well mann'd; the crew quitted the ship, and got to New England.
 The brig. of capt. Prince; and the ships of captains Bruce and Watts, all of Boston in New England, taken by the French.
 The —, Davies, from New England for the W. Indies.
 The *Rising Sun*, Behn, from Trieste to Hamburgh, taken by the Algerines.
 The *Poynton brig*, Benson, from Maryland for Barbadoes; the *Pr. Frederick*, Handford, from Virginia for Antigua; and two others, carry'd into Martinico.
 The *Friends Adventure*, Wenham, from Ireland for the W. Indies, taken and ransom'd; and the captain carry'd to St Maloes as an hostage.
 The sloop *Purt*, from Philadelphia for N. York, drove ashore by a Fr. privateer, and lost.
 The *Friendship*, Harper, from N. England for Barbadoes, car. into Martinico.
 The *Gooch*, Hulls, from Virginia to Bristol, taken in America.
 The *Happy Return*, Barrow, from Lancaster for Barbadoes, taken in the W. Indies.
 The *London*, Dumaresque, from Boston for Jamaica, carry'd into Leogane.
 The *Four Friends*, Tuke, from Dublin for Barbadoes; and
 The *Dispatch*, from Dublin for Antigua, both carry'd into Martinico.
 The *Content*, Sharp, from Lancaster, chased ashore at Barbadoes by a French privateer.
 The *Charming Katherine*, Blake, from Gibraltar for London, car. into St Maloes.
 The *Two Brothers*, Breeding, from N. Carolina for London, car. into Brest.
 The *Three Sisters*, Applebee, from Gottenbourg for Falmouth, car. into Ostend.
 The *Ranger*, Butterfield, from Gottenbourg for Hull; the *Industry*, Anderson, from ditto for Newfoundland; the *Tweed*, Tweedall, from Hamburgh for Berwick; the *Elizabeth*, Newton, from Whitby for London; the *Berwick*, Trail, from Barbadoes for London; the *Errant*, Heysham, from Amsterdam for New York; and the *Kent*, Wallace, from Biddeford for Virginia, all taken by French privateers, and ransom'd.
 The *Pr. of Orange*, Skinner, from Newfoundland for London, carry'd into St Maloes.
 The *Townshend*, Ricketts, from Africa for St Kitts; and
 The *Seaborse*, Davis, from Bristol for Jamaica, carry'd into Guardaloup.

MEMORIAL of the Abbe DE BA VILLE
to the States General, Oct. 6 O. S.

High and Mighty Lords,

WITH great surprize the king has heard, by the public papers, that vice-adm. Schryver has taken the *Free-Mason*, a French ship; bound from the French islands in America to Bourdeaux, with a cargo of sugar, coffee, and other merchandize. Tho' the capture of this ship confirms in some measure the report that was spread, that the squadron under the command of this vice-adm. had been armed, and was stationed in the Bay of Biscay, with no other design than to cruize upon the French vessels, his majesty is yet willing to suspend his judgment on this head: but he formally demands the immediate and actual restitution of the *Free-Mason*, with whatever indemnification the proprietors of this ship may justly claim; reserving to demand hereafter such other satisfaction as may be proper, when your High Mightinesses shall have more clearly explained the pretexts that could move the vice-admiral to take a French ship, laden with the products of the French colonies, and bound directly from one of those colonies to a port of France.

The king has always taken particular care to hinder the circumstances of the present war from obstructing the lawful navigation of the subjects of the United Provinces, notwithstanding the violences committed by the *English*, and notwithstanding the indifference your High Mightinesses shewed about an object, wherein the subjects of his majesty, and even those of the republic, are so deeply concerned. His majesty has not ceased to grant the most effectual protection to the Dutch vessels that did not deviate from the rules established for navigation; those vessels have found the same freedom, the same safety for their commerce, whether in the ports of France, or at sea, from the French men of war and privateers.

Tho' your High Mightinesses seem to have acted upon quite contrary principles, and views diametrically opposite, his majesty cannot persuade himself that you have authorised the attempt of your vice-admiral. But, however this attempt has been preceded by circumstances, which the king can no longer dissemble, and which seem to announce, on the part of your High Mightinesses, a total alteration with respect to the commerce of the two nations. In July last, High and Mighty Lords, you issued a

placart, forbidding to export from your provinces, not only goods deemed contraband with respect to the powers at war, but also a great many other commodities which are free in neutral vessels.

The dispositions of that placart sufficiently shewed the object of the prohibition contained therein; but your High Mightinesses have since that left no ambiguity concerning it.

In the beginning of September you issued another placart, whereby, making some little modifications in trifling articles in the first placart, you stretch the other articles with the utmost rigour, and expressly level them against France.

Things have been carried yet farther in this respect. Several Dutch vessels had been freighted for the account of French merchants, with goods which were to have been transported directly from the Baltic and the Mediterranean to the ports of France: but instead of doing so, the captains of those vessels, contrary to public faith, carried these goods (none of which could be deemed contraband) to Holland, where they have been landed and detained. Whereof, in justice to the complaints of both French and foreign merchants, and even of the Dutch settled in his kingdom, the king cannot help demanding of your High Mightinesses,

1. The revocation of your placarts of the months of July and September.

2. Speedy and effectual orders to make the captains of the ships just mention'd, and all others that may be in the like case, proceed with their cargoes to the ports of France they were bound to, and make satisfaction to the owners for the damage they may have suffered by this delay.

3. Such exemplary punishment of those captains as your High Mightinesses shall judge proper, for their breach of faith, and for the prejudice resulting therefrom in point of confidence in the Dutch flag.

Without a just and exact equality, trade cannot be carried on between two nations. If the placarts which his majesty desires may be revoked should subsist, and the proceedings he complains of should pass with impunity, no such equality could be found; even the merchants of the United Provinces were immediately sensible of this.

The king cannot doubt but the same motives, and the same objects, must make an impression on your High Mightinesses; and his majesty expects the courte you intend to take will confirm him in the

the inclination he has hitherto had to favour the commerce of the republic in his kingdom, and protect their lawful and regular navigation.

The French insolence and chicanery are further shew'd in this Memorial.— They take the Dutch towns, detain by embargo their shipping, pillage their subjects by land, and complain that the Dutch hold up their hands to help themselves.

From the General Evening Post, Oct. 3.

A MEMENTO to the FAIR SEX.

MR C—, a young gentleman of some fortune in the west of this kingdom, having settled his affections on a young lady (whose name was S—) and meeting with a mutual return, could not be easy 'till Hymen had tied the endearing knot, and the church had made them each other's. But for fear of disoblighing a rich relation, on whom he had great dependance, the affair was managed with all the privacy imaginable, and so remained a secret. After a considerable time spent in the enjoyment of the sweets of a gratified passion, endeared by stealth, Mrs W—, a lady of large fortune unluckily falling into their company, and thinking Mr C— single and disengaged, seem'd to give him some encouragement to believe she would not be averse to unite her destiny to his. He, flatter'd with the hopes of so advantageous a match, mention'd the affair to his wife, and representing the affluence in which they might live by the help of his second marriage, she consented to his betraying the innocent virgin into an engagement which they knew must be invalid both before God and man. To compleat the treachery, Miss S— (for so I shall still call her) having insinuated herself into the new Mrs C—'s friendship, was invited to live with her as a friend and companion, and had thereby an opportunity of sharing in her husband, and all the other advantages he had flattered her with from a compliance and accession to his bigamy. Thus they lived undiscovered long enough to suffer two harmless babes, which C— had by his second wife, to be one day sharers of the undeserved shame and disgrace, which time and the discovery would inevitably cast on the innocent adultress and their mother. This event was near at hand. Mr L—, a gentleman of a considerable estate, as much deceived in Miss S—'s situation as the second lady had been in Mr C—'s, and believing her at her own

(Gent. Mag. Oct. 1747.)

disposal, made his addressee, and expressed the most honourable intentions towards her, which she countenancing, a contract was far advanced, when the jealous C—, fired with the thoughts of losing one of his wives, resolved to go any lengths rather than suffer them to proceed on that footing. Accordingly he insinuated to Mr L— suspicions injurious to the honour of his intended spouse, and upon his attempting to vindicate her character, and challenging C—, sword in hand, to make good his scandalous reflections, he had the impudence to boast to him of the favours he himself had received from the lady, but without mentioning a word of his marriage. L—, big with the stinging secret, could not help upbraiding Miss S— with what he had heard; upon which, losing all patience at C—'s unparalleled audaciousness, she published their near relation to one another, and the whole secret of their prior engagement. The surprize and astonishment of the deluded Mrs W—, at the news, can be sooner imagined than expressed. The shame attending her melancholy circumstances, the most violent conjugal love she bore to a betrayer, whom she can no longer call husband, and the cruel reflections of having so long cherished in her bosom one that was not only her rival, but an accessory to her undoing, together with a mother's tenderness for the dear fruits of so unhappy a match, which, tho' born in wedlock, are exposed to the undeserved infamy of a spurious issue, almost distract her. How far the laws, or the highest authority in the land, can redress her, or provide for the innocent babes (who are not entitled to the reversion of her estate) I cannot tell; but sure so much distress and uncommon affliction, deserves the pity and concern of all that have the least share of humanity.

Gen. Ev. Post.

Letter from an English Officer at Louvain.

MR URBAN,

MAJENIUS is found, and the grand question will consequently be decided. I discovered him in the Jesuits library of this town.—The librarian lent him me with a great deal of politeness and humanity.—I send you the first part transcribed, together with some Epigrams, for your poetical article, which I expect to see on this side, in your next Magazine.

Your humble servant, in both
your characters, J. B—N.

P P P

The

The LONDON GAZETTE Extraordinary.
Published (October 27.) by authority, price 2d.

Admiralty-Office, October 26, 1747.

The lords commissioners of the admiralty having received information, that a very large fleet of merchant ships, bound from the ports of France to the W. Indies, were collected together at the isle d'Aix, and that a strong squadron of ships of war had sail'd from Brest to escort them, they sent to sea rear-adm. Hawke, with a squadron of his majesty's ships, to endeavour to intercept them. The French fleet put to sea from the isle d'Aix on the 7th instant, O. S. and came to an anchor that day in Rochelle road, and the next day they sail'd from thence on their voyage. On the 14th rear-adm. Hawke fell in with them, and writes the following account.

OCT. 14. at 7 in the M. being in lat. 47° 49' N. and Long. from C. Finisferre 1° 2' W. the Edinburgh made the signal for 7 sail in the S. E. quarter. I immediately made the signal for all the fleet to chase. About 8 we saw a great number of ships, but so crowded that we could not count them. At 10 made the signal for the line of battle a head. The *Louisa*, being the headmost and weathermost ship, made the signal for discovering 11 sail of the enemy's L. of B. ships. Half an hour after, capt. Fox in the *Kent* hailed us, and said, they counted 12 very large ships. Soon after I perceived the enemy's * convoy to crowd away with all the sail they could set, while their ships of war were endeavouring to form in a line a-stern of them, and haul'd near the wind under their top-sails and fore-sails, and some with top gallant sails set. Finding we lost time in forming our line, while the enemy was standing away from us, at 11 made the signal for the whole squadron to chase †. Half an hour after, observing our head most ships to be within a proper distance, I made the signal to engage, which was immediately obey'd. The *Lyon* and prince's *Louisa* began the engagement, and were follow'd by the rest of the squadron as they could come up, and went from rear to van. The enemy having the weather gage of us, and a smart and constant fire being kept on both sides, the smoke prevented my seeing the number of the enemy, or what happened on either side for some time. In passing on to the first ship we could get near, we received many fires at a distance, till we came close to the *Severne* of 50 G. whom we soon silence'd, and left to be taken up by the frigates a-stern. Then perceiving the *Eagle* and *Edinburgh*, who had lost her foretop-mast, engaged, we kept our wind as close as possible, in order to assist them. This attempt of ours was frustrated by the *Eagle*'s falling twice on board us, having had her wheel shot to pieces, and all the men at it

killed, and all her braces and bowlings gone. This drove us to leeward, and prevented our attacking *Le Monarque* of 74, and the *Tonnant* of 80 G. within any distance to do execution. However we attempted both, especially the latter: While we were engaged with her, the breechings of all our lower deck guns broke, and the guns flew fore and aft, which obliged us to shoot a-head, for our upper and quarter deck guns could not reach her. Capt. Harland in the *Tilbury*, observing that she fired single guns at us, in order to dismast us, stood on the other tack between her and the *Devonshire*, and gave her a very smart fire. By the time the new breechings were all seized, I was got almost along side the *Trident* of 64 G. whom I engaged as soon as possible, and silenced by as brisk a fire as I could make. Just before I attacked her, observing the *Kent*, which seemed to have little or no damage, at some distance a-stern of the *Tonnant*, I flung out capt. Fox's pendant to make sail a-head to engage her, as I saw it was in his power to get close up with her, she being somewhat disabled, having lost her main-top-mast. Seeing some of our ships at that time not so closely engaged as I could have wished, and not being well able to distinguish who they were, I flung out the signal for coming to a closer engagement. Soon after I got along side within musquet-shot of the *Terrible*, of 74 guns, and 700 men. Near 7 at night she called out for quarters.

Thus far I have been particular with regard to the share the *Devonshire* bore in the action of that day. As to the other ships, as far as fell within my notice, their commanders, officers and companies behaved with the greatest spirit and resolution, in every respect like Englishmen. Only I am sorry to acquaint their lordships, that I must except capt. Fox, whose conduct on that day I beg they would give directions for enquiring into at a court martial.

Having observed that 6 of the enemy's ships had struck, and it being very dark, and our own ships dispersed, I thought it best to bring to for that night, and seeing a great firing a long way a-stern of me, I was in hopes to have seen more of the enemy's ships taken in the morning; but instead of that I receiv'd the melancholy accounts of capt. Saumarez's being killed, and that the *Tonnant* had escaped in the night, by the assistance of the *Intrepide*, who by having the wind of our ships, had received no damage that I could perceive. Immediately I call'd a council of war.

As to the French convoy's escaping, it was not possible for me to detach any ships after them at first, or during the action, except the frigates; and that I thought would have been imprudent, as I observed several large ships of war among them; and to confirm me in this opinion, I have since learned that they had the *Content*, of 64 guns, and many frigates from 36 guns downwards; however, I took a step which seemed to me the most probable to intercept them, for as soon as I could mann and victual the *Weazle* sloop, I detached her with an express to commodore Legge.

As the enemy's ships were large, except the *Severne*, they took a great deal of drubbing, and

* This word, it seems, is used for merchant ships under convoy, as well as the ships that guard them.

† This admiral's conduct, and also admiral Anson's (see p. 228.) seems to justify that of Mr. Matthews, in not staying for a line of battle.

and lost all their masts excepting two, who had their foremasts left; this has obliged me to lie by these two days past, in order to put them in a condition to be brought into port, as well as our own, who have suffered greatly.†

I have sent this express by capt. Moore of the *Devonshire*, in the *Heffor*; and it would be doing great injustice to merit, not to say, that he signalized himself greatly in the action. We have taken the

	Men.	Guns.
Le Terrible *	686	74
Le Monarque	686	74
Le Neptune *	686	70
Le Trident *	650	64
Le Fougoux	650	64
Le Severne *	550	50

They were under the command of *M. de L'Etendiere*, chef d'Escadre, who got off with
 Le Tonnant — 822 Men 80 Guns.
 L'Intrepide — 686 74

* These were destined for *Martinico*, to bring home a fleet from thence.

A LIST of his Majesty's Ships of the Line of battle, under the Command of *R. Ad. Hawke*.

Rate.	Ships.	Commanders.	Men.	G.
3d	<i>Devonshire</i> ,	{ RearAd. Hawke } { Capt. Moore }	550	66
	<i>Kent</i> ,	<i>Fox</i>	480	64
	<i>Edinburgh</i> ,	<i>Cotes</i>	480	70
	<i>Yarmouth</i> ,	<i>Saunders</i>	500	64
	<i>Monmouth</i> .	<i>Harrison</i>	480	70
4th	<i>Princess Louisa</i> ,	<i>Watson</i>	400	60
	<i>Windsor</i> ,	<i>Hanway</i>	400	60
	<i>Lyon</i> ,	<i>Scot</i>	400	60
	<i>Tilbury</i> ,	<i>Harland</i>	400	60
	<i>Nottingham</i> ,	<i>Saumarez</i>	400	60
	<i>Defiance</i> ,	<i>Bentley</i>	400	60
	<i>Eagle</i> ,	<i>Rodney</i>	400	60
	<i>Gloucester</i> ,	<i>Durell</i>	300	50
	<i>Portland</i> ,	<i>Steevens</i>	300	50

† The admiral having observed a Dutch ship off *Finisterre*, ordered her to be followed, and after three days she lead him (as he guessed) to the French fleet.

Mr URBAN, Oct. 24, 1747.

I HAVE a great veneration for the ashes of the dead, more especially of such, who are interred by the solemn rites of christian burial, and I have often wish'd that our wise legislature would so provide for the repose of mankind, as to render it next to impossible to disturb them, after being laid in the bosom of their common parent. When I walk through a churchyard, and view a gravedigger throwing up the bones, and even the flesh of his fellow creatures, to be handled, or trampled upon by rude boys, it gives my nature a shock it is scarce able to bear. The affair which lately happened to the vaults at *St Andrew's, Holbourn*, has particularly affected me, and I never think on the relation of the young lady, of *Hatton Garden*, whose body was taken away by the sexton, the very night of its interment, and sold to a surgeon, without heartily wishing the

vile thief might be rewarded with the gallows, and afterwards anatomised. I am informed that it is a common practice with these fellows, and their comrades, to steal dead bodies and sell them, which I fear is too true, since, otherwise, the surgeons would never have such plenty of dissections. If there is no law in being for punishing offenders of this kind with death, it is high time that there should be one made, and the same law should oblige gravediggers, under a severe penalty, to make the graves in such places where they may sink them 30 feet deep without breaking thro' a coffin; and that these graves should be filled up by regularly placing one coffin upon another till within 5 feet of the earth's surface, and not open'd again till after a stated term of years, when it may be reasonably supposed the bones and coffins are moulded into one common mass, to prevent the wicked and indecent practice I have here complain'd of, and that our parents, ourselves and children may lie at rest, till re-animated by the Great Disposer of life and immortality.

In conversing with some surgeons about the impiety they are guilty of, by encouraging the theft of dead bodies for their use, I find they make very light on it.—“What signifies to a “dead man, the cutting and flashing of his “flesh, or the scraping of his bones?—His “body suffers no pain, and his memory no “disgrace by his contributing to our instruction in anatomy and surgery, frequent dissections being necessary for that purpose, and “the gallows not affording us a sufficient number of subjects.”—Since this is really the case, and that these gentlemen think cutting, flashing and scraping, a matter of such indifference, I would humbly propose a method whereby they may be very amply supplied with opportunities of improving anatomical knowledge.

First, That Surgeon's Hall shall be the public academy or school for the whole faculty of this great metropolis.

Secondly, That all physicians, men and women midwives (for I would not exclude any old woman of the faculty,) surgeons, apothecaries, quacks, tooth-drawers, their pupils, journeymen, apprentices and labourers, shall, as soon as they are dead, be carried to the said hall, and there dissected.

Thirdly, That the bodies of regular-bred physicians, midwives and surgeons, shall be dissected or anatomised according to the direction of the will of the deceased, whose imprimis shall close with “and my body I commit to “Surgeon's-Hall to be decently,” and so forth.

Fourthly, That the bodies of apothecaries, barber-surgeons, quacks, tooth-drawers, pupils, journeymen, apprentices and labourers, shall undergo such operations of dissection and anatomy, as the president, vice-president, &c. shall appoint.

Fifthly, That the body of no rogue or man-killer, who shall be executed by law, shall for the future, be admitted at the said hall; and that all such who are already there shall be instantly removed, in order to make room for those who better deserve their places

Sixthly,

Sixthly, That there shall be stalls and glass cases erected within the hall for the reception of the faculty who are of eminence and note, with suitable inscriptions and labels over them. And to this article permit me to add, that as * Dr Rock hath so eminently distinguish'd himself above others of the faculty, I would propose that the bodies of *himself* and his *horse* should be made skeletons, and plac'd in the center of the court yard before the hall, not in *quouis vehiculo*, but in his own proper chaise, which shall be first *skeletoniz'd* by a coachmaker *secundum artem*.

Lastly, (That there may be no want of females) the *Wives* and *children* of barber-surgeons, quacks, tooth-drawers, journeymen and labourers, shall when dead, be brought to the said hall, and dissected according to the orders of the president, &c.

I hope that the scheme which I have here sketch'd out will meet with so much approbation from the faculty (to whose correction I submit it) as to incline 'em to apply to parliament for proper powers to carry it into execution; and as a compliance with the laws of one's country is undoubtedly a merit, the being boxed up at Surgeon's Hall will not hereafter be deem'd (as it now is) a mark of disgrace, but on the contrary, a monument of honour.

Yours, &c. L. R.

* I cannot help remarking that I think this gentleman has some further title to the favour of the faculty, which is, that he was once a journeyman to the wooden-leg and crutch-maker of St Thomas's hospital, and therefore he may with some propriety be said to have been an assistant surgeon to that hospital.

Another gentleman suggests to us, that in the present call for new taxes it might be eligible to lay a duty of ten or twenty pounds upon every interment within or under a church, forty pounds for every grave under the altar, and twenty shillings for all within five or six yards of the building; a scheme by which superstition, as well as vanity, will contribute to the public advantage. There is a treatise extant which enumerates many reasons against burials of this sort, and ascribes the rise of that custom, as we remember, to the vanity of worldly and ambitious bishops, abbots, &c. However, their example, tho' so prevalent, is not without some exceptions,

A friend wrote to us in July last, that as he was walking in a gentleman's garden in Staffordshire, he saw a large grave stone laid flat on the ground, with the following inscription.

' Here lieth ———, who departed this life December 22, 1745, and desired to be interred here in his own garden, rather than in a church or churchyard, lest he who had studied to promote man's health while alive, should be detrimental to it when dead, as well as defile the house of god. Aged 66.

Further METHODS of treating the DISTEMPRED CATTLE.

(See those prescribed by foreign physicians, inserted in Nov. 1744, and the Indexes since)

Dr Wilkes's Directions concerning the Mortality among CATTLE.

IN the first stage, trust no receipt or medicine; but first keep them in a house moderately warm and clean: second, make due evacuation by bleeding; you may take more than two quarts at a time each of the three first days, and give the beast one quart of it mixed with salt. As small diluting liquors are absolutely necessary at the beginning of all fevers, let your cattle drink freely, after the bleeding, of warm water alone, or with a little bran, oat-meal, or malt ground and boiled in it, every three or four hours about a gallon.

B In the second stage, which consists of a scowring or looseness, take brandy, rum, gin, or any other compound water. If you think it too strong, lower it with a third or fourth part of Jamaica pepper water, or spring water. With this, make into a paste two quarts of wheat flour, well dried; Jamaica pepper finely powder'd, four ounces; make it into balls, the size of a large hen's egg: Give each beast after one day's scowring, one of these, three times the first day, and twice the second, which will commonly stop the disorder.

If to these ingredients you choose to add saffron, powdered, an ounce or more should be added to this quantity of flour and pepper.

D A REMEDY for the present Epidemical Disease, or Fever, of the Horned Cattle.

TAKE leaves or roots of masterwort; leaves and stalks of lesser centaury, agrimony, rue, sage, mugwort, fumitory, plantain and feverfew, or as many of these herbs as you can get, each a large handful; boil all half an hour, in three gallons of the softest common water; let them stand together 'till cold, and then strain off the decoction for use.

E Give every infected or sick beast very plentifully of this decoction a little warmed, 3 or 4 gallons, or more, in 24 hours, if it can be got down, more or less according to the degree of the fever.

F Give so many drops or so much of the best strong spirit of vitriol, in every quantity of this decoction, as will give the same a little tartish taste. Your own palate must determine the quantity of the spirit, so as to give the decoction a small degree of tartness.

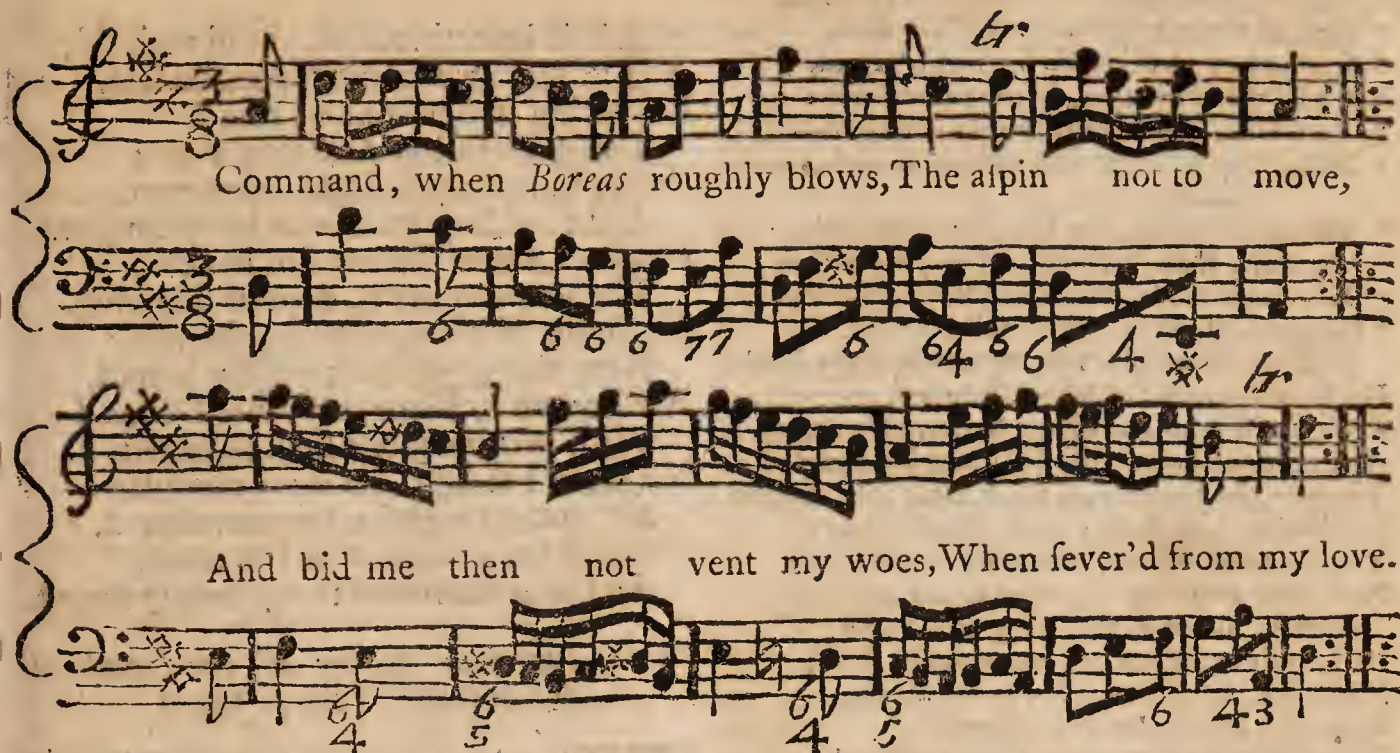
G If you give water-gruel, or any other liquid, let the spirit of vitriol be mixed therewith (milk pottage excepted) in such quantity as to give the tartish taste.

All sick beasts should be rowelled, as soon as seized, and kept warm, and if fat, or lusty, be blooded also.

H If this method is observed, with rowelling, and the decoction given before infection, it probably will prevent the mortality.

A new S O N G. Set to MUSICK.

Andante



From *Betsy* torn, where'er I fly,
Her image still is there ;
Oft lost in thought, I think her nigh,
Wou'd clasp her—but 'tis air.

Capricious fancy ! why so kind ?
And why so quickly coy,
The dear delusion on my mind,
To trace, and then destroy ?

Without my fair, no chearful green
In blooming spring I see ;
A joyless gloom involves the scene,
And nature mourns like me.

Time! with new wings thy speed improve,
And bear me to her arms,
Then stop : give me immortal love,
And her immortal charms.

The ACCIDENT ; a PASTORAL ESSAY.

FROM rosy fingers, *Morning* shook the dew ;
From *Nature's* charms the veil of *Night* she drew ;

Reviving colour glow'd with broken light ;
The varied landscape dawn'd upon the sight ;
The lark's first song melodious floats on air ;
And *Damon* rises, wak'd by Love and Care,
Unpens the fold, and o'er the glitt'ring mead,
With thoughtful steps, conducts his fleecy breed.

Near, in rude majesty, a mountain stood,
Projecting far, and brow'd with pendant wood ;
The foliage, trembling as the breezes blow,
Inverted, tremble in a brook below.

The mountain echo'd ev'ry plaintive strain,
The sighing breeze return'd his sighs again,
The gliding brook re-murmur'd to his grief,
As thus from song the shepherd sought relief :
When late in rural sports I took my share,
Blithe as the blitheest in the crowded fair,
What tho' from ten, contending in the race,
I snatch'd the prize, with yet unrival'd pace ?
What tho', in wrestling, arduous to excel,
I stood the victor, when each rival fell ?
What tho', when *Colin*, oft in combat crown'd,
The cudgel seiz'd, and aw'd the circle round,
I boldly dar'd the champion of the green,
And from his head the trick'ling blood was seen ?
What tho', in softer strife, my rural song
Won the loud plaudit of the list'ning throng ?
Tho' ev'ry prize, by ev'ry voice, was mine,
And rival hands for me the chaplet twine,

On *Robin's* shoulders thro' the crowd convey'd
Of maids that blush'd, and shepherds that huz-
za'd ;

Vain all my strength, activity and speed,
Vain all my skill to tune the vocal reed,
No joy the chaplet, or the prize cou'd give,
For *Phyllis* frown'd, the nymph for whom I live ;
Phyllis ! whose charms alone my wishes fir'd,
Whose charms, ambition not my own inspir'd ;
Who made my feet more swift, my arms more
strong, [song.

My heart more dauntless, and more sweet my
Love gave me conquest, but deny'd me bliss,
When from her lips she wip'd the ravish'd kiss ;
Cruel and coy she blasted all my pride,
And 'midst the transport of my friends I sigh'd ;
Deny'd her love, I'm poor with all the rest,
Indulg'd with that, of more than all possess'd.

What giddy caprice rules a woman's mind,
As fate relentless, and as fortune blind !
On vanquish'd *Colin*, *Phyllis* sheds her smiles,
And all his sorrows, and his pains beguiles ;
She, from the wound I gave, with lenient care
Wash'd the stiff gore, and clipp'd the clotied
hair ;

The healing simples with soft touch apply'd,
Own'd and careis'd him spight of female pride,
Mourn'd his disgrace, and now from future
harms,

Perhaps, she hides him in her circling arms.
O ! had kind heav'n to me transferr'd his
O ! had I own'd him a superior foe, [blow,
Fled

' Fled from the gen'ral hiss, with shame deprest,
 ' To hide my blushes in her downy breast !
 ' To him, with rapture, ev'ry prize I'd yield,
 ' And all the tasteless honours of the field,
 ' For each gay trifle with her love o'erpaid,
 ' Blest, tho' forgotten, in the secret shade :
 ' Vain wish ! to *Colin* is that bliss decreed—
 ' Distracting thoughts distracting thoughts suc-
 ceed—

' May swift destruction seize the hated pair,
 ' Or, worse than swift destruction, my despair !
 ' No—may the fruitless curse leave *Phillis* free,
 ' But doubled, *Colin* ! be fulfill'd in thee.

High on the neighb'ring mountain's airy head
 His browsing goats as happy *Colin* fed,
 Pronounc'd with hasty rage, he heard his name;
 And near the brow with still attention came ;
 Too near, the treach'rous brink gives way, and lo !
 He shrieks, and plunges in the brook below ;
 The sounding waters, whitening as they rose,
 Now with subsiding murmurs round him close.

Damon, alarm'd, his falling rival knew,
 And, swift as lightening, to his aid he flew ;
 Prevailing virtue triumph'd in his breast,
 And pity, love and enmity suppress ;
 He saw him gasp emerging from the brook,
 And reach'd, with gen'rous hast, his saving crook,
 Caught by the drowning wretch with both his
 hands,

And grateful ; trembling, on the bank he stands.
 Short recollection serv'd him, thus to show
 How much a friend he rose, who fell a foe ;
 " Born to subdue me, and subdu'd to save,
 " Thine from this moment is the life you gave ;
 " Here, by the gods who sent thee to my aid,
 " I swear, no more to see thy fav'rite maid,
 " By partial favour, not by merit mine,
 " To thee, more worthy, *Phillis* I resign ;
 " Go, and my falsehood to thy mistress plead,
 " Go, and may heav'n and love thy suit succeed.

Thus soon with ardent looks, with honest pride,
 And just disdain the kindling Swain reply'd :
 ' What *Damon's faithful love* essay'd in vain,
 ' He scorns by *Colin's broken vows* to gain ;
 ' Be thine the maid, since fate ordains it so,
 ' And time and absence shall allay my woe ;
 ' Friends, from this hour forever, let us live,
 ' My friendship's pledge, this spotless ewe I give ;
 " And I, yon kid than falling snow more white,
 Glad *Colin* cry'd, and mutual faith they plight.

Thus busied, *Phillis*, unperceiv'd, drew near,
 Foredoom'd, her love now twice renounc'd, to
 hear ;

" Take, *Damon*, thus the blushing maid begins,
 The hand, the heart, thy gen'rous virtue wins ;
 Not *Colin's broken vows*, but *Damon's truth*,
 Now blends my fate with thine, deserving youth !
 To try thee, O ! forgive if try'd too far,
 Was all I meant, whate'er my actions were. "

Her hand, with sudden rapture, *Damon* prest,
 The joyful pair consenting *Colin* blest ;
 To *Damon's* cot they take the flow'ry way,
 With guiltless mirth to crown the happy day.

Æ N I G M A.

Inerabant Nemo Nullusque; in splendida tella ;
Exibant Nemo Nullusque quis ergo manebat ?

T. S.

BRITANNIA revived; the hint suggested by
Mr R. Y.

HE R lance inverted, head reclin'd,
 As late *Britannia* pensive fate,
 Revolving in her anxious mind
 The woes of her declining state ;
 Fame, in her rapid flight drew near,
 And sounding loud from ev'ry tongue,
Hawke ! Anson ! Warren ! in her ear,
 The genius rous'd, depress'd so long.
 If *Anson, Warren, Hawke*, she said,
 Now rising with a sprightly bound,
 Are known to Fame, my laurell'd head
 With pristine glory shall be crown'd.
 No more I'll sigh, no more complain,
 My antient rights at length restor'd,
 Restor'd my empire o'er the main,
 And dreaded round the globe my sword.

To the ingenious Author of the Death of
 ARACHNE. (See p. 394.)

THOU judge of arts—and fav'rite of the nine
 The friend of Truth—and could I call thee
 mine !

While born to bless a mad degenerate age,
 Thy thoughts aimend us—and thy lays engage ;
 So strong thy lyre, such notes it wafts around,
 Joy'd I attend—and catch the sacred sound !
 Where Sense and Harmony in one unite,
 And Wisdom sanctifies the pure delight.
 How shall I thank thee for improvement dealt ?
 For pain suspended—or for pleasure felt !
 For knowledge in the sweetest verse convey'd,
 And Truth in Fancy's richest robes array'd ?

Yet sure for once thy muse has miss'd its aim,
 Nor was thy lovely monitress to blame,
 As *Cloe* shines depictur'd in thy strain,
 Could she—the lovely charmer !—plead in vain ?
Minerva's eloquence inspir'd her breath,
 And doom'd *Arachne* to a second death !

Yet in thy lays the fabled maid shall live,
 And boast a fame that *Ovid* could not give :
 To *Pallas'* wrath a victim first she fell,
 Because the beauteous spinster work'd too well :
 Thy spider falls a nobler sacrifice,
 To soft persuasion, and victorious eyes !
 And like thy verse this lasting truth shall prove,
 How feebly reason still disputes with love ! Y.

PROLOGUE spoken by Mr GARRICK.

At the opening of Drury-lane Theatre 1747.

WHen learning's triumph o'er her bar-
 b'rous foes
 First rear'd the stage, immortal *Shakespear* rose ;
 Each change of many-colour'd life he drew,
 Exhausted worlds, and then imagin'd new :
 Existence saw him spurn her bounded reign,
 And panting time toil'd after him in vain :
 His pow'rful strokes presiding truth impress'd,
 And unresisted passion storm'd the breast.

Then *Johnson* came, instructed from the school,
 To please in method, and invent by rule ;
 His studious patience, and laborious art,
 By regular approach essay'd the heart ;

Cold

Cold approbation gave the ling'ring bays,
For those who durst not censure, scarce cou'd praise.
A mortal born he met the general doom,
But left, like *Egypt's* kings, a lasting tomb.

The wits of *Charles* found easier ways to fame,
Nor wish'd for *Johnson's* art, or *Shakespear's*
flame,

Themselves they studied; as they felt, they writ:
Intrigue was plot, obscenity was wit.

Vice always found a sympathetick friend;
They pleas'd their age, and did not aim to mend.
Yet bards like these aspir'd to lasting praise,
And proudly hop'd to pimp in future days.
Their cause was gen'ral, their supports were strong,
Their slaves were willing, and their reign was long;
Till Shame regain'd the post that Sense betray'd,
And Virtue call'd Oblivion to her aid.

Then crush'd by rules, and weaken'd as refin'd,
For years the pow'r of Tragedy declin'd;
From bard, to bard, the frigid caution crept,
Till Declamation roar'd, while Passion slept.
Yet still did Virtue deign the stage to tread,
Philosophy remain'd, tho' Nature fled.

But forc'd at length her antient reign to quit,
She saw great *Faustus* lay the ghost of Wit:
Exulting Folly hail'd the joyful day,
And Pantomime, and Song, confirm'd her sway.

But who the coming changes can presage,
And mark the future periods of the stage?—
Perhaps if skill could distant times explore,
New *Behns*, new *Durseys*, yet remain in store.
Perhaps, where *Lear* has rav'd, and *Hamlet* dy'd,
On flying cars new forcerers may ride.
Perhaps, for who can guess th' effects of chance?
Here *Hunt* may box, or *Makomet* may dance.

Hard is his lot, that here by fortune plac'd,
Must watch the wild vicissitudes of Taste;
With ev'ry meteor of caprice must play,
And chase the new-blown bubbles of the day.
Ah! let not Censure term our fate our choice,
The stage but echoes back the publick voice.
The drama's laws, the drama's patrons give;
For we that live to please, must please to live.

Then prompt no more the follies you decrie,
As tyrants doom their tools of guilt to die;
'Tis yours this night to bid the reign commence
Of rescu'd Nature, and reviving Sense;
To chase the charms of sound, the pomp of show,
For useful mirth, and salutary woe;
Bid scenic Virtue form the rising age,
And Truth diffuse her radiance from the stage.

By a Gentleman in Love with a Married Lady.

COME all ye swains, who fondly, blindly love,
Some coy disdainful, strive in vain to move:
Come all ye nymphs, who have too much believ'd
(Ye wretched fair, by faithless man deceiv'd)
To one sad tale your strict attention join,
Your woes will lessen when you hear but mine.

Long have I languish'd with a flame unknown,
And felt a passion which I dare not own;
In secret sighs consum'd the cheerless day,
And curst each hour that tedious roll'd away.
In vain, alas! I curse the hated light;
I find no comfort in returning night:
No balmy sleeps my weary'd eye-lids close
(For happy lovers only taste repose)
Pensive I wander, wretched and alone,
And sigh unheeded to the silent moon.

No dawning hope e'er cheer'd my anxious heart,
No gleams of comfort ever sooth'd my smart.
Alone to wish was all I could obtain,
Alone to wish, yet know I wish'd in vain.
And thou, fair auth'ress of my only woe,
If, by these suff'rings told, the wretch you know,
Let tender pity move thy gentle mind,
(To pity only is not to be kind)
I do not, dare not, to thy love aspire,
Thou can'st not grant it, nor can I desire;
Yet, if relenting heav'n should send a time
When my fond love will cease to be a crime,
Think then, thou angel! of the pangs I bore;
Think of the smart I underwent before;
Let thy fair self at last my blessing be,
And all my suff'rings be o'erpaid in thee.

N.B. *The poem to a married lady in Bristol, wishing her husband bless'd in heaven, is too indelicate to be approved by our readers.*

The VANITY of RICHES.

From the Greek of Anacreon.

Misers! say, can gold prolong
Life, or health, or keep me young?
Say, can gold such wonders do?
Then I'll hoard as fast as you;
If by gold I could remain,
Free from death, and free from pain.
But since pain and death arrive,
Scorn the treasures we can give;
Since no bribes can make 'em stay,
When they once are on their way:
Why should we so idly save,
Gold and riches for the grave?
On my mistress and my friend
I my little store will spend;
Rather than with labour find
Gold, which I must leave behind.

The Female COMPLAINT.

CUSTOM, alas! does partial prove,
Nor gives us even measure;
A pain it is to maids to love,
But 'tis to men a pleasure.
They freely can their thoughts disclose,
But ours must burn within;
Tho' Nature eyes and tongues bestows,
Yet Truth from us is sin.

Men to new joys and conquests fly,
And yet no hazards run;
Poor we are left, if we deny;
And, if we yield, undone.

Then equal laws let custom find,
Nor thus the sex oppress;
More freedom grant to woman-kind,
Or give to mankind less.

An EPI T A P H.

HOW frail is man! how short life's longest
day!
Here lies the great, good *Potter* turn'd to clay;
Whose forming hand, and whose reforming care,
Have left us full of flaws, vile earth-ware.

An ODE for St CECILIA'S DAY.

CECILIA! lean
 From heav'nly heights, and bless the
 Suspend awhile [scene!
 The joys of gods, to aid our toil.
 Lend us such airs, and moving strains,
 To form our song,
 As charm along
 The list'ning spheres, on æther's plains:
 That we, while fond t' attempt thy
 May not debase [praise,
 The subject with unequal lays.

II.

When *Argus*, by the queen's command,
 Who held heav'n's sceptre in her hand,
 Eternal vigils kept; [prise,
 That sleep might ne'er the man sur-
 She gave him vision thro' an hundred
 eyes, [rise,
 Which, like twin * stars, that set and
 Successive wak'd and slept.
 Hark! *Hermes* sings! the sprightly
 sound
 Swells in the breeze, the rocks rebound.
 Behold th' enlight'ned man advance,
 Preparing for the rustick dance.
 The notes are chang'd; the woods
 complain
 In a sadly mournful strain.
 His blood runs chill, sighs, painful, rise;
 And tears eclipse his hundred eyes.
 Now varied lays invoke the Healing
 pow'r,
 That sheds around his balmy dews, and
 calms the midnight hour.
 Come, gentle Sleep! thy downy arms
 outspread, [ing head.
 And strew thy poppies round my droop-
 So sung the God; the man reclines;
 Forgets his trust; his pow'r resigns:
 The, once reluctant, eyelids close—
 And musick sinks him to his last repose.

III.

In *Apulian* groves,
 See, the wounded † swain,
 Impatient of pain,
 Distracted, and frantic, he roves:
 Convuls'd, and distorted, he raves all
 around;
 The rocks, and the floods,
 The hills, and the woods,
 And the valleys, re-echo the sound.
 Ah, he faints! ah, he dies!
 Black Oblivion seals his eyes.
 Lo! *Handel* sings!
 And thunder bursts, impetuous, from
 the strings:
 Hark! the notes, how they rise!
 Thro' the concave they rend:

* *Castor and Pollux.*† Stung by the Tarantula. (See Vol. XIII.
p. 423. Vol. xv. p. 257.)

Down, down, to *Styx* they descend;
 And rattle, and ring, thro' the nethermost
 [skies.

Ye dead who are hast'ning to the silent urn,
 On the banks of the lake,
 Hear! hear! and awake.
 Ye souls! that are flitting to ambient air,
 To your bodies repair;
 All hell's spacious round,
 And dread caverns resound,
 Return, return, return.
 Just on its wing suspended,
 The soul perceiv'd the lay,
 And instant back descended
 To the deserted clay.

He revives!

Ha! he lives!

Now he † bounds o'er the plain:
 And musick restores whom the † spider
 had slain.

IV.

In ancient days,
 Before *Cecilia* taught the wond'ring world
 her lays,
Cyllenius, by force of his magical sound,
 Could chill us with fears,
 Dissolve us in tears,
 Or rouse us to action, or sink us profound.
 Hark! to *Orpheus*' strain,
 Ev'n hell melts with pity, to hear him
 complain:
 The savages listen, the groves round him
 throng; [song:
 Rocks start up to motion, by force of his
 Yet, tho' one boasts his high abode,
 The son of *Jove*, himself a god;
 The other of his || birth divine,
 And harp translated to a * sign, [bays,
 Let *Handel* contest with them both for the
 Who can raise from the grave by the force
 of his lays.

† Dances.

‡ Tarantula.

|| Son of *Apollo*.* The constellation *Lyra*.*The BEAU; an EPIGRAM.**Miratur non sua.*

AS *Ovid* sings, * a beau of old admir'd
 A shade, and for the empty form expir'd;
 Love's god, relenting of his killing pow'r,
 Gave him the life that animates a flow'r.
 Hence future beaux, (so Love ordain'd) are made
 Gay as a flow'r, but empty as a shade.

* *Narcissus*.*On Miss MADAN'S SISTER. (See p. 444.)*

FOR my soul I can't guess, which Miss *Ma-*
 dan you mean,
 Since in neither fair nymph is a fault to be seen;
 And both being faultless, what mortal can tell,
 How one fair Miss *Madan* can t'other excel?

H. J.

ÉPIGRAM by M. BOILEAU, on M. PÉRAULT, who from a Physician had turned Architect.

A un MÉDECIN.

OUI, j'ai dit dans mes vers, qu'un célèbre assasin,
Laisant de Galen la science infertile,
D'ignorant médecin devint maçon habile :
Mais de parler de vous je n'eus jamais dessein ;
Lubin, ma muse est trop corrécte,
Vous êtes, je l'avoue, ignorant médecin,
Mais non pas habile architecte. BOILEAU.

To a PHYSICIAN.

I Said (but what then ?) for I never meant you,
That a murd'ring quack had forsaken his
And, luckily turning his mind on Vitruvius ; [trade,
Had hit on a science for which he was made.
But my judgment in hinting at you I should
wrong ; [reason,
For I neither condemn, nor commend without
Then prithee, how could I mean thee in my song,
Who, indeed, art a quack, but art not a good
mason? J. BERINGTON.

Written by a young Lady at the Hermitage in Oakley wood.

HERE Bathurst perfected, what Pope had plann'd,
By time unshaken may the fabric stand,
To speak its founders (not of heav'n the jest) †
With gold, with learning, wit, and wisdom blest!

† See Line third of Mr Pope's epistle to Lord Bathurst.

One of the Norfolk SEATS (p. 441) vindicated.

THO' a full stream, cascades, canals are nigh,
I own, I ever find the fountain dry,
Not so the poole : your censure is ill-grounded.
The villa de la poole on beer was founded.
No liquor there a thirsty throat to wet?
False! the foundation-bottle you forget.

The SEAT on Cliffe-Hill in Suffex. By a Lady.

Left be the man who first contriv'd this feat,
Where nature's beauties in bright prospect meet.

Where'er I turn, the landscape charms my eyes!
What vallies sink! what hills around me rise!
The smiling fields in lively verdure drest,
Drive gloomy cares and sorrow from my breast.
Who can be sad, where such gay scenes appear,
And laughing plenty crowns the happy year?
See how the zephyrs sweep yon waving gold!
The joyful farmer 'midst his wealth behold.
As devious o'er the fruitful glebe he strays,
With honest pride each acre he surveys,
Methinks, I see him smile with hope elate,
Count his increase, and blest his happy state.
With grateful joy, those num'rous herds I see,
Yet spar'd by heav'n, and from insect on free.
See, yon tall grove aspiring from the glade,
Whose beauteous foliage forms a grateful shade!
Refreshing shelter from the noon day heat,
Where artless birds their songs of love repeat.
Those tow'ring oaks when levell'd with the earth,
By wond'rous art shall rise to nobler birth;

(Gent. Mag. OCT. 1747.)

Transform'd to ships, shall plow the swelling
main,

To spread our commerce, or our wars maintain.
Hence circling seas I view, and blest the hand
Which roll'd this liquid bulwark round the land.
O Suffex! where I first breath'd vital air,
May'st thou for ever peace, and plenty, share!
For ever calm and happy mayst thou be,
From foreign foes, and civil discord free!
May curst rebellion ne'er thy sons inflame,
But latest times record their honest fame,
As Britons faithful to great Brunswick's line,
Still firm and loyal in the world's decline!
But see! the night steals o'er the eastern down,
And calls me homeward to the noisy town.

Invißissimo & Celsissimo WILHELMO CAROLO HENRICO FRISONI; Araufionensi-um & Nassaviæ principi; &c. &c. &c. Reipublicæ Batavæ, Terra marique Gubernatori, urbem & Academiam Lugduno-Batavam, Honoratissimâ & desideratissimâ suâ Præsentia illustranti, XXIX Junii, CIO. DC. CCXLVII.

Nulla est audacia scribere, verus
Quæ ducis & patriæ scribere jussit amor.

E Loquio insignis, vivendi exemplar, amorque
Humani generis, patriæ pater inclyte terræ;
Nostratum plausus, non casu aut arte paratus,
Instinctu cœli, Batavoque sub axe verendus!
Undique fors fuerat manca, & postrema dolenda;
Attonitus primo, sensuque hebes, hæsitat omnis;
Quos habet hæc ætas, luctuque expressa querela.
Concutiens fines bellum incrementa parabat
Dulciloquis Gallis verbis non rebus amicis.
Arctamur dubii pro libertate perenni,
Humano assiduas versantes pectore curas.
O socii! divum celsa illa in sede locandus
Occurrit columen, sacri qui nominis ardens!
Quis tollet moestos? Insignis seminis unus
Arceps consilium, & studia in contraria versum
Componens; sataget lapsis occurrere rebus.
Te duce, fors pugnae avertens extrema malorum,
Dum lapsos decoret memorabilis exitus annos.
Omnia præstanti succedant numine vota!
Nullaque non ætas studeat meminisse tuorum.
Lug. Bat. Victrix Fortunæ Sapientia,

An APOLOGY.

Z Ealous for truth, and careless of applause,
We find no fault while Britain has no cause.
St—f—n; we know, are necessary things
To please the worst, and serve the best of kings:
But under the best king we must complain,
If all his virtues and his views are vain: —
Vain for this reason—that the courtier strife,
Is; who shall best succeed in private life;
And vice and pride extinguish thirst of fame;
This wants a fortune, that a titled name:
Not c—ckmen from the charge exempted are,
Who market for the mitres they would wear.
'Tis private all;—the publick is no more!
Hence Britain's arms prevail not, as of yore
Hence grow new fruitless debts, the old unpay'd;
Hence all our schemes and councils are bet—d;
Hence projects are essay'd by means unfit,
And subject rises for—SARCASTIC WIT.

Qgg

Historical Chronicle, October 1747.

THURSDAY, October 1.



A general meeting of the governors of the Foundling-hospital, held yesterday, it was resolved to take in 20 more children; *James Langston*, Esq; an eminent London merchant, sent 100 l. for the charity, and 20 l. towards building the chapel.

At a committee of council held at the Cockpit, several wealthy graziers obtained warrants for selling their cattle, on oath first made that they were sound, and fit for sale.

FRIDAY 2.

A proclamation was issu'd for the parliament's meeting, and sitting for the dispatch of business on Nov. 10 next.

WEDNESDAY 7.

Sixty men or more, arm'd with muskets, pistols and swords, with about 30 horses, between 12 and one o'clock in the morning, went to the Customhouse at *Pool* in *Dorsetshire*, and placing a guard on the watchmen, and all others they found in the street, broke it open, with the collector's office, and the king's warehouse, saying they were come for their tea, and accordingly took all the tea lately seized by the *Swift* privateer, being upwards of 4200 lb. weight, and loaded their horses, obliging the watchmen to attend them.——A reward of 200 l. is promised in the *Gazette* for taking each of the offenders, and his majesty's pardon to any who shall discover one or more of his accomplices.

Address of the Irish Lords to the King.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the lords spiritual and temporal in parliament assembled, humbly beg leave to congratulate your majesty on the entire suppression of the late unnatural rebellion; raised in favour of a popish pretender, and supported by a neighbouring prince, the constant enemy of the liberties of *Europe*.

Our just indignation cannot be sufficiently expressed against those, who have endeavour'd to subvert our happy constitution, and introduce popery, with its necessary attendant arbitrary power, instead of that true religion, and those liberties, which we enjoy under a king, whose distinguished glory it is ever to have kept united the freedom of the subject with the royalty of the sovereign; the peculiar happiness of these kingdoms.

We should be as much wanting to our interest, as our most indispensable duty, if we o-

mitted any opportunity of giving your majesty the strongest assurances, that we consider the support of your sacred person and government, and the succession in your royal house, as the lasting security, under God, of our civil and religious rights: which inestimable blessings we are unanimously resolved, as far as in us lies, to transmit to our latest posterity.

We must ever with gratitude acknowledge the royal bounty and protection given to the protestant charter-schools of this kingdom; and we cannot but hope, that this wise institution, by rescuing many from the miseries of sloth and idleness, will be an effectual means of promoting among us the blessings of labour and industry; and by careful education of the youth in the true principles of the protestant religion, and just notions of their civil liberties must utterly defeat the vain hopes of an abjured pretender, bred up in the maxims of popery and tyranny.

As we are firmly persuaded, that promoting the prosperity of your people is a part of our duty the most acceptable to your majesty, we shall continue our utmost endeavours to improve and extend the linen manufacture, the great importance of which has been long experienced in this kingdom.

We are truly sensible of your majesty's great attention to the welfare of this nation, in committing the government thereof to his excellency the earl of *Harrington*; whose eminent virtues and abilities have distinguished him in stations of the highest trust, and whose firm attachment to your royal person and family must strongly induce us to render his administration easy, by our unanimity and dispatch in all our deliberations.

The Lords address to his excellency the E. of *Harrington*, is to the same effect as the commons, p. 467.

THURSDAY 8.

The money brought from *Jamaica* on board the *Wager* man of war, amounting to about 300,000 l. was lodged in the bank.

TUESDAY 13.

Being the anniversary of K. *Edward* the confessor, the tombs in *Westminster Abbey* were shut up by order of the dean and chapter, to prevent the great concourse of Roman Catholics, who always repair thither on that day. Notwithstanding which, several of them were kneeling all the day at the gates, and paying their devotions to that saint.

WEDNESDAY 14.

The *Hudson's Bay* company received advice that the *Mary*, *Coats*; *Seaborse*, *Fowler*; *Hudson's Bay*, *Fowler*; and *Pr. Rupert*, *Spurrell*, arrived at *Yarmouth*, having escaped the *French* privateers that waited for them.——Arrived also the *Dobbs* galley, and the *California*, which

which were sent to discover the north-west passage (*See Vol. xv. p. 271 D*) having fail'd in their undertaking.

A bawd, called second mother *Needham*, was try'd for seducing girls, and sentenced to pay 13s. 4d. to be committed to *Newgate* for two years, and to stand twice in the pillory.

Happen'd a sea-fight (*see p. 486*).

THURSDAY 15.

Capt. *Carr Scrope* was try'd at a court-martial, for the loss of his majesty's ship the *Whitehaven* (*see p. 432*) and honourably acquitted.

Came advice from admiral **Chambers* at *Plymouth* to the lords of the admiralty, that the *Barbadoes* and *Leeward Island* fleet, consisting of 86 sail, on Sept. 15 met with a violent storm in N. Lat. 38, 150 leagues from *Bermudas*, in which his majesty's ship *Lyme* of 20 guns was overfet, and all her crew except four perished; that the *William and Anne*, *Wratton*; the *Catherine*, *Debuke*; the *Unicorn*, *Armstrong*; the *John and Martha*, *Boswell*; the *Scroop*, *Rasbury*, for *London*; and the *Polly*, *Glegg*, for *Liverpool*, all from *St Kitts*, founder'd, but the crews were saved; that the *Hornet*, *Gardiner*, from *Barbadoes* for *Liverpool*, and a ship of *Falmouth* founder'd, and that only one man, which belong'd to the latter, was saved.—*Adm. *Chambers* had sent out ships to assist the distress'd.

FRIDAY 16.

The D. of *Newcastle* waited on the Pr. of *Wales* at *Leicester-house* with a message from his majesty, and stay'd some time with his royal highness.

Ended the sessions at the *Old Bailey*, when *Hosea Youell*, a Jew, for the robbery and murder of Capt. *Johns* (*see p. 448*) *Thomas Fuller* for smuggling, *Geo. Lancaster*, clerk of a man of war, for forging an assignment of a will, and *Jn Wells* for sheep-stealing, received sentence of death; *John Lamb* the sexton, and *Wm Bilby*, the grave-digger of *St Andrew's*, for stealing leaden coffins, (*see p. 446-7*) were order'd to be transported for 7 years; and the 5 smugglers mention'd p. 446 A, to remain in custody at the suit of the crown.

MONDAY 19.

Was paid at *Spithead* the prize money due to the officers and company of the *Namur* and *Pembroke*, for their share of the bullion, taken in the *French* fleet by Adm. *Anson*; each foremast man and boy was paid 7l. 5s. 6d; petty officers 38l. 4s. each; officers 133l. each, and lieutenants 293l. (*See p. 228.*)

TUESDAY 20.

The officers and soldiers concern'd

had 500l. paid them by the receiver general of the customs, for taking *Rich. Askcraft*, lately executed for smuggling.

THURSDAY 22.

A The act of parliament to prevent vexatious suits, and arrests for small debts, expiring the 1st of *June* last, a noted publican, on a quarrel with a customer, arrested him for 3 pints of beer.

FRIDAY 23.

A A special free pardon passed the great seal to *Joseph Marshall*, and 7 others, of all treasons, misprisions of treason, and other misdemeanors, committed on or before the 4th of *September* last.

SATURDAY 24.

A A high spring tide did much damage at *Westminster*; and at *Blackwall*, it overflow'd Mr *Sael's* copperas house and beds, and spoiled the copperas liquor in the cistern.

SUNDAY 25.

C Were baptized at the Foundling Hospital 20 children, one of them, a very fine boy, and singled out for the purpose, by the name of *Charles Wager*, in memory of Sir *Charles Wager*, Kt. one of the earliest promoters and benefactors of that hospital.

WEDNESDAY 28.

D The king and the royal family removed from *Kensington* to *St James's* for the winter.

THURSDAY 29.

E Sir *Robert Ladbroke*, the new lord mayor, went with the usual state to *Westminster*, and having walked round the hall, and solemnly saluted all the courts, was sworn at the Exchequer bar, and having recorded warrants of attorney in the proper courts, returned to a magnificent entertainment at *Guildhall*, at which were present the lord chancellor, D. of *Newcastle*, the Rt Hon. *Henry Pelham*, Esq; and other officers of state.

FRIDAY 30.

Being his majesty's birth-day, who then enter'd the 65th year of his age, the same was observed in a loyal manner.

SATURDAY 31.

G The *E. India* company have received advice by an express over land, with an account that the *French* had been twice repulsed in their siege of *Fort St David*, in *February* last; and that, as they were preparing for a third attack, commodore *Griffin* appear'd before the place with men of war, and landed 1000 men, which obliged the *French* to retire with the loss of their cannon and baggage; after which the commodore, being joined by two ships of war, had blocked up *Pondicherry*, and as the nabob

bob with his *Indians* had done the same by land, it was thought the place, which is the only settlement of importance that the *French* possess in the *East Indies*, must soon surrender for want of provisions.—However, the following squadron that is going to the *East Indies* under Adm. *Boscawen*, will undoubtedly give us the superiority over the *French* in those parts:

In the Indies.	Going thither.	
60 G. York,	Namur, R. Adm. <i>Boscawen</i>	} 74
Prfs Mary,	Capt. <i>Marshall</i>	
Exeter,	<i>Vigilante</i> , <i>Lisle</i>	64
Medway,	<i>Deptford</i> , <i>Leeke</i>	60
50 Eltham,	<i>Pembroke</i> , <i>Tincker</i>	60
Harwich,	<i>Ruby</i> , <i>Knight</i>	50
Preston,	<i>Chester</i> , <i>Spry</i>	50
Winchester,	<i>Deal-castle</i> , <i>Lloyd</i>	20
40 The Pearle,	<i>Swallow sloop</i> , <i>Rauzier</i> ,	14
Medway's-	<i>A bomb ship</i> , <i>Preston</i>	12
Prize,	<i>Apollo hospital ship</i>	
20 Lively,	<i>A bomb tender</i> .	

Adm. *Hazoke* with his 6 prizes arrived at *Portsmouth*.—Capt. *F*— is to speedily try'd there. 'Tis said he fired but two broadsides.

Above 30,000 quarters of wheat, besides barley and other grain, have been lately exported to *Lisbon*.

At *Weyhill* fair were vast quantities of hops, which sold from 4*l.* 10*s.* to 7*l.* 10*s.*

A great number of robberies have been committed, since the beginning of this month, within ten miles of *London*, and some in other parts, mostly as it's thought by smugglers; for two of these people having robbed a gentleman who knew them, declared, that they had lost their trade, could not follow any honest employ, their lives being forfeited, and while they did live, they would not starve. But what is worst, they being desperate, have killed some persons, and ill treated others.—It may be wished, that another offer was made to them.—One lately condemn'd pray'd for pardon, and he would faithfully serve as a foot soldier.

I R E L A N D.

Dublin, Sept. 29. The people call'd Quakers waited on the lord lieutenant with an Address of congratulation, which was spoken by *John Barclay*, and were graciously received.

Yesterday at a post assembly, holden at the Tholfel, it was resolved to petition his majesty for letters patent for a pilot office, which is to employ constantly a certain number of experienced pilots, for the greater security of the navigation of this port.

Yesterday arrived 50 tons of coals from the mines lately discover'd near *Slane*. They have already found 3 beds, each 11 feet deep.

S C O T L A N D.

Since the act of indemnity several Highland chiefs have return'd to their country, pretty full of money, which has occasion'd the report of some new disturbances in those parts.

H. Frazer, Ld *Loval*'s secretary (see p. 113.) and a principal evidence against him, was, on

his return to his country, carry'd off by a numerous body of the clan, and has not been heard of since.

A M E R I C A.

New York, August 17. We had advice from *Albany*, that several of our men were lately killed and scalp'd at *Skokary*, and near the fort at *Saraboga*, which is in a manner surrounded, and in danger.—The *French* forces from *Canada*, which had been so long in *Nova Scotia*, waiting for forces from *France*, to undertake the siege of *Annapolis*, having heard of the defeat of their fleet, and being in want of provisions, quitted that country July 9th, and returned to *Canada*.

A LIST of BIRTHS for the Year 1747.

OCT. 5. **D** Utchefs of *Leeds*, deliver'd of a son and heir, styled Marquis of *Carmarthen*.

6. Viscountess *Dillon*,—of a daughter.

22. The wife of *James Edwards*, a labourer of *Button Bassett*, *Hampshire*,—of 3 boys, healthful, christen'd *George*, *Frederick* and *William*; the names given by three neighbouring ladies.

A LIST of MARRIAGES for the Year 1747.

OCT. 1. **G** *George Griffiths* of *Kent*, Esq; marry'd to Miss *Anne Graham* of *Bromley*, with 12,000 *l.*

D Mr *Tho. Crookenden*, of *St George's*, *Middlesex*, sailmaker,—to widow *Hallum* of *Walthamstow*, *Essex*, 10,000 *l.*

3. *Cornelius Singleton*, Esq; of *Bedfordshire*,—to Miss *Bampfild*, of the same county, 20,000 *l.*

5. *Albert Allen*, Esq; near *Leigh*, *Kent*,—to Miss *Bradley* of *Cumberland*, 14,000 *l.*

E 10. *Theophilus Bramston* of *Essex*, Esq;—to Miss *Frier*, heiress of *Edward Frier* of *Lincolnshire*, Esq; 30,000 *l.*

15. Rev. *Erasmus Dryden*, rector of *East Hempsted*, *Berks*,—to Miss *Blagrove* of *Southcot*, *Reading*.

John Thorpe of *Woldham*, *Kent*, Esq; (son of Dr *Thorpe* of *Rochester*)—to Miss *Holker*, daughter of Dr *Holker*, late of *Gravesend*.

F 20. *Edw. Mayo*, Esq; collector of the customs,—to Miss *Gibson*, niece to the Bishop of *London*, 10,000 *l.*

A LIST of DEATHS for the Year 1747.

Sept. 26. **T** *Thomas Alexander Smyth*, Esq; at *Smyth's Hall*, *Essex*, very rich.

28. *Bryan Pybus*, Esq; agent to his majesty's packet-boats at *Dover*.

G 29. Brig. Gen. *Grabme*, Col. of a foot Reg. *Tho. Adamson*, Esq; counsellor at law.

John Bartholomew of *Chislehurst*, *Kent*, Esq;

30. *Philip Parker* of *Suffex*, Esq;

Luke Kenn, Esq; 30 years a solicitor in parliamentary business, and taker of speeches in short hand.

OCT. *John Andrews*, I.L. D. chancellor of *London*; he left after the death of some of his relations above 20,000 *l.* for endowing fellowships for the study of civil and canon law in *Cambridge*.

6. *Wm Pomeroy*, Esq; several years a director of the *East India* company.

8. *Tho. Tryon*, Esq; *W. India* merchant, a director of the *Royal Exchange* Ass. company.

Dr Macdonald, physician and man midwife.

10. *Dr John Potter*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, primate of all *England*, metropolitan, and privy counsellor, at *Lambeth*, of an apoplectic fit. He was made Bp of *Oxford* in 1715, in room of *Dr Talbot*, being then *Hebrew* professor, and in 1737 translated to the see of *Canterbury*. He was bury'd at *Croydon*, and left 90,000 *l.* mostly to his eldest son *Tho. Potter*, chosen member of parliament for *St Germans*.

14. *Lieut. Gen. Gueft*, governor of *Edinburgh* castle in the late rebellion.

John Byfield, Esq; of *Southwark*, a rich scarlet dyer.

16. *Edw. Short*, Esq; head clerk of the office of ordnance.

11. *Laroche Wimble* of *Cheshire*, Esq; near 100 years old, formerly an *African* trader.

21. *Mr Shipton*, a bargeman at *Lambeth*, in great agonies, by the bite of a mad dog six weeks before.

24. *Wm Royston*, Esq; *Turkey* merchant, *Edw. Shepberd*, Esq; an architect, owner of *Shepherdsmarket*, and many other buildings about *May Fair*.

25. *John Lockley*, Esq; of *London* merchant.

28. *Tho. Bentley*, Esq; of *Essex*, aged 86.

A LIST of PROMOTIONS for the Year 1747.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, THE king has been pleased to O&T. 10. T make the following promotions in his army, viz.

Lieut. Generals. George Read, *Archibald Hamilton*, *John Earl of Rothes*, *Richard Onslow*, *Hen. Pulteney*, *Cha. Howard*, *Philip Bragg*, *John Huske*, *Cha. Frampton*, *Alex. Irwin*, *Rich. St George*, *John Campbell*, *Wm Blakeney*, *Humphry Bland*, *James Ogleshorpe*, *John Lord Delawar*, *Charles Duke of Marlborough*, *John Earl of Craufurd*, *Geo. Churchill*, *Henry Skelton*, *John Johnson*, *Edw. Wolfe*, *John Wynyard*.

Majors General. Tho. Bligh, *Sir Wm Gooch*, *Bt. Cha. Armand Powlett*, *Tho. Forwkes*, *Geo. Ld Visc. Torrington*, *James Fleming*, *John Price*, *John Mordaunt*, *James Cholmondeley*, *Henry de Drangues*.

— *John Laforey*, Esq; to be first major to 1st Reg. of foot guards, And

Alex. Dury, Esq; to be second.

Rich. Field, Esq; to be Major to *Lieut. Gen. Philip Bragg's* regiment of foot.

From other Papers.

Earl of Granville, appointed ambassador extraordinary to the K. of *Prussia*.
E. of Middlesex, — master of the horse to the Pr. of *Wales*.

Lieut. Gen. Churchill, — Brig. on the establishment for *North Britain* under *Lieut. Gen. Bland*, — commander of the new fort at *Inverness*, and the troops in the neighbourhood.

Major Tovey, — *Lieut. Col.*

Tho. Walter Young, Esq; — major, And

And. Crow, Esq; — Capt. in *Nansen's* dragoons

Capt. Elliott, — commander of his majesty's ship *Newark*, 80 guns, newly launch'd.

Capt. Lisle, late of the *Severn*, — of the *Vigilant*, 74 guns.

Capt. Dodd, — of the *Islandford*.

Capt. Hill, — of the *Soleil*, 44 guns.

Capt. Marshal, — of the *Lys*.

Capt. Saunders, — of the *Apollo*, 20 guns.

Capt. Edw. Mayne, — of the *Fly* sloop, 16.

Cha. Hulse, Esq; — comptroller of the customs in the isle of *Wight*, in room of *Mr Saunders*, dec.

Dr Simpson, — by the Bp of *London*, chancellor of that diocese.

Rev. Dr Purnell, warden of *New College*, chosen Vice chancellor of *Oxford*.

Dr Collier of *Doctors Commons*, — commissary of *Huntingdon*, in room of *Dr Andrews*, dec.

Rev. Mr Butler, admitted fellow of *Oriel college, Oxford*.

Mess. Langford, Jones, and Edwards, — fellows of *Jesus college, Oxford*.

Mess. Rust and Beard, students of the *Middle Temple*, the *Rev. Mr Spragg*, and *Mr Newburgh*, elected fellows of *Trinity college, Camb.*

Mr Tho. Strickland, — clerk to the postmaster Gen. in room of

John Jesse, Esq; — accomptant general of the general post office, in room of

Edmund Barham, Esq; — agent of the packet boats at *Dover*.

Mr Holliday, — master of the grammar free school at *Haughton Park, Nottinghamshire*.

Slingby Bethel, Esq; — treasurer of the society for propagation of the gospel, in room of *Tho. Tryon*, Esq; dec.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS conferr'd on the following Rev. Gentlemen.

Rev. John Fountayne, one of the canons of *Windfor*, appointed Dean of *York*. *Gaz.*
Dr Herring, Archbishop of *York*, — to be Archbishop of *Canterbury*. *Gaz.*

Rev. Mr John Cole, fellow of *Wadham college, Oxford*, presented to the living of *Wenton Shoreham, Sussex*, 200 *l.* per Ann.

Mr Archer, — by the Pr. of *Wales* to the rectory of *St Clifton Moor, Cornwall*, 300 *l.* p. A.

James Leslie, D. D. — rector of *Sedgfield, Durham*, 1000 *l.* per Ann.

Dr John Watson, — rector of *Elbing, Kent*, 500 *l.* per Ann.

Mr Francis Matson, — vicar of *Willerby, Yorkshire*.

Mr Rayner, rector of *St Mary Magdalen, Old Fish-street*, — *Ld Mayor's* Chaplain.

B — N K R — P T S.

John Warren of *Covent garden*, broker.
Alex. Gwynne of *Carmarthen*, merchant.
John Williams of *Piccadilly*, Midd. coachmaker.
Tho. Bonville of *Bedminster, Somersetshire*, maltster.
Tho. Sheel of *Harwich, Essex*, anchorsmith.
John Johnson of the isle of *Ely*, linendraper.
Griffith Pattenden of *Throgmorton-st.* Lond. bookbinder.
Wm Richardson of *East Smithfield*, haberdasher.
Francis Weston of *St Clement Danes*, mercer.
John Bold of the *Hay Market*, victualier.

TURKEY, and the EAST.

SINCE the death of *Kouli Kan*, there are said to be several competitors for the crown of *Persia*: but this nation having seen the massacres of its princes by hundreds, and its nobles by thousands, and suffered so often the terrible calamities of intestine wars; the ambitious among them also being warned by the just fate of the usurpers, *Mirziweys*, *Esreff*, and *Kuli Kan*, 'tis to be hoped, for avoiding the effusion of human blood, that a prince of the old family will be fixed on, whose title being less disputed, will procure them a settled and peaceable government. Letters from *Constantinople* mention, that the *French* consul in *Ispahan* was kill'd by the populace, for persuading the late *Shah Nadir* to make peace with the *Turks*, and that the present prince had declared war against them. This again is contradicted by other advices; but, whatever be the fate of that distracted empire, the *Porte* is too much interested in it to give the christian powers any apprehensions.

R U S S I A.

They continue to talk of the speedy march of a powerful body of troops to the assistance of the allies, in pursuance of a subsidy-treaty, which has been actually sign'd by the *English* ambassador at *Petersburg*; but whether these forces are to take their route through *Poland*, or to be transported by sea to *Lubeck*, or some other northern port of *Germany*, to avoid his *Prussian* majesty's territories, seems not yet determined. It is affirmed that this monarch protests against their entering the empire; to disturb its tranquillity.

SWEDEN, DENMARK.

The treaty between *Sweden* and *Prussia* (see p. 400 D.) is to subsist 10 years: There is a separate article in favour of the prince successor to *Sweden* and his heirs, and his *Prussian* majesty engages to assist in preserving the established succession; in case of attack, the succours to be furnish'd by the K. of *Prussia* are to be 6000 foot and 3000 horse; those of *Sweden*, 4000 foot, and 2000 horse; in the guaranty of each other's dominions, those of *Prussia* are to be understood as settled by the treaty of *Breslau* in 1742, and that of *Dresden* in 1745. The heats in the diet still continue, several counsellors have been impeached, and there is no appearance of reconciling the parties. (see p. 449).

His majesty of *Denmark*, consulting the good of his subjects, and therein his

own ease and greatness, has consented to the establishment of a general company of commerce, the funds of which consist of 500,000 crowns. and his majesty has subscribed for 50 shares.

GERMANY.

A Tho' the empress queen has consented to the holding a congress at *Aix la Chapelle*, she has declared that she will hearken to no terms of pacification, unless the *Netherlands* be restored to her entire, and all demands of an establishment in *Italy*, for the infant *Don Philip* to the damage of her family, be relinquished.—The King of *Prussia* affects an indifference, about the march of the *Russians*, but is concern'd that his conduct should be mistrusted, as it appears to be, he says, by the treaty concluded between the court of *Petersburg* and the allies; because he had never given occasion for such suspicion, nor taken any step but what was altogether justifiable, in consistence with the tranquillity of the empire, which he is determined to maintain.

ITALY.

D The very rainy season has obliged the K. of *Sardinia* to put a stop to the operations of war on the side of *Dauphiny*, and retire to *Turin*, after detaching 12 battalions to reinforce Gen. *Leutrum*, who threatens the siege of *Ventimiglia*; but he is like to be prevented by M. *Belleisle*, who being joyned by the troops from *Dauphiny* has at present 100 battalions under his command.—The *Genoese* have received such reinforcements by gallies and small vessels, which creep along the shore, and avoid the *English* men of war, as to act offensively. A detachment of *French* and *Genoese* made an incursion into the *Placentina*, where in spite of the precaution of the *French* officers to prevent excesses, the *Genoese*, both militia and regulars, committed the greatest violences, pillaged the houses, and afterwards burnt them. hang'd a poor *Genoese* that had retir'd during the siege of the capital, raised extravagant contributions, and carried away many hostages; several parties have however been intercepted, and 800 *French* were made prisoners in the castle of *Zabatarello*.

SPAIN and PORTUGAL.

H The court of *Spain* alarm'd at receiving advice that some vessels from *Java* had put on shore, on the South coast of *New Spain*, a number of *English* and *Dutch* to carry on an illicit trade, has ordered a representation to be made at the

the *Hague* of the great damage it must occasion to *Old Spain*.

The *Pernambuco* fleet, 21 sail, arrived at *Lisbon*, Sept. 22, and brought among other commodities 13740 octaves of gold, and 439,980 crusades of silver, besides 8000 octaves of gold for private persons.

HOLLAND.

After the taking *Berg-op-Zoom*, the *French* proceeded to take the forts on the *Scheld*. Fort *Frederic Henry* surrend'rd the 8th instant N. S. having held out a week, the garrison mostly retired to Fort *Lillo*, which defended itself near as long, and then was quitted also, the besieged retreating to *Cruys Schans*, where major Gen. *Thierry*, the colonel, and about 800 others, surrend'rd prisoners of war. The *French* army, after being twice alarm'd to no purpose, by the motions of the allies, are separated, and quarter'd in such a manner that 100,000 men may be drawn together at 4 days notice.—The allies also are gone into quarters, the *English* in and about *Breda* (*See the Map*)—Marshall *Saxe* presides at *Brussels* as governor of the *Low Countries*, with great state. He has summon'd the province of *Zealand* to send contributions, and upon their answer that they had paid them already to those who had right to demand them, he threaten'd to make them feel the weight of his resentment; but, far from regarding his threats, they are fitting out privateers to cruise on the *French* coast, on supposition that war will be soon declared.

The *Dutch* secretary having complain'd at the court of *France*, of two *Dutch* ships being taken by *French* privateers, and desired their restoration, was told that the late resolutions in *Holland* tending to interrupt the trade of the king's subjects, his majesty had given orders to his ships to seize all the *Dutch* they should meet. Upon this their high mightinesses proceeded to reprisals, which produced the fine memorial p. 481, which must surely provoke the *Dutch* to fit out privateers, and ships of war, not only to interrupt, but to destroy utterly the *French* trade.

In the assembly of the states of *Holland* and *West Friesland*, a proposition was made by the body of nobles for rendering the dignity of stadtholder hereditary in the family of the Pr. of *Orange*, so as that in failure of male issue, the females shall enjoy the same. The whole province of *Zealand* has given its consent, and 'tis thought the rest will comply.

BOOKS.

HISTORICAL and MISCELLANEOUS.

- A Compleat system of geography. In 2 vols folio. Illustrated with maps. 4l. 10s.
2. Universal history. 8vo. Vol. 10. pr. 5s.
3. A vindication of the memory of Mr *Chubb*, from the groundless calumnies of a late infamous libel. pr. 6d. *Corbet*.
4. *Alexis*; the worthy unfortunate. 1s. 6d.
5. An enquiry into the antient and present state of the county of *Durham*. 2s. 6d. *Cooper*.
6. A journal of what happen'd at *Genoa*, &c. from the irruption of the *Austrians* to their retreat. pr. 1s. *Straban*.
7. The free-born *Englishman's* battery unmask'd. pr. 1s. *Lamb*.
8. Memoirs of the christian brute. pr. 1s. 6d.
9. The universal spectator, vols 3, 4. to compleat the two first. pr. 5s.
10. Mr *Garrick's* conduct, as manager of the theatre in *Drury-Lane*, consider'd. pr. 6d.

MEDICINAL.

11. *Pharmacopæa universalis*; or, a new universal *English* dispensatory. By *R. James*, M. D. In one vol. 8vo. pr. 7s. 6d. *Hodges*.
12. The *British* dispensatory, containing the pharmacopœias of *London* and *Edinburgh* translated, intermixed and compared with proper notes. pr. 2s. 6d. *Cave*.
13. A dissertation on the food and discharges of human bodies. By *Br. Robinson*, M. D. pr. 2s. 6d. sew'd. *Nourse*.
14. Human physiognomy explain'd. By *J. Parsons*, M. D. pr. 2s. 6d. *Davis*.
15. Two letters from *Bp Berkley* to *Tho. Prior*, Esq; and *Dr Hales*. pr. 6d. *Innys*.
16. *De vera phlebotomia theoria*, &c. per *Rowland Jackson*, M. D. pr. 1s. *Straban*.
17. The soldier's vade mecum; or, the method of curing the diseases, and preserving the health of soldiers; with an essay on the diseases of sailors. pr. 3s. *Doddsley*.
18. A treatise on mining; in a letter to *W. Hoofon*, a *Derbyshire* miner. By *D. W. Linder*, M. D. pr. 1s. *Proctor*.

PLAYS and POETRY.

19. *Albumazor*. A comedy. pr. 1s. *Doddsley*.
20. The prologue and epilogue spoken by Mr *Garrick* 2nd Mrs *Woffington*, at the opening the theatre in *Drury-lane*, 1747. 6d. *Cave*.
21. The Lord's lamentation; or *Whittington's* defeat. A ballad. pr. 6d.
22. The *Litchfield* squabble. 1s. *Dickinson*.
23. Food for the mind; or, a musical magazine of songs. pr. 6d. *Jefferys*.
24. A ballad on the taking *Berg-op-Zoom*.

SERMONS and DIVINITY.

25. A sermon preach'd Sept. 29, at the election of a lord mayor. pr. 6d. *Straban*.
26. The improvement of the death of faithful ministers s—On the death of the Rev. *Tho. Bures*. By *W. Langford*. 6d. *Davidson*.
27. The christian instructed. By the author of *The gentleman instructed*. In 2 vols 8vo.
28. A charge deliver'd to the clergy of the the archdeaconry of *Cleveland*. By *Jacques Sterne*, L. L. D. pr. 6d. *Knapton*.
29. A plain, practical and experimental discourse on the Trinity, against *Eben Herodot*. By *A—P—*. pr. 6d. *Robinson*.

E A C H DAY S Price of STOCKS in O C T O B E R, 1747.

Day	BANK		E.-India		South Sea		South Sea		South Sea		4perCent		3perCent		IndiaBon.		B. Cir.pr.		Lottery		Wind at		W. at St Barb		Ther.	
	Stock.				Ann. old	Shut	Ann. new	Ann. new	Ann. new	Ann. new	præm.	l. s. d.	l. s. d.	l. s. d.	l. s. d.	l. s. d.	l. s. d.	l. s. d.	l. s. d.	Deal.	S. W.	W. by S.	W. by S.	W. by S.	W. by S.	W. by S.
29	125 1/2	160	100 1/2	100 1/2	95	95	93 1/2	94a3 1/2	81 1/2	22sa23	8 10 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	S. W.	W. by S.	W. by S.	W. by S.	W. by S.	W. by S.	W. by S.
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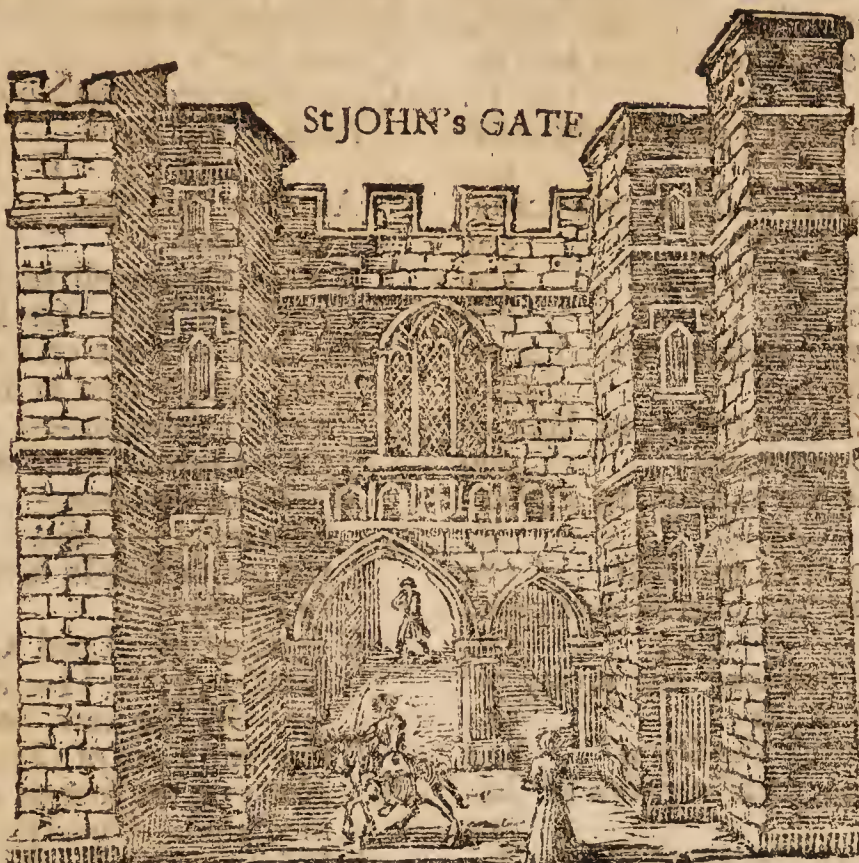
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For NOVEMBER 1747.

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

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* * * We are favoured with an ingenious two part song, which will be inserted in our next—Candid remarks on Mr Taylor's opinion signed *MEDIUS*, and a defence of Mr Kennicot's assertion, are come to hand.

An English translation of a Speech of Satan in *Masenius*, is sent us from *Louvain* to promote the decision of the important dispute relating to *Milton*.



T H E

Gentleman's Magazine,

For NOVEMBER 1747.

The ELOGY of Dr HALLEY,
(Continued from p. 458.)



MR Halley prefaced Sir Isaac's *Principia* with a memoir, which he read to the Royal Society, on the motion of Projectiles, in which he examines, by way of preliminary, the cause and properties of gravitation according to those principles.

The same year appeared his *History of the Trade-winds and Monsoons*, which blow in the seas between the Tropics; with an Essay on the physical cause of those Winds, and a chart representing their direction for 240 degrees of longitude, and above 30 degrees of latitude on each side of the Equator, which comprehends the whole known region in which they are found; this work, as well as his *Theory of the Variations of the Compass*, with which it should always be joined, is the effect of numberless observations, and extensive reading. Mr Halley, with great probability, attributes the cause of these winds to the diurnal rotation of the earth, or, in more common terms, to the regular course of the sun from east to west, and the action of the solar rays, which incessantly rarify and expand the atmosphere and waters of the torrid zone, and produce successively moving mountains of air, which the neighbouring islands and circumjacent continents variously modify, and change more or less their general direction.

This was immediately followed by his *Estimation of the Quantity of aque-*

ous Vapours which the Sun raises from the Sea; the Circulation of Vapours; the Origin of Fountains; Questions on the Nature of Light, and transparent Bodies; a Determination of the Degrees of Mortality, in order to adjust the Valuation of Annuities on Lives, and many other works in almost all the Sciences, Astronomy, Geometry and Algebra, Optics, and Dioptrics, Balistic and Artillery, speculative and experimental Philosophy. Natural History, Antiquities, Philology, and Criticism, being about 25 or 30 dissertations, which he produced during the 9 or 10 years of his residence at London, and all abounding with ideas, new, singular and useful.

In the mean time his *Theory of the Variations of the Compass* became the subject of much speculation, not only among philosophers, but intelligent mariners. The experiment had been tried by many, and always succeeded to the advantage of the new system. Mr de Lisle the geographer confirmed it, by a laborious and diligent inspection of great numbers of *mariners journals*. But his *Britannick* majesty, as his situation, and the maritime strength of his dominions more particularly interested him in this enquiry, did not content himself with an indolent examination in his cabinet, but gave Mr Halley the command of a man of war, with orders to sail for the Atlantic ocean, and to visit especially the seas where *British* settlements had been made, in order to fix the laws of the magnetic variation in those parts, and attempt new discoveries; Mr Halley accordingly set out on this voyage the 3d of November 1698.

He had passed the line, when some

accidents which happened to his vessel, and his lieutenant's disobedience oblig'd him to return without having executed his commission. He landed in *England* the beginning of *July* in the following year, the mutinous lieutenant was cashier'd, and Mr *Halley*, who was not easily diverted from his purpose, embarked two months afterwards on board the same ship, attended by a smaller vessel, of which he also had the command; and, after traversing the ocean from one hemisphere to the other, even to the frozen seas, discovered by him in the 52d degree of Southern latitude, which bounded the voyage of *Americus Vespusius* he returned to *England* the 18th of *September* in the year 1700. His rout is marked on the last maps of M. *de Lisle* among those of the most eminent sailors, in the number of whom he may justly be ranked, even with respect to mere practical navigation, and the working of the vessel. He visited the *Cannaries*, the *Cape de Verd* islands, *St Helena*, already illustrious by the astronomical observations which he had made in that island, the coast of *Brasil*, *Barbadoes*, and many other latitudes, pursuant to the orders which he had received, or his own private views, which were of much greater extent than the instructions of the court. The Variations of the Compass were every where conformable to the laws which he had prescribed them, and he exhibited those variations in a general *Chart*, which comprehended to an eighth the whole surface of the terrestrial globe.

Here Mr *Folkes*, placed by his genius and learning at the head of the Royal Society of *London*, the friend of Mr *Halley*, and his successor in this Royal Academy of Sciences, to whom we are indebted for the greater part of the memoirs from which this elogy is drawn up, mentions a particular which we ought not to omit. Mr *Halley*, during this voyage, that is, within less than two years, crossed the line four times, and passed four times from the frozen to the torrid, and from the torrid to the frozen zone, without losing one man on board his ship; an uncommon circumstance, which was yet less the effect of Mr *Halley's* good fortune than of his compassionate care, and that humane disposition, which principally distinguished his character.

Capt. *Halley*, for so he was stiled after this remarkable voyage, commanded also some vessels which were sent out in order to make a chart of the Chan-

nel. The instructions which he received from the Admiralty on this subject, in 1701, purported, *That he should observe the course of the tides in every part of the British channel, and take the exact bearings of the coast and the principal Capes.* These orders were expeditiously executed, and with an accuracy which seldom accompanies dispatch.

In 1702, Queen *Anne* invested Mr *Halley* with an important commission, of which we know neither the extent, particulars, or motives, but only that he was to visit the ports belonging to the emperor on the gulph of *Venice*. It is to be presumed that he discharged this commission to the approbation of the two powers; for passing through *Vienna* in his way to *Istria*, the then emperor *Leopold* received him, and sent him back to the queen with all possible marks of distinction; and he was no sooner arrived at *London*, than he had orders to return to *Vienna*. He took the way of *Germany*, passing through *Osnaburg* to *Hanover*, where he had the honour to sup with the electoral prince, now King of *England*, and his sister the Queen of *Prussia*. Having reached *Vienna*, Mr *Stepney*, the *British* minister at that court, introduced him to the emperor on the very day of his arrival. The business in hand, at least to all appearance, related only to the ports of *Trieste* and *Bocari* situated on the gulph. Mr *Halley*, accompanied by the emperor's chief engineers, repaired and added some new fortifications to the former, and as to the latter he found it fit to receive all kind of shipping with safety.

While we thought the eulogium of an astronomer, a naturalist, a scholar and a philosopher, comprehended our whole subject, we have been insensibly surprised into the history of an excellent mariner, an illustrious traveller, an able engineer, and almost a statesman. It is true we are no more to follow Mr *Halley* to the antartic pole, or a foreign court; restored to his native country, the arts and sciences, from which he derived his most valued enjoyments, at length retain him there, and receive new lustre from his labours. But there is still before us near forty years of a life truly tranquil, but studious, and therefore busy in proportion to its leisure. Let us then abridge the history both of Mr *Halley* and of his works.

Dr *Wallis* dying at the end of the year 1703, Mr *Halley* succeeded him in the chair, as professor of geometry at *Oxford*.

In 1713 he was chosen Secretary of the Royal Society, the execution of which office consists chiefly in collecting and publishing such memoirs as the secretary thinks most worthy, out of those presented to the Society by its members or others. He continued in this office till 1720, when the place of Astronomer to his majesty became vacant, by the death of Mr *Flamsteed*. This place, more suitable to his wishes, was requested for him of the late King *George*, by the Earl of *Macclesfield*, Ld high Chancellor, and the E. of *Sunderland*, Secretary of State, and immediately granted.

Astronomy from that time resumed an absolute possession of Mr *Halley*; he prepared new instruments more perfect or better adapted to his purpose, and continued his celestial observations at *Greenwich* till the year 1740, with all that ardour and assiduity which constituted an essential part of his character. In prosecution of a scheme which he had long formed, he collected a complete series of observations on the places of the Moon, in order to compare them with his own calculations, and reduce, to some stated laws, the capricious wanderings of that planet, which he somewhere calls *Sidus contumax*.* He determined these places, not only with respect to the visible and known stars of the Zodiac, but to an infinite number of others, which were not perceptible but with glasses, the position of which he had ascertain'd, in a very exact and particular celestial chart, which he published on this subject. And as the eclipses of the zodiacal stars, by the moon, are of great use in respect to geographical longitudes, he published, in 1731, a Method for discovering the longitude at sea, by these eclipses, so nearly as to one degree, or 20 mariners leagues, and on shore with absolute certainty.

From this long series of observations he drew up lunar tables, which have not yet been published, although part of them have been printed above twenty years. But this delay ought not to be attributed so much to his negligence, or the slowness of old age, as to the difficulty of arriving at satisfaction, which increases with years, or rather with knowledge. It is hoped, that Mr *Bradley*, his friend, and successor at *Greenwich*, already famous for his observations on the aberrations of the fixed stars, will put the last hand to them,

* And sometimes his Mistress.

and admit us to share of this new astronomical treasure.

Mr *Halley* was received into the Academy of Sciences of *Paris*, as a foreign member, in the month of *August* 1729, in room of Mr *Bianchini*.

A vigorous constitution, and confirmed state of health,* happily coincided with the ardent activity of his mind, and sustained him to the end of life. At the age of 82 he was attacked with a kind of paralytic disorder, which did not, however, much abate his application to study, or render his observations less frequent. His memory, always remarkably retentive, seemed to have received no injury. It was his custom to go to *London* to dine with his friends once a week, which he continued till the year before his death; but his disorder gradually increasing, and the vital powers being insensibly exhausted, by the gentle course of uninterrupted nature he ceased to live, on the 25th of *January* 1742 in the 86th year of his age.

He always held the geometry of the ancients, the strictness of their demonstrations, and the elegance of their constructions in great estimation; in this, as well as in every other instance, a worthy advocate for the sentiments of Sr *Isaac Newton*. With this turn of mind, in 1707, he translated the 8 books of *Apollonius's* Conic Sections, and two books of *Serenus* on the Section of the Cylinder and Cone, into *Latin*, from an *Arabic* manuscript. He had also an equal esteem for ancient Astronomy. He revived the *Caldean Sars*, a period containing 223 lunar synodical months, or months of 29 days and an half each, by which the revolutions and eclipses of the sun and moon may be calculated to half an hour with great ease.

He applied calculation with great dexterity to physico-mathematical problems. The planet *Venus* is sometimes visible at mid-day, and in strong sunshine; and it is to be remarked that this never happens, but when she is almost between us and the sun, and but a small part of her hemisphere obverted towards us is luminous. In 1716 Mr *Halley* demonstrated that, proper allowances being made for her distance from the

* When attacked with a slight fever on catching cold, it was his custom to take at one dose, half an ounce of Jesuits bark in water-gruel, which he called his chocolate, and by which he was always relieved.

the earth and the magnitude of her visible part, *Venus* can never appear so bright to us, as when her luminous crescent occupies but the fourth part of her disk.

He has also given us some excellent tracts on the barometer and its use, on tides, some extraordinary meteors, and on the art of living under water, or conveying air for respiration to the bottom of the sea, of which he made an experiment himself. The particulars of what he saw and felt during the experiment, the different colours and reflexions of light, filtered, as it were, thro' such an immense quantity of water, were worthy objects of a learned curiosity, and afforded great assistance to Sir *Isaac Newton* in his *Optics*.

His genius led him to adopt very bold systems. That globe of loadstone, or lesser earth, which he conceived to be placed in the hollow center of the greater, in order to account for magnetic variations, served him also to account for the *Aurora Borealis*; for he supposed that the space between the concave surface of the one, and the convex surface of the other, was filled with a subtle luminous vapour, which sometimes issuing at the poles of the terrestrial globe, produced all the appearances of this phenomenon.

The explanation of the physical cause of the universal deluge by the approach of a comet, which involved the earth in its watry atmosphere, so well apply'd by Mr *Whiston* in his *new Theory of the Earth*, belongs originally to Mr *Halley*, as appears by some pieces on this subject, sent by him to the Royal Society in 1694, and which were published by order of that body in 1724. He admitted real and infinite space, the mutual attraction of all bodies, and consequently supposed the number of stars to be infinite; because, if they were not balanced every where, and to infinitude by reciprocal attractions, they must immediately unite round one common center. He proposes, in another Memoir, a method of tracing the world's age backwards to the creation, by the repeated observations of many years on the saltness of the sea, which, according to him, is perpetually increasing by the acquisition of new salts, which the rivers extract from the earth, and incessantly convey to the sea. In a word Mr *Halley* was not afraid to oppose popular opinions, and without the least scruple conceived and proposed hypotheses, and formed conjectures from his own observations, and particu-

lar apprehension. To this boldness, frequently fortunate, because always directed by knowledge, we are indebted for the admirable *Theory of the variations of the compass*, and the greater part of the other discoveries, which have so much contributed to the advancement of learning, and the benefit of society.

With an active and penetrating genius he had also a fertile and luxuriant fancy; or, to unite them in one word, he was a poet. While he was employed in preparing Sir *Isaac Newton's Principia* for the press, he found it impossible to be the instrument of exhibiting so many objects of astonishment and admiration, and to see them constantly passing in review before him, without catching the fire of sublime enthusiasm, which broke out in 50 Latin verses, in a description of the wonders which he saw. *Tycho Brahe* was inspired with a like poetical impulse at the sight of the instrument, with which *Copernicus* made his observations, and changed the face of the heavens. *Tycho's* verses were engraven on the instrument which inspired them; those of Mr *Halley*, prefixed to that immortal work which was their subject, being themselves worthy to share its immortality.

He possessed all the qualifications necessary to please princes, who were desirous of instruction, great extent of knowledge, and constant presence of mind; his answers were ready, and at the same time pertinent, judicious, polite and sincere. When *Peter the Great* came into *England*, he sent for Mr *Halley*, and found him equal to the great character he had heard of him. He asked him many questions concerning the fleet which he intended to build, the sciences and arts which he wish'd to introduce into his dominions, and a thousand other subjects which his unbounded curiosity suggested. He was so well satisfied with Mr *Halley's* answers, and so pleased with his conversation, that he admitted him familiarly to his table, and ranked him among the number of his friends; a term which we may venture to use with respect to a prince of his character, a prince truly great in distinguishing no man but by his merit.

But Mr *Halley* possessed yet more of the qualifications necessary to obtain him the love of his equals. In the first place he loved them; naturally of an ardent and glowing temper, he appeared animated in their presence with a generous warmth, which the pleasure alone of seeing them seemed to inspire; he was open

open and punctual in his dealings, candid in his judgment, uniform and blameless in his manners, sweet and affable, always ready to communicate, and disinterested. He opened the way to wealth, by all that he had effected for the improvement of navigation: To the glory of which he has added that of having done nothing to enrich himself; he lived and died in that mediocrity so extoll'd by philosophers, the free choice of which implies a great degree both of virtue and wisdom.

When King *William* the III^d made the great alterations in the *British* money in 1696, and ordered five mints to be erected, besides that in the Tower of *London*, Mr *Halley* was appointed comptroller of that at *Chester*, either to do him honour, or because he was judged to be eminently fit to discharge that trust. And this is the only employment of the kind which he ever had or desired to have, and he kept this no longer than the two years in which the money was re-coined.

He was generous, and his generosity exerted itself even at the expence of a vanity, from which the learned are no more exempted than other men, and which perhaps they more frequently betray. I am furnished with an instance of this, by a letter which accidentally came into my hands about six years ago, written by him to an author whom he knew only by reputation. Mr *Halley* in this letter, with equal sagacity and politeness, points out an error in a very critical calculation which that author had fallen into, in treating on the turning point of a question in astronomy and physics. It must not, however, be conceal'd, that Mr *Halley* never published that letter, although it would certainly have done him honour; but we must not too particularly reveal a secret, from concealing of which he derives still more. The reputation of others gave him no uneasiness, a restless jealousy and anxious emulation were strangers to his breast; he was equally ignorant of those extravagant prejudices, in favour of one nation, which are injurious to all others. The friend, countryman and disciple of *Newton*, he spoke of *Des Cartes* with respect; and successor to Dr *Wallis*, he did justice to the merit of our ancient geometricians; and in the introduction to an algebraical memoir, which he read to the Royal Society, he makes no difficulty to acknowledge that *Harriot*, *Oughtred*, and many others as well *English* as foreigners; had

taken from *Viète* all that was valuable in whatever they had published on that subject.

To conclude, these uncommon and valuable qualifications were tempered in Mr *Halley* with a vein of gaiety and good humour, which neither his abstracted speculations, the infirmities of old age, nor the palsy itself, which seized him some years before his death, could impair; and this happy disposition, the gift of nature, was the more perfect, as it was still attendant upon that peace of mind, which is the nobler endowment of virtue.

He had issue one son and two daughters; the son died long before him, the daughters are yet living, one unmarried, the other married to her second husband, and both much esteemed.

Yarmouth, in *Portsmouth* harbour.

Mr URBAN,

THO' the *Yarmouth* without dispute had as great a share as any single ship in the fleet, if not a greater, in the engagement with the *French* Octob. 14, yet in all the accounts I have seen, she is not so much as mention'd, as if no such ship had been there. It is something surprizing, that admiral *Hawke* should see and mention, in his long account, the behaviour of the *Lion*, *Louisa*, *Tilbury*, and *Eagle*, and yet could discover nothing of the extraordinary courage and conduct of capt. *Saunders* in the *Yarmouth*, who lay two hours and a half close engaged with the *Neptune* a 70 gun ship, with 700 men, and never quitted her till she struck, although the *Monarch*, a 74 gun ship, who struck to us likewise, lay upon our bow for some time, with another of the enemy's ships upon our stern. When the *Neptune* struck, after killing them 100 men, and wounding 140; she was so close to us that our men jump'd into her; and, notwithstanding so long warm work, and his ship much disabled in masts and rigging, with 22 men killed and 70 wounded, his courage did not cool here, he could not with patience see the *French* admiral, and the *Intrepide* a 74 gun ship getting away, and none of our ships after them, nor could he think of preferring his own security, to the glory and interest of his country, but ardently wish'd to go after them, and proposed it to capt. *Saumarez* in the *Nottingham*, and capt. *Rodney* in the *Eagle*, who were within hale of us, but capt. *Saumarez* being unfortunately kill'd by the first fire of the enemy, the *Nottingham* haul'd their wind and did

no

no more service, and the *Eagle* came not nigh enough to do any; so that the *Yarmouth* had to deal with both of the enemy's ships for some time, till at length they got out of the reach of our guns. I think so much bravery and noble spirit ought not to lie in oblivion. I shall only observe, from the two late battles which we have had with the *French*, that fighting them close we shall constantly get the better of them; which is confirm'd in the behaviour of the *Neptune's* men, who all quitted the upper deck and run below, when the *Yarmouth* came near her, and that at a distance by the superior skill of their gunners, and the length of their guns, they will always get from us, *Yours, &c.*

The *Neptune* had every mast and bowsprit entirely carried away, and both sides filled with cannon shot. The captain of her being killed, the command devolv'd on the Chevalier de Kerzerec, Knight of the order of St. Louis, who made a most gallant and obstinate defence. She had 8 officers killed outright, 1 mortally wounded, and 297 men killed and wounded, and when she struck had 8 feet water in her hold.

An Account of the Engagement between his Majesty's Ship the Warwick, of 60 guns, Capt. Erskine, and the Glorioso. (See p. 541)

July 14, 1747. **B** company with his majesty's ship the *Lark* of 40 guns, Capt. Cruikshank, and 13 sail of merchantmen under convoy for *North America*, in the morning they saw a sail, and the *Lark* having the command, made the signal to chase. Being both but indifferent sailors, tho' they gained upon the chace, would probably have lost her in the night, if it had not been for Capt. Conolly, who being in a small vessel in the ordnance service, and a prime sailor, kept her in sight all night, and by firing guns, and shewing false fires, directed us how to pursue. Next morning we got sight again: she appeared a very large ship, at 4 or 5 miles distance; and all things were got ready to engage accordingly. Mean time Capt. Conolly gave us no small diversion, tho' he durst not venture very near to her: for 2 or 3 of her guns would have tore him all to pieces: but he kept to windward, and every now and then pop'd his 4 pounders at her, under English colours, hoping to make her shew her colours, or cut some of her rigging, or provoke her to bear towards him, and so retard her course. The enemy (for then we were sure she was one) would not for all that he could do, hoist a colour, but now and then returned his fire, and stood on. About 11 at night, being near a-bread of the enemy to leeward, and the *Lark* a little way a-head of us, at about half a mile distance, we gave the enemy a broadside, which she briskly returned under Spanish colours, and then the *Lark* stood on, and we lost sight of her. In 10 minutes, Capt. Erskine, being nearer, gave him his starboard broadside, and rak'd him fore and aft,

and clapp'd about again, and stood within pistol shot, and again discharg'd his starboard broadside into him, with a volley of small arms as we pass'd; all which the enemy smartly return'd, and stood on; and during the whole action, seem'd to be upon the defensive, and to want rather to get away than fight. As soon as possible the *Warwick* tack'd after her, ran along side of her, within pistol-shot, and began to engage her large, and sometimes before the wind, and all the time after that within pistol-shot; so that the wadding of the enemy's guns fell thick upon our decks, and threatned to set fire to our sails and rigging.

B Our people seeing the enemy to be a much larger ship than the *Warwick*, with a great number of guns, which she ply'd well; and the *Lark* keeping at a great distance, and giving them no manner of assistance, were somewhat discouraged. But then again reflecting that, if they could make the enemy strike without the assistance of the *Lark*, the greater would be their glory, they express'd the highest resolution and bravery, and continued a dreadful fire till 3 in the morning, firing in the whole between 25 and 30 broadsides. Then the *Warwick*, torn and shatter'd to-pieces in her masts, yards, sails and rigging, and the ship lying like a wreck, and not in a condition to make a farther attack, nor to retreat, fell off to the southward, which the enemy no sooner observed than he hailed to the northward. The number of our men killed (4) and wounded (19) was not very great, which is imputed partly to the enemy's firing chiefly at our rigging and sails, and partly to their over-charging their guns; for we found a vast many of their shot sticking in the sides of our ship, and but few came thro'. But we wanted between 40 and 50 men of our complement; many were raw and unexperienced, and 10 of them mere boys.—When the engagement was over, we found in our ship the enemy's shot double-headed 58 pounders, round 25, 20 and 16, whereas the *Warwick's* guns are only 24 pounders on the lower deck, 9 pounders on the main deck, and 6 on the quarter.

F The *Lark* join'd us about 6 in the morning, but did not think fit to pursue the enemy, who was still in sight, as we were incapable of going along with him. About noon we were inform'd by one of the convoy, who had run close to the enemy after the engagement, that she was likewise in a very shatter'd condition, with her foremast gone, and her sails and rigging cut to-pieces. This seem'd to give the captain of the *Lark* some courage, and he propos'd to Capt. Erskine to go after her again, which that brave and prudent commander did, as soon as he could clear his ship, and put her into some sort of order. But the favourable opportunity was lost, and we could not get sight of her again.—Thus, by the unaccountable bad behaviour of the *Lark*, both her company and the *Warwick's* have lost immense riches. For had not the *Lark* left the *Warwick* in the beginning of the action, or had she join'd her any time when she was engaged, the enemy must certainly have fallen into our hands.

Capt C——k——s is to take his tryal.

Translation of the ANSWER of their High Mightinesses the States General to the two Memorials of the Abbe LA VILLE, presented April 17, and Sept. 27, 1747, on the Part of the French. (See these memorials p. 177, and p. 450.) (Published by Authority.)

THEIR High Mightinesses have not hitherto answered the first memorial, and its annexed declaration, because a piece, whose chief and only tendency is, to lay before them so unfriendly a denunciation as, *That his Majesty the King of France would no longer * manage [respect] the territory of the Republick, and that their High Mightinesses were to expect hostilities from his majesty upon their territory, when and wheresoever circumstances should render them necessary, or the security of his majesty's Conquests against the Designs of his enemies, who might attempt to disturb him in them, should require,* did not seem to want any other answer, but the actual exertion of those means which the laws of God and nature prescribe;—And because their High Mightinesses do not see what good could be expected from any other answer, seeing his majesty had thought fit to put the projected hostilities, with which he threatened the republick, actually in execution, that very day on which the said first memorial and its annexed declaration were delivered to their High Mightinesses; and thus warned them, if a proverbial expression may be used, with a word and a blow.

But what has since happened, differing widely from the tenour of the said declaration, has more fully discovered his majesty's true design; and shews plainly, that amidst so many protestations of esteem and friendship for the republick, and under colour of desiring to promote a general peace, his majesty's sole and real intention is, to make himself absolute master of this state, to crush it with the weight of his arms, and to reduce it to his obedience. The thing is already effectuated in part; and its being so, has the more indispensably obliged their H. Mightinesses to oppose it in a more effectual manner, and to ex-

* However proper it may be thought in treaties and state-pieces, to adopt a French word with an English inflection, we translate manage, respect, as p. 177, D, and think it will be better understood, though some may imagine it does not convey the whole sense of the French.

(Gent. Mag. NOVEMBER 1747.)

press, by all the most adequate ways and methods, their resentment of the injustice done in so flagrant a manner to them and to their subjects. They would not however proceed to such a resolution, without first laying open to his majesty, and at the same time to the whole impartial world, the lawful reasons that move them to it, the injustice of the proceedings which force them thereto, and the candour and sincerity which have been at all times, and upon all occasions, the rule of their conduct.

All the world knows that their High Mightinesses, confining their desires to the preservation of the republick, and of her lawful possessions, without any ambition of enlarging them at the expence of their neighbours, have ever placed their safety in defensive alliances with those powers who are the fittest to protect them, and whose interests coincide the most with theirs.

In this view, their High Mightinesses have had, many years before the present troubles were raised, defensive alliances with the house of *Austria*, and with the kingdom of *Great Britain*, in whose safety and preservation they were, even abstractedly from these alliances, as nearly and essentially concerned, as in their own; and, by these alliances, they were obliged to furnish not only a limited succour, but also their whole force, in case of necessity; and even to declare war with the aggressor.

When, after the death of the late emperor *Charles* the VIth, his most Christian majesty, under colour of supporting the pretensions of the house of *Bavaria*, tho' at the same time under as strong obligations as their High Mightinesses to maintain the pragmattick sanction, was pleased to form, and execute by an open and effective attack, the design of annihilating the house of *Austria*, or at least of reducing it so low, as never to be of any farther weight in the affairs of *Europe*, nor able to maintain, with any vigour, the possessions that should be left to it; her present imperial majesty, queen of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, called upon their High Mightinesses, in the most earnest and serious manner, to fulfil the engagements they had contracted by the above-mentioned defensive alliances.

A thing so just and equitable in itself, and so allowable and void of reproach among civilized nations, as the fulfilling of engagements equally agreeable to the

good faith, upon which they were contracted, and to the interests of the republic, was nevertheless found to be so disagreeable to his most christian majesty, that when the republick was observed to have any dispositions thereto, all imaginable engines were put in motion, as well within the republick as without, in order to hinder the accomplishment of them, and, on the contrary, to keep the republick not only in a total inaction, but even to engage her in a neutrality, and thus to separate her entirely from her allies.

To this end it was, that not only all sorts of under-hand insinuations, and other methods were made use of; but also, that in the year 1741, when his majesty began to attack the house of *Austria* with open force, he sent a formidable army to the very frontiers of the republic, which for a long time kept her almost surrounded and block'd up, in order to intimidate their High Mightinesses, and to put it out of their power to stir.

It was in no other view, but to hinder or divert their High Mightinesses from fulfilling their engagements, that his majesty made to one of the republick's ministers, in 1742, some overture of his ideas about a peace;—for these ideas were so full of difficulties, that it was judged they could neither be made use of, nor any good be expected from them. Besides, his majesty's ministers cannot but have known, that their High Mightinesses never received, either directly or formally, any overture about these ideas; in as much as it had been agreed, that, if no use could be made of the said overtures, they should be buried in oblivion, as if they had never been made at all:—And yet his majesty's said ministers have since spoken of them several times, publickly, and with the greatest affectation, as a canal whereby his majesty's pacifick dispositions had been made manifest to their High Mightinesses.

In this same view of withholding their High Mightinesses from the execution of their solemn engagements, did his most christian majesty, in the said year 1742, offer to give up the town of *Dunkirk* to be garrisoned by their High Mightinesses troops; with respect to which town his *Britannick* majesty, who was their High Mightinesses confederate in supporting the house of *Austria*, was then complaining, that his most christian majesty acted contrary to the faith of treaties;—his most christian majesty

being well assured, that if their High Mightinesses listened to such an offer, they would have exposed themselves to be lead imperceptibly into that inaction, wherein it had been the chief endeavour to keep them.

All this however could not influence their High Mightinesses constancy and good faith in fulfilling their engagements, which they have ever considered as sacred; and they at last determined in 1743, to furnish, for the first time, succour of troops to her imperial majesty the Queen of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*; and at a time, when the house of *Austria*, which had been reduced by his most christian majesty's violent and hostile attacks to the very brink of ruin, was miraculously delivered by the visible hand of providence, and just beginning to take breath again.——This gave such offence to his most christian majesty, that, in the following year 1744, their High Mightinesses had the mortification to see the *Austrian Netherlands*, which according to treaties were to serve for their barrier, and the fortresses of those countries, which were allotted them for that purpose, and garrisoned with their own troops, attacked in the same hostile manner by the arms of his most christian majesty; notwithstanding that this very barrier was comprehended in the rights and possessions, which he had guarantied to them by a solemn treaty in 1717: Inasmuch, that from thenceforth open violence took the place of all the other ways and methods which had till then been made use of towards the republick.

Their High Mightinesses did not fail to make the most serious remonstrances against this treatment, and to declare, that they considered the *Austrian Netherlands* as a part of their own frontier, as they in reality are; and that thus, by attacking them, the republic herself was attacked in her barrier. Moreover, they sent expressly an extraordinary deputation to his majesty, as well with a view to dissuade him from that enterprize, as to promote the salutary work of peace before matters should come to greater extremities, and to beg that his majesty would make to them some confidential overtures of the conditions which he might think proper towards attaining it: But, notwithstanding all foregoing protestations of his majesty's inclination to peace, their endeavours were fruitless; and they, on the contrary, were soon reduced to see, not only the whole *Austrian Netherlands*, and consequently the bul-

bulwark of the republick, subdued by the superiority of his majesty's arms, but also many of the principal and best fortresses and strongholds of that country, which were set apart for the security of their High Mightinesses barrier, and in which they had the right of garrison, razed and dismantled; whereby they are absolutely and irreparably stripped and for ever deprived of a barrier, which cost so much blood and treasure in the preceding war, and was guaranteed and secured to them by the most solemn treaties; and all this without having the least regard to the numberless and pressing representations, instances, and complaints, made from time to time by their High Mightinesses upon that subject——A too manifest proof of his majesty's true designs against this republick!

His most christian majesty did not stop here; but undertook to support and foment a rebellion in the kingdom of *Great Britain*, begun and carried on under the direction of the pretender's eldest son; which, had it been attended with success, would have brought about a total subversion of the religious and civil establishment in that kingdom, and thus have thrown the religion and liberty of the republick into the most eminent danger.——And when their High Mightinesses sent thither a succour of their troops, conformably to the treaties subsisting between his *Britannick* majesty and the republick, (treaties which oblige to no more than what their common interests called upon them to do in a case of that importance;) his most christian majesty resented it afresh to such a degree, that, under the pretence of these troops having been sent contrary to the tenour of the capitulations, by which they were bound (though the contrary of this has been clearly demonstrated) he took occasion from thence to repeal, and consequently to break the treaty of commerce concluded in the most solemn manner between his majesty and the republick in the year 1739; and likewise to refuse to exchange or ransom the republick's troops that were prisoners of war, notwithstanding that the same is regulated by a formal cartel; and his majesty has been pleased to persist to this day in the said refusal, although their High Mightinesses have long since removed the pretext which was laid hold of for that purpose.

Whilst all this was doing, his most

christian majesty, in order still to preserve some appearance of being really disposed to the re-establishment of peace, did indeed propose to their High Mightinesses by a publick memorial in 1745, the holding of a general congress. But, experience has sufficiently shewn, that such assemblies seldom or never produce any effect, but tend rather to embroil matters than to clear them up, unless some preliminaries be concerted beforehand by the belligerent powers. For this reason their High Mightinesses, always prompted by the same ardent and sincere desire of bringing about a pacification, which had been the principle of their conduct from the beginning of the troubles, endeavoured to open another way, which they flattered themselves would lead more directly to that great end; and, setting about it with the most hearty zeal, they sent successively two extraordinary ministers to his most christian majesty, not with the secret intention of gaining time, as the above-mentioned declaration does them the injustice to suspect, but with the most sincere desire of peace, and with the greatest uprightness in the world:—This they solemnly protest; and think they have given more than sufficient proofs of.——But, by reason of the hard and unacceptable conditions, which his majesty was for prescribing to their High Mightinesses and their allies, the thing did not succeed; and the negotiation having been transferred to the conferences at *Breda*, it soon appeared there, that his majesty had no serious intention that way; for at that very same time, and even before the conferences were begun, endeavours had been used on his part at the court of *Portugal*, without the privity either of his *Britannick* majesty, or of their High Mightinesses, towards the opening of another congress under the mediation of his *Portuguese* majesty; with this pretext, that their High Mightinesses were not neutral, but ought to be considered as a belligerent power. And when a difference arose about admitting to the conferences the ministers of the courts of *Vienna* and *Turin*, whose interests were chiefly to be discussed there, their admission was contested on the part of his majesty; although his own ally, the king of *Spain*, afterwards found it so reasonable, that he most earnestly insisted upon it, as well for those courts, as for himself; and, soon after that this difficulty was

removed, his majesty was pleased abruptly to break off the conferences.

This being the true state of things to the very moment of the republick's being hostilely attacked in her own territory, their High Mightinesses could not but be astonished to see, that they could think proper to assert, with so much affectation, in the declaration abovementioned, his majesty's particular regard for their High Mightinesses, his moderation towards them, the sincere desire he has always expressed of a reconciliation, in so far, *that his majesty could not possibly give them stronger proofs than he did, of his affection and confidence, nor go greater lengths in his* managements for them*; whilst with all this it is certain, that whoever will compare the said allegations with what has pass'd, and judge impartially of both, must be struck with surprize, and conclude, on the contrary, that no free and independent state can be worse treated, than their High Mightinesses have been by his most christian majesty; and that without any other reason whatsoever, but because they would not renounce their engagements, because they would not separate from their allies, and in a word, because they would not submit themselves to his will and desires, to their own prejudice.

But, as if all this had not been enough, the hostile invasion has been continued against the republick's own immediate territory and ancient possessions, which, as well as their barrier, were guarantied to their High Mightinesses on the part of his most christian majesty by the treaty of 1717; which, for this reason, cannot be considered in any other light, but as a breach of alliance, the said treaty being still in force, since their High Mightinesses are not at a declared war with his Majesty.

In order to give a colour to this invasion, they have in the said declaration alledged two principal reasons; but reasons, which can as little stand the test of justice, as they are irreconcilable with the thing itself, and with the hostilities that have ensued.

As to the first, namely, *That the reason of war, and the security of the King's conquests against the designs of his enemies, rendered this invasion necessary*:†—What does it mean, but this, that it is lawful to invade and possess one's self of a neighbour's country, whenever it is agreeable to one's interest so to do; and, that in order to cover one's own posses-

* *respect*, p. 177 D. † *Ibid*. E.

sions, he may lawfully make himself master of those of his neighbour?—A maxim hitherto unknown in the law of nations, and in all countries in the world; and which, if it were to take place, would put an end to all publick safety. Ambition knows no bounds:—No sooner shall an invader have got footing in his neighbour's country, but he may, with the same right, or rather with equal injustice, attack his next neighbour.—These are the true steps to a universal monarchy; and this a lesson for all the powers of the earth, who are essentially concerned in opposing so pernicious an enterprise, founded upon so pernicious a maxim. Besides, if this reason could ever have any force, in order to make it applicable to the present case, that necessity of covering the king's conquests against the designs of his enemies, ought actually to have existed; and yet *Dutch Flanders* was attacked and reduced by his majesty's arms, when there was not a single man of his enemies in that country; and consequently, without any imaginable necessity of attacking it.

The second reason is, *That their High Mightinesses allowed his Majesty's Enemies, a retreat upon their territory, and that they furnished them with abundant Succours of all Kinds*.—It is certain, that, when their High Mightinesses furnished succours to their allies, by virtue of defensive alliances, which subsisted long before that those allies were his majesty's enemies, they did nothing but what is authorized by the law of nations, and what justice itself required of them; neither does such their conduct furnish a lawful reason for attacking them in a hostile manner upon that account.—It is no less certain, that, when their High Mightinesses doubled this succour, upon the occasion of their own barrier's being attacked, this measure was the more incontestably lawful, as it was taken, merely in the defence of their own rights and possessions; and so much the less can it be alledged as a reason for treating the republick like an enemy.—And lastly, though their High Mightinesses, after that their barrier was utterly lost, received the troops of their allies into their territory, partly for their own defence, and partly with a view to recover with united force, what had been taken from the allies in common; even this could not furnish a lawful reason for committing hostilities against the republick herself;

unless people will suppose, that their High Mightinesses are not allowed to make use of the forces of their allies to cover the republic's dominions and territory against an invasion; or that it was not lawful for them to put themselves in a condition, and take arrangements with their allies, in order to recover what had been taken from them; but that they ought to have dismissed their allies troops, and left themselves to the discretion of those, who had already deprived them of their barrier; which is a meer absurdity. Moreover, what has been said above, may be applied here, namely, that the invasion was made in a place, where not one of his majesty's enemies had retreated: all which the more strongly evinces the groundlessness of the reason abovementioned.

As to the rest, the state of the case cannot be altered by what is inserted in the declaration; namely, * *That his most christian majesty has given express orders to the commanders of his army, to take care that the French troops, which shall enter the territory of the United Provinces, observe the most rigorous discipline; that his majesty was far from desiring to disturb the religion, the government, or the commerce of the Republic, but would, on the contrary, grant her subjects all manner of protection; and that his majesty would consider the towns, which he should take, only as a pledge, which he promised to restore.*—The point in question here, is, the hostile invasion, which his majesty has undertaken against the territory of the republic, and the violent reduction, (which is still continuing) of so many of the republic's places; with respect to which, they may do whatever they please when once they are in possession of them; for neither their High Mightinesses, nor their subjects, can by any means trust to the fair promises, with which these hostilities are accompanied, and which have no other tendency, but to palliate, if possible, the injustice of the proceeding.—The republic's subjects want no other protection but that of their lawful sovereign; and their High Mightinesses themselves can place no confidence in those who seize their possessions, and protest at the same time, that it is not these possessions, but their confidence, which they are desirous of acquiring. Besides, their High Mightinesses subjects have already experienced, to their sorrow, how little such promises are to be depended upon,

* See p. 178 E.

by the numberless oppressions and exactions which they suffer from his majesty's troops;—And the promise of restitution of the towns and countries that have been invaded, is as little to be relied on as the rest; since, according to his majesty's own declaration, it is restrained to this express period and condition, that the said restitution shall only be made, *as soon as the United Provinces shall have given clear proofs of their no longer furnishing succours of all kinds to the enemies of his majesty's crown;* and consequently, this restitution is not to be expected, unless their High Mightinesses renounce the engagements which they have contracted with their allies; which would be injustice itself, and is the very thing to which it has been their principal study to bring the republic from the beginning. Inasmuch that they end in the very same manner as they began; only with this difference, that in case their High Mightinesses do not submit themselves in this to his majesty's will, it is now resolved to subdue the republic.

Their High Mightinesses had thus far prepared their answer to M. De la Ville's said memorial and its annexed declaration, when they very unexpectedly received that minister's second memorial, with a farther declaration of his most christian majesty. But they have found nothing in it, that requires any new answer; this second declaration being entirely of a piece with the first, and tending only, on the one hand, to inculcate afresh his majesty's inclination to a general pacification, whilst, on the other, it again lays before their High Mightinesses, a Denunciation no less disagreeable than the first, *viz. That they design to go on with the committing of hostilities and violences against the republic's territory, upon the same foot as before.* (See p. 451.)

Their High Mightinesses desire nothing more ardently, than to receive proofs of the sincerity of his majesty's intentions in favour of a general peace, and to be convinced by effects, that his majesty is, in good earnest, more affected with the public calamities, under which so many nations groan, than intent upon his own aggrandisement.—Their High Mightinesses are persuaded, that their allies have these same sentiments; and that they are very far from being inflexible on this head, as it is advanced in the last declaration. But it is not enough to make protestations in

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general terms. Nothing but actions and effects, conducted by a just moderation, can enable to form a judgment of inward sincerity; and of these their High Mightinesses and their allies have hitherto had but little experience. Neither is so salutary an end to be attained by prescribing the ingredients of a general pacification according to private desires and caprice: much less by methods of violence; especially when they are employed against an innocent republic, who from the beginning of the troubles to this day, has desired nothing but a just and reasonable peace, and who has not given so much as the shadow of a lawful reason for being treated in such a manner.—Violence can naturally produce nothing but violence; and enmity must certainly raise enmity; so that as long as their High Mightinesses are treated as they have been hitherto, they must of necessity follow these rules.

In such a juncture then, their High Mightinesses, forced by necessity on the one side, and on the other, by the indispensable duty of employing those means which God and nature have put into their hands, in the defence of their subjects, and for the preservation of their liberty and religion, and every thing else that is dear to them; and putting their trust in the justice of their cause, and in the succour and assistance of almighty God, who has so often miraculously delivered them out of the hands of their enemies, are firmly resolved to venture their fortunes, their lives, and every thing without exception, to the very last extremity, in their lawful defence; and to make use of the right which his majesty's own conduct gives them, of acting by way of reprisal, as he acts towards them, and consequently of cutting off, dissipating, and obstructing, where-ever it shall be in their power, all the *resources which may furnish his majesty the means of continuing his invasion of the republic, with superior forces.—As to the rest, their High Mightinesses declare, that in acting thus, it is no more their intention to break with his majesty, than it is his majesty's intention to break with them; but that what they do, is merely in order to oppose the injustice which is done to them and their subjects in so flagrant and affecting a manner.—Their High Mightinesses shall however always be ready and willing to contribute to the re-esta-

blishment of the publick tranquillity, and of a general peace, as what they have at all times sincerely wished for upon just and reasonable conditions.

And it is farther resolved, that a copy of this answer shall be sent to all the ministers of the republick at foreign courts, with orders to communicate the same to those courts where they respectively reside; begging the said courts to take into consideration the dangerous situation into which the republick is now brought, and the pernicious maxims, in consequence of which she is threatened by the king of *France* with slavery and total ruin; and of what unhappy consequence it would be to all the powers in *Europe*, if they should suffer such maxims to be established:—Conjuring them by the interest they have in their own liberty and preservation, and in that of all *Europe*, to consider this their High Mightinesses Answer, and the declaration it contains, as extorted from them by the extreme necessity to which they are reduced for their own defence, and that of their subjects; and entreating them to join and assist their High Mightinesses in opposing the calamities with which the republick is so unjustly threatened, and the consequences which all other powers must apprehend therefrom.

And a copy of this Answer shall likewise be sent to the council of state, to the respective colleges of admiralty, to the directors of the east and west *India* companies, and farther where it shall be necessary; signifying to them at the same time, that their High Mightinesses have resolved, upon the grounds contained in the said answer, and conformably to their intention therein declared, to make reprisals upon the king of *France* and his subjects, and to do them all sorts of damage wherever it shall be in their power; and that the said colleges shall therefore take their measures accordingly.

November 7, 1747.

From the Westminster Journal, Nov. 14.

Hints for our Plenipotentiaries at Aix la Chapelle.

AS our first quarrel was with *Spain* on the subject of our right of navigation in the *American* seas, every article of that right, in its full extent, should be insisted on, as it was understood and explained in the debates upon that subject before the *Spanish* rupture. The addresses, petitions, speeches, and

* See p. 177 E, and p. 451.

resolutions of the years 1738 and 1739 should here be particularly attended to, as also the evidence by which they were supported. If any thing be omitted on this head, we lose so much of the grand object that has drawn us into an expence of so many additional millions.

Our quarrel with *France* is two-fold ; first, as guarantees of the pragmatic sanction, and allies of the *Dutch* ; secondly, as a naval power, affronted in our flag by the insistent protection of the *Spanish* fleet by that of *France*. In the discussion of the first, our interest, which is but small and remote, must be taken in conjunction with that of our allies : But in the latter question we are sole, and ought not to sink a tittle of *our own interest* to support that of any ally whatsoever. We have never been assisted ; we have assisted every other power ; who then shall interfere with what we have a right to claim by our superiority ? To destroy the naval power of *France* should be our darling project : We promise fair towards the doing of it, and peace should not be made till it is done, or till the enemy will consent to a certain limitation both for their trade and royal navy.

T. S.

From the *Old England* *Journal*, Nov. 14.

BEHAVIOUR of DUTCH GOVERNORS consider'd.

HOW did the *Dutch* news-papers, bedaub the hoary T—t—r of *Tournay* with borrow'd praise, for the destruction he made among the besiegers by his various mines, when there was not one single operation of that kind on the part of the town, during the whole siege ! When we hazarded, very unequally, the battle of *Fontenoy* to relieve the devoted place, did not he refuse some *Scotch* and *Swiss* regiments, in garrison there, liberty to attack the enemy in their rear, during the heat of the battle, tho' they manifested the practicableness of their design, and press'd almost to a mutiny for his permission ? Did he not afterwards restrain the same brave troops, from the glorious attempt they had projected of breaking thro' the enemy, tho' elated with victory, to join the *British* troops, rather than tamely surrender themselves prisoners of war among the stigmatized *Dutch* ?

Another old faithless chief, after amusing us with *gasconades* of the strength of *H—st*, and his own military skill, connived at the approach of the enemy,

* See p. 250.

and their seizing an advantageous post, so as to give him a colour for betraying the town, with a great number of *British* troops then in sight of it, who, after a painful march to his assistance, received no other notice of the enemy's success than by a furious firing made upon them from the ramparts. The havoc, made on this surprize, among our deceived countrymen, thus led into the slaughter, is not so publickly known among us as it could be wished ; nor yet the danger, which the gallant ever-active leader of our armies providentially escaped at the same time, after having travelled night and day, to make the proper dispositions in aid of the perfidious *Batavian* ; on whom every man of honour, in every country, cries aloud for justice ; and yet the t—t—r lives.

C There is an analogous semblance between the conduct of this man, and that of a late naval officer ; one sacrificed a fleet, and the other strong towns ! and both very tranquilly justify themselves under insinuations of private orders.——

D Had the governor of *H—st* immediately received the reward of his demerits, *Bergen* had never been taken. The *Turks* knew no other way of putting a stop to treachery, than to reward and punish according to success ; It was their rule to strangle a chief under whom any enterprize miscarried, without any regard to casualties, or even impossibilities. To this maxim they owed all their great conquests ; for as their generals fought with the bowstring about their necks, they fought desperately ! chusing, rather than suffer by that with infamy after the battle, to fall in it with honour, and according to their notion into the embraces of *Mahomet* and the joys of paradise.——

Every circumstance that occur'd in the last nine days of the siege of *Bergen*, point out to every thinking person, that the *French* had more effectually battered the heart of the governor, than the fortifications of the place ; so that having gained the capital eminence, which overlooked the town, it was no great difficulty to find a way into it——while the good governor was sleeping.——What I lament equal to the loss of the town, is the sacrifice of our brave northern countrymen, who, overpower'd with numbers, greatly fell ! dealing destruction round, and breathing their last upon heaps of the slaughter'd foe ; while the national troops, whose business

ness it more *immediately* was, had, after the examples of *Fontenoy* and *Lafeldt*, timely taken care of themselves, and were run away from the defence of their own country, their estates, and families, even while defence was not impracticable; (O shame!) and among the first the *good governor* himself! who never looked behind 'till he had got safe to *Oudenbosch*, nor reflected 'till he had dined;—and then vouchsafed, in virtue of his *useful* seniority, to put himself at the head of the troops there, perhaps to compleat the iniquitous bargain by delivering up them also!

That the *Dutch* traders have frequently sold arms to fight against themselves, is notorious: But no man of honour, who had served so long in war, would have accepted of a command to act under private orders which he knew were derogatory of his country's good.—

After all, as the fault lies altogether among the great and wealthy in the *Dutch* commonwealth, the bulk of the people are exceedingly to be pitied, but sensible of the approaching ruin, have boldly bestir'd themselves, tho' late, to wrest the power out of their corrupt hands, in the sudden election of a *stadtholder*: A motion wholly their own without the participation or assistance of any power whatever! and they no sooner found that their *stadtholder*, as he stood, was very unlikely to answer their purpose, than they resolved to invest him with power as well as dignity; even to make that high office hereditary, so as they may never return again under an iniquitous self-interested administration composed out of a *French* faction. However, it is to be hoped, that care may be taken, in the approaching congress so to settle the *barrier*, that we may have no further occasion of lavishing our blood and treasure again for the defence of others; tho' it is likewise, in a secondary manner, for our own defence; for, if we suffer the *French* to enlarge their dominions in the *Netherlands*, we shall be hardly able to defend our sea-coasts against them; at least they will become greatly formidable to our trade and navigation; and yet we have reason to dread the consequence of a congress; since we are not like to find one single friend among all the ministers that may compose it: for our very allies will be interested against us, and will oppose strengthening the hands that defended them: Strange paradox! and yet true.

His MAJESTY's most gracious Speech to both Houses of Parliament, Nov. 12, 1747.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

A S one of my principal views, in calling this parliament, was, that I might receive the most clear and certain information of the sense of my people, on the present posture of affairs; I was desirous to meet you as early as your own convenience, as well as that of the publick, would admit.

By the advice of my parliament, I entered into the war against Spain, in order to vindicate and secure the trade and commerce of my subjects. By their advice also, and in conformity to my engagements, I undertook the support of the empress Queen of Hungary, and of the just rights of the house of Austria. In resentment of this conduct, so necessary for the interests of my own kingdoms and of the ancient allies of my crown, France not only declared war against me, but fomented and supported an unnatural rebellion within this kingdom. In carrying on this just and necessary war, I have found the most chearful and vigorous support from my parliament: and though the success has not been answerable to our wishes, and just expectations, in the Low Countries; yet it must be allowed, to the honour of this nation, that no part of the misfortunes can be imputed to us.

D The signal successes, which it has pleased god to grant us at sea, have made the enemy feel the weight of our naval strength, to their great loss, and the real and solid advantage of this nation. This has appeared most remarkably in the operations of my fleet this last year; which have tended *no less* to the honour of the British flag, than to the reduction of the maritime force and commerce of France. The government of the united provinces has, once more, resumed that consistency, which will give great strength to the common cause; cement more firmly the friendship between this kingdom and that republick; and be a lasting security to our inseparable Interests. One great effect of this happy alteration in Holland has already appeared, in the vigorous * declaration lately made by the States General to the court of France; and the orders given by them, for committing hostilities every where against the French king and his subjects.

Some overtures for a general pacification have lately been made to me, on the part of France; and though some of the terms proposed were such as could not be approved, yet as I have had no other aim, but to bring about a safe and honourable peace, I have shewn the utmost inclination to facilitate it, in conjunction with my allies; and a congress is actually agreed to be held at Aix la Chapelle, whither the several ministers will soon repair. I hope all the powers concerned will bring with them the same dispositions to effectuate this great work, on just and reasonable conditions, which I sincerely have.

In this situation, I am confident you will agree in opinion with me, that it is necessary to be vigilant and attentive to every event ; and that there can be no reason to expect a good peace, but by being timely prepared to carry on a vigorous and effectual war. I therefore rely on your hearty and powerful support, to enable me to prosecute the war, in case the obstinacy of our enemies, in not agreeing to just and reasonable terms of accommodation, should render it unavoidable. For this purpose, I am now actually concerting the necessary measures with my allies ; whose interests I am determined to adhere to and support. Let us be in readiness, in case the negotiations should fail of the desired effect, to convince our enemies, how much they are mistaken, if they vainly imagine that *Great Britain*, and her allies, will submit to receive the law from any power whatsoever ; and demonstrate to the world, that we will decline no difficulty or hazard for the preservation of the common liberty, and our own independency, and essential interests.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

The necessity of adequate supplies appears from what has been already mentioned. The proper estimates for the services of the ensuing year shall be laid before you ; and I desire you to grant me such supplies, as your own security and lasting welfare, and the present critical and important situation of affairs, require. You may depend on their being applied only to the purposes for which they shall be given ; and if, by the falling out of events, any saving can be made, it shall be duly accounted for.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

If any farther provisions shall be found expedient, to render more effectual the good laws lately made for the security of the present establishment, extinguishing the spirit of rebellion, and for the better civilizing, improving, and reducing into order, any part of the united kingdom, I depend on your known affection to me and to your country, seriously and early to set about so good a work. I will only add, that there never was a conjuncture, in which unanimity, firmness, and dispatch, were more necessary for the safety, honour, and true interest of *Great Britain*.

The ADDRESS of the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, Nov. 12, 1747.

Most gracious Sovereign,

WE your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lords spiritual and temporal in parliament assembled, beg leave to return your majesty our humble thanks for your most gracious speech from the throne.

The generous and publick-spirited views, with which your majesty entered into this just and necessary war, are evident to the whole world ; and your people have been the more strongly animated to support it, by the part your enemies have taken, not only to overturn the liberties of *Europe* in general, but to di-

(*Gent. Mag. Nov. 1747.*)

sturb your majesty's government, the solid foundation of our happiness. The events of war are always uncertain ; but at the same time that we see, with the greatest concern, the misfortunes which have happened in the *Low Countries*, we gratefully acknowledge your majesty's goodness and justice, in vindicating the honour of this nation, from any imputation arising from thence.

With unfeigned joy we congratulate your majesty on the signal successes, with which it has pleased God to bless your arms by sea. No loss can be more sensibly felt by your enemies, and no advantage tend more to the glory and real benefit of your kingdoms, whose commerce and naval strength must be increased in proportion as that of *France* is diminished.

We cannot approach your royal person on this occasion, without expressing our highest satisfaction in those events, which have happened in *Holland*, in favour of a prince allied to your majesty by the nearest ties ; descended from an illustrious house, in which the defence of publick liberty has been hereditary, and which has produced deliverers of this country, as well as of that protestant republick. From this happy alteration, we cannot but promise ourselves the strictest union of councils between your majesty and the States General, and an additional strength in pursuing such measures, as shall be most conducive to the common good of both nations ; of which we consider the seasonable declaration lately made by the states to the court of *France*, and the orders given thereupon, as a strong indication.

Your majesty's paternal concern for your people appears in nothing more, than in your sincere desire to bring about, in conjunction with your allies, an honourable peace, on just and reasonable terms. At the same time that we offer our humble thanks to your majesty, for this gracious disposition to procure ease and repose to your subjects, by effectuating this great work, permit us to assure you, that we are convinced by past experience, as well as by your majesty's prudent declaration, that the only way to procure a good peace, is to be prepared to carry on a vigorous and effectual war. For this reason, we cannot but gratefully acknowledge your majesty's vigilance and care to enter into a timely concert with your allies, in order to be in readiness for that event.

We beg leave, from the bottom of our hearts, to give your majesty the strongest assurances of our inviolable fidelity and affection to your sacred person, family, and government ; and that we will heartily and cheerfully concur to enable your majesty to prosecute the war with vigour, in case the obstinacy of your enemies should render it necessary ; no difficulty or hazard being capable of lessening our zeal and readiness for the maintenance of the honour of your crown, the independency and essential interests of your kingdoms, and for the defence of your allies.

We will not fail to take into our serious consideration, what further provisions may be expedient for better securing the present happy establishment, extinguishing the spirit of rebellion,

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lion, and for reforming and reducing into order such parts of the united kingdom, where the want of improvement, knowledge and due obedience to the laws, has remarkably furnished opportunities to seduce the people from their loyalty. The stability of your majesty's throne, the glory and tranquillity of your reign, and the prosperity of our fellow subjects, we have entirely at heart; and our utmost firmness, resolution, and dispatch, shall be exerted to attain those desirable ends, which your majesty has so wisely and graciously recommended to us.

His MAJESTY's most gracious Answer.

My LORDS,

Nothing could give me greater satisfaction than this dutiful and affectionate address. I heartily thank you for it; and do not doubt, but the becoming zeal you have unanimously expressed, and your ready concurrence in my sentiments, will have a very good effect, both with our friends and enemies, and strengthen my hands to pursue such measures, either of peace or war, as shall be most conducive to the interests of my kingdoms, and the support of my allies.

The ADDRESS of the House of Commons.

Most gracious Sovereign,

WE, your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the commons of Great Britain in parliament assembled, beg leave to return your majesty our unfeigned thanks for your majesty's most gracious speech from the throne.

With hearts full of the sincerest joy, we congratulate your majesty on the great and important successes, which it has pleased Almighty God to bestow on your majesty's arms at sea, and which not only redound highly to the honour of the British nation, but, by reducing the maritime force of France, manifestly tend to the security of your majesty's government, and the prosperity and trade of these kingdoms.

We beg leave to express to your majesty the great and just satisfaction we have received from the happy settlement of the government of the United Provinces, in which a prince so nearly allied to your majesty has so great a share. Nor can we doubt, but that the good effect resulting from that settlement will be a thorough union of counsels between your majesty and the republick; more especially, as the vigorous declaration, lately made by the States General to the court of France, gives us the strongest presumption, that, in all measures, whether of peace or war, which shall be deemed for the honour, interest, and security of these kingdoms and that republick, they will co-operate zealously and firmly with your majesty.

With the deepest sense of gratitude we acknowledge your majesty's paternal care for the welfare of your subjects, in the sincere disposition your majesty has shewn for a general pacification, by hearkening to the overtures lately made for that purpose, and endeavouring, on

your majesty's part, to bring about a speedy, safe, and honourable conclusion to this burthenfome and expensive, though just and necessary, war.

But if, contrary to our wishes and expectations, the enemies of Great Britain, by insisting on unreasonable and inadmissible terms, make the continuance of the war unavoidable, we beg leave to give your majesty our most determined assurances that we will support your majesty to the utmost: And, in order to convince our enemies of this our steadfast resolution, we will immediately grant such supplies, as may, in conjunction with your majesty's allies, enable your majesty to carry on the war with vigour, maintain the honour and dignity of the crown of Great Britain, and support the mutual interest of your majesty and your allies.

At the same time, permit us to assure your majesty, that we shall be ready to contribute our assistance towards perfecting and rendering more effectual those provisions which have been already made for securing the interior peace of these kingdoms, and establishing your majesty's throne upon the most firm and lasting foundations.

His majesty's most gracious Answer.

Gentlemen,

THE early marks of trust and confidence, which you repose in me by this address, give me the greatest satisfaction.

You may be assured, that I have nothing more at heart, than to put, as soon as possible, such an end to the present troubles, as may be consistent with the good of my people, the security of my allies, and the honour and true interests of my kingdoms.

The Account, published by Authority at Paris, of what passed in the Fleet commanded by M. de Letenduer.

(See admiral Hawke's account p. 486.)

WE failed together from the isle of Aix, on Tuesday Oct. 17, (6th) with an E. N. E. wind, which ceasing we were obliged to anchor in the road of Rochelle, from whence we failed next Morn. with 252 merchant ships. As all the motions of a large fleet are slow, we did not get out till 5 in the Ev. M. de Letenduer directed his course off Rochefort, to get into the Lat. of Belleisle. The wind favouring we were on the 21st W. of that isle 24 L. That day we saw two ships, one large, which, after reconnoitring us at 2 L. Dist. sail'd towards the S.

On the 25th (14th) we saw in the horizon 20 sail making swiftly after us, and took them for some of our own fleet; it happening daily, that in spite of all our vigilance, many ships of our convoy in the night lose company to sail more

more at liberty. We examined these ships, but they being just in our track, and presenting only their heads, we could form no judgment of their force. We were not sure they were enemies, till one of them came along side of us, and fired a gun under *English* colours. That instant *M. de Letenduer* ordered the signal for the trade to make the best of their way, and that for the order of battle to the king's ships, who formed, betwixt the merchantmen and the enemies, in the following line, the first 3 making the van guard.

	Guns.	Men.	
* Intrepide	74	(686)	620 C. deVaudreuil
Trident	64	(650)	450 M. Demblimont
Terrible	74	(686)	620 Count Dugue
Tonant	80	(822)	750 M. deLetenduer
Monarque	74	(686)	620 M. deBedoyerre
Severn (50)	56	(550)	330 M. Durouret
Fougueux	64	(650)	450 M. Duvigneau
Neptune (70)	68	(686)	580 M. Fromentiere

It was of great consequence, that this line should form suddenly; but the preservation of the merchant ships being the principal object, it was necessary to leave intervals, so that before 252 vessels could pass through, a considerable time passed, during which the enemy made their dispositions. They were then 19 of them together, and another being to the windward, joined them before the beginning of the battle. The commander had a white flag with a red cross, which is the distinction of a rear admiral. We are not agreed upon the num-

* The figures so () included shew the numbers of men and guns as given in Admiral Hawke's account (see p. 487) who represents the French to be more by 830, which difference may arise by the French accounts not reckoning the marines, or lying a little, as in other particulars, to magnify the English force.—Yet Adm. Hawke under-reckons their guns, not imagining that the French had put 6 more guns into the *Severn*.—But if we set aside the *Kent*, Capt. Fox, which by some grand mistake, or fault, did not fight, Admiral Hawke had not so many men as the French, and tho' his guns were more, the weight of metal was equal. viz.

	Men.	Guns.	Weight.
English†	5410	790	biggest 32 pound.
French	5416	554	most 42 pounders

(See p. 54 A.)

† One list makes them	150	less, viz.
The <i>Kent</i> but	400	instead of 480
<i>Devonshire</i>	500	instead of 550
<i>Yarmouth</i>	480	instead of 500

number of their ships, many assuring, that they were 23, and that the three which attacked us at 8 in the evening, did not come up till after sun-set: Allowing they were only 20, we compute there were 4 of 76 guns each, and the rest from 70 to 56, with 4 frigates that did not fall into their line, which consisted of 12 ships that extended beyond us on the starboard, and the rest fell away to the larboard.

All the fleet being pass'd, and sailing W.N.W. we tacked and stood with our heads to the S.W. the wind at S.E. [that is to say, they were getting away before the wind.] We were not yet well in order, when the rear-guard was attacked a little before noon.† *M. de Letenduer* made the signal for closing the line, and the combat in a short space of time became general. The enemy's main view seem'd to be to disable us, in which they perfectly succeeded, discharging with every ball a prodigious quantity of cartridge-shot. We could not answer them in the same manner, ill custom having established it as a rule, to allow only four charges of that sort for every gun, which were soon consumed. The cannonading lasted 3 hours before any thing remarkable happened; but then we saw the *Fougueux* without her foretopmast, this ship and the *Neptune* having been attack'd by 5, the *Severn* by 2, of which the *English* admiral was one; the *Monarque* by 2; the *Tonant* by 3. Those of the vanguard having yet only 4 upon 3, *M. de Letenduer* had made the signal for the said vanguard to slacken sail. We beat down the foretopmast of the ship that attack'd us first, [the *Edinburgh*] and the foretopmast of one of those [the *Eagle*] on the starboard side was fallen upon her foremast. 'Tis true by this time we were very ill treated; our foremast was down, and by its fall prevented some of our guns from firing, which we remedied as soon as possible, by cutting away all that encumbered it. We had already 250 shot in our mainsail, and mizen; all our masts and yards were shot thro' in several places, and we could no longer work the ship.

At 4 o'clock we saw the *Neptune* as smooth as an open boat, not a mast standing, obliged to strike, and soon after the *Monarque* also, without main or mizzen. The *Fougueux*, and the *Severn* surrendered also at the same time. The

† Half an hour after eleven.

little squadron that fired alternately upon us in the *Tonant*, none of which staid aside us above 15 minutes at a time, was augmented to the number of 5. The commandant at last honour'd us with his company; but his visit was short: He received two of our broadsides, and then went to the succour of 7 of his own ships, which were engaged with our 3 of the vanguard.

M. de *Vaudreuil* then tack'd about in the *Intrepide* towards us, and pass'd thro' the midst of all these ships, firing on both sides. The *Trident* and *Terrible* attempted to follow his example, by tacking also: but they were so disabled that it was impossible for them to execute their design. We saw, at sunset, the *Trident*, having been engaged for some time against 5, make up to the commandant, and, after giving him a broadside, surrender. Then six of the enemy fell upon the *Terrible*, who at half after 7 continued to make a brisk fire. Night prevented our seeing what followed; but her silence afterwards makes us judge, that she also was overpowered. In the 1st hour of the engagement, seeing ourselves surrounded, M. de *Letenduerre* made a signal for the *Castor* frigate to make off; she sailed after the fleet, the rearmost ship of which was at close of day, 5 L. dist. and not pursued. As the *English* have suffered very much, and it would require a good while to put their own ships and ours in a sailing condition, the fleet will have 3 or 4 days to get away, the wind being all the time favourable; and if, as we hope, they have the good luck to escape, we shall be partly comforted for the loss of our ships of war, which devoted themselves to the sacrifice for the support of commerce. A little more equality had put us out of danger of insult: But that we cannot think of having, till the king shall please to furnish the Count de *Maurepas* with the means of re-establishing the marine upon the footing we know he desires to have it, and till we are a little better persuaded in *France*, of the necessity of having a naval power.

To return to what concerns ourselves in the *Tonant*: The moment the *Intrepide* joined us, she got under our stern, and we continued fighting together for half an hour with the 5 ships that environed us, and which fell back behind our rear ship that sailed after us. We were then left quiet till near 8, when 3 fresh ships, being those said to

‡ The *Eagle*, *Yarmouth* and *Nottingham*.

have joined the enemy that evening, and to make up in all the number of 23, came and fired upon us. Their firing ceased in less than an hour, and they retired also.

A little before 9 M. de *Letenduerre*, who had seen six of our ships subdued, his own extremely impair'd, and expecting every moment when his great mast would fall, being held up only with wounded tackle, sailed to the westward, and at midnight tack'd to the N.W. and at 4 in the A. to the N. not so much with a view of escaping by these different routes, which we thought scarce possible, but in order to disperse the enemy, for the fleet to get at a distance. We made the dispositions in the mean while to give them a good reception in the morning, and to make them pay dearly for the taking of our two last ships. Our astonishment was great when at day-break we saw only 3 ships at a vast dist. The general then ordered a course N.E. by N. making the *Intrepide* tow us. We continued this route till, the three ships having disappeared, about 9 in the morning we chang'd it, and steer'd to the N.W. judging that if they had seen us, they would report, that we were steering for *Brest*. But M. de *Letenduerre*'s design being to refit at sea, 100 L. W. off *Ushant*, a port little frequented, we labour'd to get thither; still towed by the *Intrepide*, who kept us company till the 29th. During that time we repaired our ship in the best manner we could, but the masts and yards are unfit for service.

This battle was fought 88 L. N. of *Cape Finisterre*, where the enemy certainly would have found us, if the 2 ships we saw on the 21st had not informed them, for such large fleets, if once seen, are certainly come up with. We fired [in the *Tonant*] 1842 cannon shot, and 10,000 charges of small arms. The distance at which many of these ships engaged us, in order to avoid being hurt, did not always permit us to use our muskets. We stood 4000 of the enemy's cannon shot, but the sea, which was very rough, caused a great part of them to miss us. Notwithstanding, we received 800 in our masts, sails and rigging; 134 shot of lower-tier guns were told in our sides, of which only one came thro'. It was owing to our having a ship extremely well timber'd and put together, that our loss was so small for so long and sharp an engagement: It consisted of only 100 men killed and wounded. The casks of provisions on the second deck

deck saved us abundance of people. We rather wish than hope, that there is not more blood spilt on board the other ships, which were not so well disposed for an engagement. M. de Letenduer has a bad contusion in the right shoulder, another in the leg. M. Duchaufaut, our second captain, wounded slightly in the face; Delatouche, major, slightly in the head; the Chevalier Dastory d'Aubary, a contusion in the shoulder blade; de Valmenier, a cannon-shot on the left arm, which took the bone, and laid it bare; De Kermadec, in the shoulder, B de Vialis, both his wrists shattered; du Verger de Karmeloy, a musket shot in the body, which also broke his arm; De Reymondis, three fingers shattered, and a contusion in the body. M. de Barras is among the slain, who amount to 29, and a third part of the wounded or maimed will scarce recover.

Sixteen different ships engaged us alternately; the commandant, from whom we expected the worst treatment, staid by us the † least of any one. Five or six English captains distinguished themselves, chiefly he who commanded the headmost ship || of the vanguard. The D officers and men, in all our ships fought with a courage and valour worthy of a more happy success, which alone is crown'd: But we have room to hope, that notwithstanding our disaster, which might have been greater, justice will be rendered us on this occasion.

† His lower tier guns were loose. (S. p. 486)

|| Capt. Scot in the *Lion*, or Capt. Watson, in the *Princess Louisa*.

As this French account reckons many of our ships engaging one of theirs, &c. it is proper to observe that this fight was something singular; for as the French F were getting away, our leading ships, as they came up with and fired upon their rear, did not continue engaged with those ships, but pushed on after their van (see adm. Hawke's account, p. 486 F). We have a letter also from the Windsor, capt. Hanway, of 60 guns, G which says, that she engaged within point musket shot, every ship of the enemy from rear to van, except their headmost ship the *Intrepide* of 74 guns, which tacked to avoid engaging; upon which she return'd, being call'd upon to second adm. Hawke, then engaged with H the *Trident* and *Terrible*. The *Windsor* fir'd 2000 cannon shot, and 8000 musketry in 6 hours.

Extract of a Letter from the Princess Louisa at sea, Oct. 16, 1747.

O UR admiral and most of our largest ships being greatly to leeward, and astern of us, except the *Defiance*, *Monmouth*, *Lion*, and *Tilbury*, he first made a signal to form a line a-head, but in less than a quarter of an hour, being about 11 o'clock, altered it to chace, and engage; tho' I am pretty certain we, with some of the ships abovementioned, could have weathered the enemy. During this interval, the *Lion*, bearing more away than us, began the fight, tho' the French fired first; this was a quarter before twelve. It was our turn next, and we fairly run the gauntlet; for coming up with the enemy's sternmost ship of 74 guns, and within pistol shot, gave her, and received, three broadsides; then stood on for the enemy's headmost ships, engaging as we passed by them. As we got a-head, the wind shifted 3 or 4 points; which obliged us to tack, and make more sail, by hauling our main tack on board. At the same time the French headmost ships clung their wind, which was a circumstance in our favour; for they had it in their power to come down upon us, being then partly alone; however, in order to double their van, our fire ceased about an hour; in which time we shot so far a head, that we tacked and gained the wind of the enemy. We then went E down and engaged the *Terrible* very close, till our adm. in the *Devonshire*, came up, at which time we were situated on her weather bow very near; but as our adm. was very close to her on her lee quarter, we were afraid to make use of that advantage; half an hour after he engaged her, she struck to him, and so did some others before, as he passed by them; and indeed it was high time, for it was now near six o'clock, and so dark, we could not do much more.

No ships behaved better than the enemy's, or sold their liberties dearer.

The admiral after the *Terrible* struck, brought to.

At about 8 o'clock we heard and saw the flashes of guns on our lee quarter, which appeared, the next morning, to be the *Yarmouth*, *Eagle*, and *Nottingham*, engaging the *Tonnant* and *Intrepide*, which, by the favour of the night, and the shattered condition our three ships were in, capt. Saumaray in the *Nottingham* being killed, got off.

The

The frigate, after giving us a broadside at the beginning of the fight, followed the convoy; we could have taken her in half an hour, but our captain had glory too much at heart to follow her; and indeed, to do him justice, tho' I am but a late acquaintance, no mortal could be more cool and intrepid, than he was during the whole affair.

At break of day, we found six of the line in our possession; the fight was pleasing, tho' horrid; for never were ships in such a condition; our own were all very bad, but the enemy's were absolutely wrecks, three of them not having any thing standing, even so big as my cane; the others little better: one of them is said to have lost 200 men, and I believe it; for we, having the *Severn* in tow, which is their smallest ship, find they have lost upwards of 60, besides 70 wounded.

You will be able, Sir, to estimate our loss in general, by my particularizing the present circumstances of our own ship. We have 12 men killed, and about 7 we expect to die this night; we have 62 wounded, and about 20 of that number dangerously; we have all our standing masts shot, and almost all the yards and booms in the ship wounded. We are likewise hulled in a great number of places; I had the curiosity to count the shot-holes in our fore-top sail, and they were in number 60; all our other sails in proportion: and I believe every ship in our fleet is damaged much the same as ours, except one ship very well known, commanded by old Sir *Thomas Wholebones*, who, it seems, found out a method, for the honour of his king and the good of his country, of preserving his majesty's ship and subjects, under his command, in such a manner, that he lost but one poor boy, and had one port wounded.

As the *French* are full of ceremony, and very tenacious of their honour, and do not care to strike but to the commander in chief, I think, on such occasions as this was, the first and second of our captains in command, should have a flag hoisted, or at least a broad pennant; which, if they had had, I am certain 3 of their ships had struck above an hour sooner than they did, for they waited, seeing our admiral coming down, to pay him that compliment.

Tho' our number of ships and guns were superior to the enemy, their greater weight of metal, and number of men, made very little difference between us; all their ships, as I am informed, the

Severn excepted, carry 42 pounders, and our four best ships carry 32 pounders, and all the rest of the line only 24.

A List of the Killed and Wounded.

Kent kill'd	17	10	Yarmouth	No account	
Eagle	16	43	Windsor kill'd	8	59
Defiance	11	42	Gloucester	6	10
Portland	7	12	Tilbury	No account	
Nottingham	13	25	Lyon	20	799
Edinburgh	6	19	Monmouth	18	700
Devonshire	14	52	Princess Louisa	12	622

B A Journey to CAUDEBEC FIELDS, with a Map and Description of the same.

ON E curiosity is apt to excite another; after visiting *Cross-fells*, my inclinations led me to examine those of *Caudebeck*, that lateral detachment of the *British Alps*, which overspreads a great part of *Cumberland*, distinguished by insuperable precipices, and towering peaks, and exhibiting landscapes of a quite different and more romantic air than any part of the general ridge, and of nearer affinity to the *Switzerland Alps*. My intention in this journey was to visit the *Wadd-mines*, the peculiar product of these mountains, and nowhere else discovered on the globe; but as they are kept close shut up, and the weather was extremely unfavourable, I deferred that examination to a more proper time, and contented myself with the varieties in the neighbourhood of *Mose-dale*; here I found villages in the narrow bottoms, that feel no more benefit from the solar rays for two months, about the winter solstice, than the old *Cimmerians*, or the *Laplanders* who inhabit about the North Cape of *Norway*.

Swinsted on *Cauda* is a strong instance that the property of the Arctic circle is not confined to those unhappy regions which lie within 23 degrees of the pole, especially with regard to the solar light.

These mountains differ not only in figure, but are very dissimilar in property to the main body, being dry, smooth, and more agreeably verdant, where precipices occur not. The rocks upon which they are built, being of a fissile absorbent nature, serving to imbibe the descending rains, which are thrown off from the more compact strata of the general ridge, and take broken and uneven courses, through the loose and spongy texture of their outward covering, forming sometimes morasses, but more frequently rotten bogs, and sinuous mires of difficult passage.

No such disagreeable objects interrupt the traveller here; if he guards against the precipices, he has no other danger to encounter.

The most common plants which I observed are,

Adiantum nigrum officinarum (of Ray) A black maiden hair.

Luzula, acetosa sylvestris, wood or mountain sorrel.

Muscus squamosus montanus repens, sabineæ folio.

Muscus clavatus juniperinis foliis reflexis, clavis singularibus sine pediculis. Several mosses of the capsulated kind. B

Brush moss.

Rorella longifolia perennis, and other sun-dews.

The shrubs rising from the latitudes of the rocks, are dwarf birch, dwarf mountain oak, of so untractable a genius that no soil will meliorate it. C

Fraxinus sylvestris, ornus montana, wild mountain ash, with red fruit. I do not remember to have seen this tree in the South, nearer than *Derbyshire*; it differs both in size and leaf from the service tree, of which species it is, according to the botanists, and is a very beautiful one when the fruit is ripe; the superstitious use it against witchcraft. D

The only bird peculiar to these rocks is the raven.

It is a received *Cumberland* proverb, that the mountains of *Caudebeck* are worth all *England* besides, but it has not yet been verify'd by experience; and if we may be allow'd to conjecture from the nature of their stones, found in the rivulets and quarries, it may be difficult to say when they will. Most of their lapilli are a fluor of the stalactite kind, or a sparry talc resembling white flint, variegated with hexagonal crystalline spars, whose points will cut glass like the adamant, but immediately lose that property from their fragil quality. Others are impregnated with the marcasite of lead, but so blended with an arsenical sulphur that they evaporate in the process of separation, and others are of the copperas kind; all of them contained such heterogeneous qualities in their composition, as never to yield a proper gratification for the tryal. Their quarries, also, only abound with a fissile blueish slate, useful for the covering of their houses, but very remote from the metal-line nature: Indeed in *Brandlegillbeck*, and the Northern descents, copper has been formerly dug, but the mines are long since worn out; hereabouts the *lapis calaminaris* is also found. E

Under mount *Skiddow* is the head of the river *Cauda*; it issues thro' a narrow trough, and takes its winding course with great rapidity to *Mosedale*, where it turns northward for *Carlisle*. Near two miles above that village (*Mosedale*) it receives a small rivulet from *Bouscaltarn*, a lake near a mile in circumference, on the side of a high mountain, so strangely surrounded with a more eminent amphitheatrical ridge of quarry rocks, that it is excluded the benefit of the sun for at least four months, in the middle of winter; but this is not its only singularity. Several of the most credible inhabitants thereabouts, affirming that they frequently see the stars in it at mid-day; but in order to discover that phenomenon, the firmament must be perfectly clear, the air stable, and the water unagitated. These circumstances not concurring at the time I was there, depriv'd me of the pleasure of that sight, and of recommending it to the naturalists upon my own ocular evidence, which I regret the want of, as I question if the like has been any where else observed. The spectator must be situated at least 200 yards above the lake, and as much below the summit of the semi-ambient ridge; and as there are other high mountains, which in that position may break and deaden the solar rays, I can only give an implicit credit to the power of their agency, 'till I am convinc'd of their effects, and am qualified to send it better recommended to the publick.

At *Grisfedale* the water turns bothways, so that in a sudden shower you may with your foot only, send the rain-water, either to *Carlisle* or *Cockermouth*, by the channels of *Cauda* or *Lender-maken*. This last springs under *Sadle back*, a *Parnassian* eminence, with two prominent peaks; the most northerly is called *Blen-carter*, a surprizingly high precipice of the quarry kind. F

Souter-fell is a distinguish'd mountain of itself, encompass'd quite round with a *turbinated* trough, thro' which *Lender-maken* is convey'd. The West and North sides are barricadoed with rocks, the East is more plain but withal steep, and seemingly 900 yards in height, but every where of difficult access. It was on this *Fell* that the astonishing phenomenon appear'd to exhibit itself, which in 1735, 1737 and 1745 made so much noise in the North, that I went on purpose to examine the spectators, who asserted the fact, and continue in their assertion very positively to this day. G H

On *Midsummer* eve 1735, *Wm Lancaster*'s servant related that he saw the East side of *Souter-fell*, towards the top, covered with a regular marching army for above an hour together; he said they consisted of distinct bodies of troops, which appeared to proceed from an eminence in the North end, and march'd over a nitch in the top, [mark'd A and B in my drawing] but as no other person in the neighbourhood had seen the like, he was discredited and laugh'd at. Two years after on *Midsummer* eve also, betwixt the hours of eight and nine, *Wm Lancaster* himself imagined that several gentlemen were following their horses at a distance, as if they had been hunting, and taking them for such, pay'd no regard to it, till about ten minutes after, again turning his head towards the place, they appeared to be mounted, and a vast army following, five in rank, crowding over at the same place, where the servant said he saw them two years before. He then call'd his family, who all agreed in the same opinion; and what was most extraordinary, he frequently observed that some one of the five would quit rank, and seem to stand in a fronting posture, as if he was observing and regulating the order of their march, or taking account of the numbers, and after some time appear'd to return full gallop to the station he had left, which they never fail'd to do as often as they quitted their lines, and the figure that did so, was generally one of the middlemost men in the rank. As it grew later, they seem'd more regardless of discipline, and rather had the appearance of people riding from a market, than an army, tho' they continued crowding on, and marching off, as long as they had light to see them.

This phænomenon was no more seen 'till the *Midsummer* eve, which preceded the rebellion, when they were determined to call more families to be witnesses of this sight, and accordingly went to *Wilton-hill* and *Souter-fell-side*, till they conven'd about 26 persons, who all affirm they then saw the same appearance, but not conducted with the usual regularity as the preceding ones, having the likeness of carriages interspersed; however it did not appear to be less real, for some of the company were so affected with it as in the morning to climb the mountain; through an idle expectation of finding horse-shoes, after so numerous an army, but they saw not the vestige or print of a foot.

Wm Lancaster, indeed, told me that

he never concluded they were real beings, because of the impracticability of a march over the precipices, where they seem'd to come on; that the night was extremely serene; that horse and man upon strict looking at appear'd to be but one being, rather than two distinct ones; that they were nothing like any clouds or vapours, which he had ever perceiv'd elsewhere; that their number was incredible, for they fill'd lengthways near half a mile, and continued so in a swift march for above an hour, and much longer he thinks if night had kept off.

This whole story has so much the air of a romance, that it seem'd fitter for *Amadis de Gaul*, or *Glanville's system of Witches*, than the repository of the learned; but as the country was full of it, I only give it verbatim from the original relation of a people, that could have no end in imposing on their fellow-creatures, and are of good repute in the place where they live.

It is my real opinion, that they apprehended they saw such appearances, but how an undulating lambent meteor could affect the optics of so many people is difficult to say. No doubt fancy will extend to miraculous heights in persons dispos'd to indulge it; and whether there might not be a concurrence of that, to assist the vapour, I will not dispute, because three difficulties seem to occur, worthy of solution. †

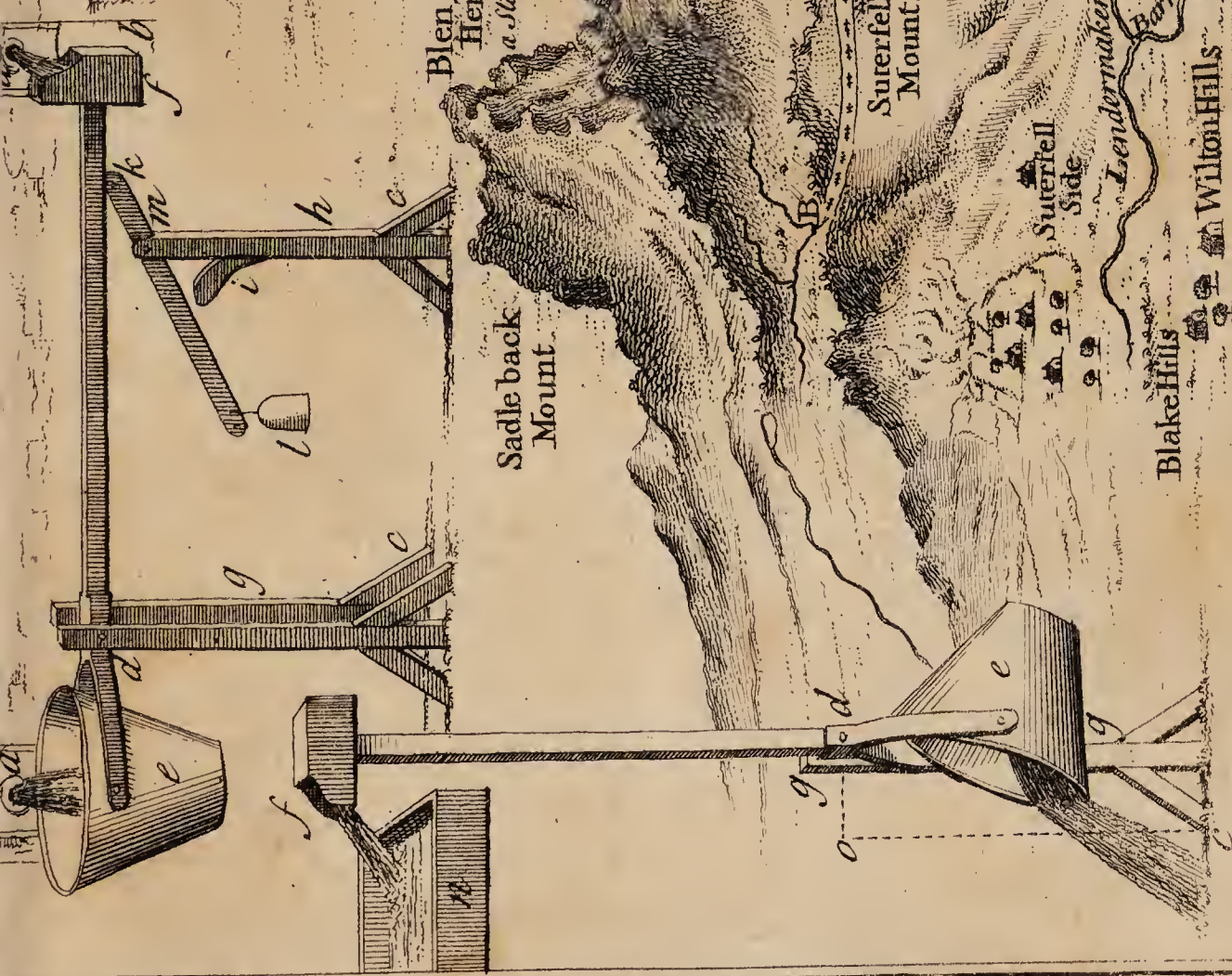
1st, Why a lambent agitated meteor should appear to stop at certain intervals, and return with augmented velocity to reassume the forsaken place.

2^d, Why it should for a very long time preserve so regular a system, as to appear still five in a line.

3^d, Why one particular evening in the year, only, exhibited the unusual meteor for three times, at so long intervals.

As these are at present beyond my philosophy to explain, it may be an amusement to such as will give themselves the trouble of enquiry, having neither added nor diminished to the

† To this relation we may add that in the spring of the year 1707, early in a serene still morning, was observed by two persons, one of the name of *Churchill*, who were walking from one village to another in *Leicestershire*, a like appearance of an army marching along, till going behind a great hill, it disappeared.—The forms of pikes and carbines were distinguishable, the march was not entirely in one direction, but was at the first like the junction of two armies, and the meeting of generals.



accounts given me. Those who treat it as a mere illusion or *deceptio visus*, should assign reasons for so large a fascination in above 20 persons; probably one, indeed, might serve to aggrandize the fancy of others, but I should think they could not be so universally deceiv'd without some stamina of the likeness exhibited on the mountain from a meteor, or some unknown cause.

It is singularly remarkable, that most of all these mountains have their precipices fronting the West and Northwest, which is a strong collateral proof of the Earth's motion, because the diurnal revolution would naturally throw off all the loose strata in its fluid state to the opposite quarter, and the concurring suffrage of travellers in the same properties of foreign mountains, where reasons are not obvious for their being otherwise, much strengthens the argument.

I shall reserve my further observations in my surveys of the several parts of England for your intended new maps. Those which have of late appeared are entirely old things, and not worth looking on; for tho' you mention but eleven parks omitted in that of *Berks*, I can affirm there are no less than fourteen; and in their map of *Bucks*, I could not imagine that a noble duke's seat so near London and the present road to the shire town should be omitted; so that I need not wonder at their losing credit every day.

I am, Sir, &c.

Explanation of Machines. Plate ib.

I Send you the drawing of an engine for raising water, which I have lately seen, and which is so simple, that it scarce wants a description, especially to those who observed well the engine for throwing grenades, which you gave in the *Mag.* for April 1746.*

* Now I have mentioned this engine; I cannot but observe the contempt which our engineers have for the arts of the antients. One of considerable eminence objected to it, that it was an old affair, being on the same principle as the *Scorpion* used by the *Romans* for throwing stones of great weight, the figure or description of which is to be found in *Vitruvius*, and other authors, all which methods are entirely superseded since the invention of cannon and gunpowder. With regard to this engine for Grenades, he said that it was of no use, as it could not project them beyond a certain spot, and to no considerable distance. I did not reply, being of a profession very different from the military, tho' I knew at the same time, that even some reverend university-men have been engineers, such as Dr *Walker*, *Chillingworth*, *Blake*, &c. without making it their

profession. But since the taking of *Bergen-op-Zoom*, I turn'd to your last vol. p. 178. and found that the gentleman's objection entirely confirm'd the intended advantage, which was to hit a certain spot. And as the enemy must certainly advance within their reach, if a number of them had been erected within the walls at *Bergen*, they might have preserv'd it, as the soldiers might have safely work them in y night.

The buckets *e* and *b* tho' of different capacities, being both filled in the same time from the pipes *a a* (whose diameters are proportioned accordingly) the largest preponderates, and the least, the horizontal beam *i k* turning on the center *d* is raised (like the *grenade-spoon*) and empties its water into the receiver *n*, as is seen in lower figure. Then the large bucket which had descended between the upright posts of the stand *g c* emptying itself also, (being so balanced upon its center, as to have its mouth to turn downwards when full, and to come upward when empty) is weigh'd up by the bucket *f b*, on the long end of the lever, or beam *b c* which falling on *k* of the lever *k m* turning on a center at the top of the stand, is checked by the weight *l*. At the pipes *a a* are two sliding boards, which when the buckets are full, as the beam works, are drawn forward so as to stop the current, and when the beam becomes horizontal are moved away to let out the water. I cannot say that this engine will have less waste of water than Mr *Gervas's*, which was the improvement that you desired, but if there be plenty of water to run waste, and a fall of 6 or 7 foot, as from *o* to *c*, it may be raised 24 or 28 foot, and perhaps 6 of these engines may be made for the same expence as one of the other sort; as they are so very simple and have no manner of wheel work, chains or pullies. Besides, as this lever engine is much, perhaps ten times, quicker in its operation than the multiplying wheel engine, which raises but 5 gallons in 5 minutes, to 30 foot high; I conceive, but will not enter on calculations, that at least the same quantity of water might be raised 90 foot, by erecting six lever engines, three at bottom, two over them, and one over the two. And here I promise to save the operating water, as none would be waste, except the lower large buckets, all that of the upper engines falling again into the first spring, and if you were inclined to enter on wheel work, the uppermost waste might be turned on an over-shot wheel and work in its descent. But this is submitted to better judges.

Explanation of the number'd Plate.

NUMBER I. is the figure of the *Golden Medal* which we have been desired to publish. It weighs ten guineas, and was proposed in our supplement for 1735 (after the decision of the 50 and 5^l. prizes) as a reward to the author of the best poem, on the *Christian Hero*, with other rewards to the second, third, and fourth. These poems were inserted in Vol. VI.

Fig. II. is a gold coin supposed to be *Saxon*.

Fig. III. is the representation of the golden *Bull* of *Charles* the 4th, emperor of the *Romans*, and king of *Bohemia*, according to the original at *Frankfort*. On one side is

CAROLUS QUARTUS DIVINA FAVENTE
CLEMENTIA ROMANORUM IMPERATOR
SEMPER AUGUSTUS,

on the other side this verse,

ROMA CAPUT MUNDI
REGIT ORBIS FRÆNA ROTUNDI.

It is called *Bull* from *Bulla*, a little gilt picture, which the young *Romans* during the republick hung about their necks, till they were 14 years of age, and then consecrated them to their lares; but it has changed its meaning very much since that time; for of latter ages it has been made to stand for the seals, and even the decrees of emperors and popes, particularly of the famous constitution of the empire, being a set of laws (in the nature of our *Magna Charta*) granted by *Charles IV.* about the year 1360, to the electors and princes of the empire for establishing their rights, privileges, prerogatives, precedency and offices.

It has on the face the bust of *Charles IV.* and on the reverse, a castle with these words, *AUREA ROMA*; it is call'd *golden*, because of its gold seal.

The original is written in latin on 24 leaves of parchment, and is preserved with the greatest care in the senate house at *Frankfort* on the *Mayne*; a gentleman return'd from his travels has brought us a copy of it.

Number IV. is a remarkable *White Bear*, which has been kept for some months past, at Mr *Body's*, called the *Mulberry Garden*, near the *Quaker's Workhouse*, *Clerkenwell*. He frequently has a particular motion of bearing down his head as far as the pricked line, and raising it up again, lifting up his forehead a little from the stage at the same time. He is tame, and makes several postures at the word of command.

Explanation of the Fig. III. in the Copper-plate of last Month, p. 468.

IT represents a rotatory axis furnish'd with fans for making a wind, by turning in a drum, whence proceeds a pipe for conveying the wind to the fire-place of a furnace or oven, which will increase the heat to a vehement degree, and by so doing lessen the expence of fuel. Dr *Dennis Papin*, professor of mathematics in *Germany*, proposes this contrivance to be of service in glass-houses, bake-houses, brew-houses, stoves, &c. by beating down the flame and smoke, which is not to ascend, but come out underneath the stove, after making a reverberatory heat.

Whence the AZURE COLOUR of the Sky.

Mr URBAN,

HAVING frequently view'd the firmament, without any regard to the occasion of its blueness, or azure colour, a fancy at last came into my head, to consider whence that blueness arises. The cause, if I mistake not, must be ascribed to those heavenly bodies, which are disposed here and there in the vast expanse, casting shadows into the spaces between them, in such sort, that each of those bodies having some parts light, and others dark, this mixture makes the firmament, or the expanse round our atmosphere, appear of that blue or azure colour abovementioned. It is known in painting, that *blue* is a compound of *black* and *white*. To this I shall add an example from experimental philosophy, and which most of all corroborates my opinion. Take a large lighted candle in the day time, (for night will not do, by reason it has no rays) and set it upon a table, place before the candle a sheet of the best white paper, then hold something between it and the candle, the shade which this interposed body projects upon the paper, will appear of a SKY COLOUR.

CURIO.

GOF INOCULATION, extracted from Dr MEAD's *Latin Treatise of the SMALL POX and MEASLES*. (See further on inoculation, Vol. VII. p. 561, Vol. VIII. p. 55 E).

THE communicating of the small pox by inoculation, having met with various reception among physicians, some approving, others condemning the practice; the learned doctor ventures



to declare his opinion on this critical question.

Since nature, says he, teaches to use the best means to lessen the evils of a disease which scarce one in a thousand escapes, we should take the most easy favourable season for undergoing it.

The *Circassians*, a nation almost quite ignorant in medicine, were the inventors of inoculation. It is a custom among them, especially the poorer sort, to make merchandise of their young girls, which are said to excel in beauty. Now as they had observ'd the small pox to be less destructive to a tender skin, as well as less dangerous to life, in the youngest sort, they took the hint of conveying the disease to their female children, that they might fetch a better price. Nor was the help of a surgeon much wanted; a woman made a small wound in any part of the body, and put therein a little matter extracted from the ripe pustules. Thus our artists make a very small incision in each arm, and intrude in it a tent or pledget of lint or cotton, moisten'd with the morbid matter, which seldom fails to communicate the distemper. Not many years ago it began to be practis'd at *Smyrna* and *Constantinople*; not indeed by the *Turks* who believe an inevitable fate, and hold it unlawful to resist, but by the *Greeks* and *Armenians* in those cities, from whom we learnt it.

We are informed (by the learned *Maitland*)* that this method of *Semination* of the small pox, has been in use, above 100 years among the *Chinese*, who keep some of the scales of the dry pustules in a small *China* vessel, closely stopp'd with wax, and when they intend to communicate the small pox, they put three or four of these little scales inclosed in lint with a grain of musk, up the nostrils, and the event answers expectation.

But this method is far more dangerous than the other; for the morbid particles attracted by the breath through the nostrils are very offensive to the brain; besides, the contagion is not derived thro' the blood but by the liquor which irrigates the nerves. (See *Vol. XV. p. 258.*) as appears from experiment, for in 1721, the doctor having received the king's orders to try the success of inoculation on 7 condemned criminals, he performed the operation in the *Chinese* method on a girl of about 18, and tho' she as well as the rest went thro' the stages of the distemper, and reco-

ver'd, yet all her symptoms were worse, and immediately from receiving the venom by a pledget moistened with pus from ripe pustules and put up her nostrils, she was tormented with a most acute pain of the head, attended with a continual fever till the eruption of the pustules.

From that time inoculation has been in use, as being found to produce a less fatal sort of the small pox, than unassisted nature. †

A remarkable proof of the safety of inoculation the doctor had from a merchant of *St Kitts*, who employed a great number of slaves in making sugars. The small pox being then very rife in that and the neighbouring islands, this gentleman with his own hands inoculated 300 of his slaves from 5 years old to 30, and saved them all, tho' the greatest part were negroes. And it has been observed that the *Americans* suffer much under this distemper, but the *Africans* still more.

The safety of this practice being established on facts, the objections against it are to be examined; first, some pretend that the exanthematous eruptions promoted by inoculation, are not the true small pox, and consequently none can be thus secured from its future attacks. And they have taken great pains to collect instances of such as have had the real small pox after inoculation. But to me, says the doctor, it appears unaccountable that the very seeds of the small pox, should procreate a disease different from itself. Nor could I ever find one well attested instance of a natural small pox after inoculation had succeeded. A story of a child I know has been industriously propagated by a late author, which deserves no credit, some of the family having affirmed that no small pox appeared after the inoculation, but that the parents (as we readily believe what we wish) deceived themselves, and the attendants were loth to remove so pleasing a mistake. But, if such a thing once happened, why but once? And of what value is a single instance, tho' indubitably attested, when we have innumerable experiments of the contrary?

But they urge, that some other contagious distemper with which the blood and humours are infected, may probably

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† See Dr *Jurin's* letter, containing a comparison between the mortality of the natural small pox and that by inoculation, (see also *Mag. 1738, p. 55 F.*)

* Account of inoculating, &c.

together with the small pox, be transferred into a sound body. And indeed, some diseases not cutaneous may be intronitted thro' the skin; such perhaps as the king's evil and *French* disease; tho' I can scarce believe that the seminal matter of one disease can intermix and be convey'd with that of another, of a different nature. But however this may be, certainly no physician would take the morbid pus for inoculation from all bodies indifferently. Those of infants, or children, who are otherwise sound, and born, as far as we know, of sound parents, are the fittest for this purpose. Besides, in my opinion, a physician ought more to regard the body into which the venom is to be infus'd, than that from whence it is taken. And this I think a proper caution, because I have more than once observed unwary surgeons perform the operation on bodies of an ill habit and constitution, where the event has been fatal. Lastly, no new contagion must be transferred into an infected body; nature being oppressed may sink under two diseases, when perhaps she might have prevail'd over either of them single.

My reasons why this disease is more safely contracted by inoculation, than in the natural way, are: First, the venom is transferr'd into the patient while young, or at least in a firm and robust habit. Secondly, bleeding, when necessary, and a gentle purgation of the humors, guard against the violence of the ensuing fever. And, lastly, during all the time in which the contagion acts, the patient is enjoined rest, moderation in diet, &c. for when the blood has been over heated by wine, or immoderate exercise, a fever has suddenly followed, and all the symptoms been exasperated. Some have thought that the efflux of humor from the incision has contributed to a recovery; but the quantity is so very small, that it can be of little service. Much more may be hoped from two blistering plaisters on either arm and leg, care being taken to promote a digestion of the purulent matter in the ulcer, during the whole time of the disease.

I cannot but observe that this distemper, when procured by inoculation, is generally so favourable as hardly to require the assistance of a physician. But otherwise, the same treatment is necessary as has been prescribed in the several sorts of small pox.

To conclude; with an observation by no means to be omitted, boils and tumors

under the ears, and in the armpits are more frequent in this artificial than in the natural small pox, and, I imagine, in the former case the venom being expelled outwardly with less force, nature has thus supplied the defect. And therefore we are to use all means that these tumors, of whatever kind they are, may come to maturity, and open of themselves; if not, they are to be lanced. And when all the pus has been drawn out, the body is to be cleansed by some proper cathartics, which are more frequently to be repeated than in the natural small pox.

From the *Daily Advertiser*, Nov. 19.

S I R,

I Don't know if every body looks with the same eye that I do upon the subscription to this year's loan; it seems to me as great a blow to *France* as either of those given by *Anderson* and *Hawke*. It is unusual for this or any other country, after a ten years war, to raise the supplies upon easier terms to the publick, than in the preceding years; yet *this is now our case*: But if the sum wanted is much greater than ever was raised in the country in one year, or even thought possible to be raised, it always makes the bargain dearer to the publick, never yet made it cheaper; yet *this is now our case*. How must we account for this paradox in money matters, which generally admits of none?

After all due praise given to those whose province it is to direct and set on foot so salutary a scheme for the nation, publick spirit in the individuals is the only way to account for it. What joy therefore must it give every honest heart, to see such multitudes struggling who shall be foremost in lending their wealth to the publick, to check the insolence of our inveterate enemy, without the least sordid view of profit to themselves! What a damp must it strike upon *France*, struggling with intestine want, to hear that in one day so immense a sum as 6,300,000 *l.* was subscribed, and above two millions more offered and *rejected*, 3 per cent. cheaper for the publick than four millions were raised last year, and dearer to the subscribers than the same commodity is now sold for at market.

Tho' this may appear strange to people not actuated by publick spirit, yet the truth of it is self evident, by bare inspection of this bargain and the last; the price of stocks now, and the price they bore when the last year's bargain was made.

The state of this year's subscription is 6,300,000 *l.* subscribed at par, for which 4 per cent. per ann. is given, and 63000 lottery-tickets, by way of premium, which is one ticket, value 10 *l.* for every 100 *l.* subscribed.

Last year four millions was subscribed at par, for which 4 per cent. per ann. was given, and 10 *l.* stock by way of premium for every 100 *l.* subscribed. In each case 10 *l.* per cent. premium is given. But now 100 *l.* of last year's 4 per cent. sells at market under 92, whereas last year,

year, when the bargain was made, the 4 *per cent.* of the preceding year sold at near 95, so that 100 *l.* 4 *per cent.* stock was then worth 3 *l.* more than it is now; consequently compared with the market price, the 6,300,000 is raised this year 3 *per cent.* cheaper for the publick than it was last year. Possibly the small number of tickets in the next year's lottery may raise the price of them so considerably, as to make this up to the subscribers. Last year at this very time tickets sold at 13 *l.* and upwards, and during the drawing at 30 *l.* tho' not so valuable by 4 *s.* *per* ticket as those in the present lottery; for last year's lottery had no interest due upon it till after it was drawn; the present lottery has almost half a year's interest due upon it now, which is 4 *s.* *per* ticket; in every other respect these lotteries are alike.

It must be observed, that the stock of the year always sells 2 *per cent.* cheaper at market than that of the preceding year; so that if last year's 4 *per cent.* sell at 92, this year's will sell at 90; out of which deduct 1 *per cent.* interest due upon last year's, leaves 89, the value of this year's; at this price the 100 *l.* stock may be supposed to sell; for the remaining 11 *l.* subscribed, a ticket is given value 10 *l.* which at the year's end, when it has cost 10 *s.* interest, may sell for 11 *l.* possibly not, as the present lottery tickets sell much under, tho' intrinsically worth 4 *s.* more.

I hope, Sir, after these proofs, the publick spirit and ability of this nation will stand confessed, by the keenest of our enemies: Nothing remains for me but to congratulate my country upon having guardians honest and wise enough to model, and individuals wealthy and zealous enough to execute so wonderful a scheme.

From the *Westminster Journal*.

Some Reflections on the present State of Affairs.

Among the various phenomena that have distinguished the year 1747, two that have come to our knowledge within a few days of each other ought not to be reckoned among the least considerable. The answer of the States General to the *French* memorials, and the spirited resolutions which they avow at the conclusion of it, is one of these phenomena. The other is the subscription of six millions in *Great Britain* for the service of the ensuing year; a subscription begun, and compleated, before even the report of it had reached the remote quarters of this metropolis.

Six millions, upon new funds, will, in all probability, enable this nation to raise at least one million for the next year more than it raised for the last.

The *French* lottery of 30 millions of livres, which was filled suddenly by subscription some time ago, and had 12 years allow'd for the drawing of it, made a great sound in our news papers. But what is that sum to six millions sterling? Considerably less than a fourth part of it. The gratis appendage to our subscription, of 600,000 *l.* in lottery tickets, is more than

two fifths of this mighty *French* sum. How the publick can afford to give away so much is indeed another question. It shews us either to be very rich, and that there is no end to our credit, or that we are under very bad managers, who regard not running in debt to posterity.

From the *Westminster Journals*, Nov. 21.

REMARKS on the *FRENCH* account of their defeat at SEA.

THE *French*, in their account of the late sea fight, have very candidly told us their loss as to number of ships: but give the number of men contain'd in those ships less by 858. Now as I would not have the gallant Mr *Hawke's* account criticis'd by the well-wishers to the *French*, I would reconcile this by supposing they number'd their sailors only, and that our muster takes in the marine soldiers likewise, of which the *French* must have many on board, if one ship, as they tell us, fired 10,000 charges of small arms.†

As to our number of ships being multiplied in the *French* account, this writer says, surely this *Frenchman* had dealt with the same optician as our own celebrated captain *F—*, who at the beginning of the action multiplied the eight *French* men of war into twelve. And it seems these glasses had also a magnifying quality, as they made all the *French* ships from the *Kent*, and the *English* ships from the *Tonnant* appear very large.

E As to the reflection on our admiral, (see p. 520.) the *French* might not know, that the breechings of all the lower-deck guns in the *Devonshire* were broke at the time she left the *Tonnant*.

The journalist goes on thus, The regard, shewn by the *French* commander for the commerce of his country, and his insinuation that the marine of *France* is neglected, contrary to the sense of M. de *Maurepas*, the surintendant of it, ought to add force to what has been said of the necessity of entirely destroying the *French* commerce and navigation at this time. It was happy for us, in the last century, that *Louvois* sometimes drew off the attention of the late *French* king from the schemes of *Colbert*? And fortunate are we at present, that Mess. *Saxe* and *Lowendahl* so entirely engross his great grandson, who has of his own neither scheme nor resolution, that the count de *Maurepas*, who is a good judge of the interest of his country,

† The *Journalist* should reflect, that the *Windfor* (see p. 521 H.) a much less ship, fired 8000.

try, can have no influence. Under another kind of *French* ministry our allies on the *Continent* might be more secure, but *Great Britain* would be more in danger.

This journalist had in a former paper remarked, that in 1690 *Lewis* the Grand sent into our channel, above seventy ships of the line besides frigates and fireships, under his adm. *Tourville*, who beat the combined *Dutch* and *English* fleet, which was inferior by above 20 ships of the line; and in 1704, that the *French* met Sir *George Rooke* with superior force, and claimed another victory, but disputed; he speaks of several other instances, wherein the naval power of *Holland* and *England* was check'd by that of *France*, on which he asks—In what condition should we have been, if the *French* fleet had kept increasing and our marine had been neglected like the *Dutch*?

A Turkish story published at Dublin on occasion of the laudable care of a chief magistrate of that metropolis, in punishing the vile abuse of false weights and measures.

A Grocer of the city of *Smyrna* had a son, who, with the help of the little learning the country could afford, rose to the post of Naib, or deputy of the Cadi, or mayor of that city, and as such visited the markets, and inspected the weights and measures of all retail dealers. One day as this officer was going his rounds, the neighbours, who knew enough of his father's character to suspect that he might stand in need of the caution, advised him to move his weights for fear of the worst: but the old cheat depending on his relation to the inspector, and sure, as he thought, that his son would not expose him to a public affront, laughed at their advice, and stood very calmly at his shop-door waiting for his coming. The Naib however was well assured of the dishonesty and unfair dealing of his father, and resolved to detect his villainy, and make an example of him. Accordingly he stooped at his door, and said coolly to him, 'Good man, fetch out your weights that we may examine them.' Instead of obeying, the grocer would fain have put it off with a laugh, but was soon convinced his son was serious, by hearing him order the officers to search his shop, and seeing them produce the instruments of his frauds, which after an impartial examination were openly con-

demned and broken to pieces. His shame and confusion, however, he hoped would plead with a son to remit him all further punishment of his crime; but even this, though entirely arbitrary, the Naib made as severe as for the most different offender, for he sentenced him to a fine of fifty piastres, and to receive a bastinadoe of as many blows on the soles of his feet. All this was executed upon the spot, after which the Naib leaping from his horse, threw himself at his feet, and watering them with his tears, addressed him thus: 'Father, I have discharged my duty to my God, my sovereign, my country, and my station: permit me now, by my respect and submission, to acquit thee of the debt I owe a parent. Justice is blind; it is the power of God on earth; it has no regard to father or son. God and our neighbour's right are above the ties of nature. You had offended against the laws of justice; you deserved this punishment; you would in the end have received it from some other: I am sorry it was your fate to receive it from me. My conscience would not suffer me to act otherwise. Behave better for the future, and, instead of blaming, pity my being reduced to so cruel a necessity.' This done, he mounted his horse again and continued his journey, amidst the acclamations and praises of the whole city for so extraordinary a piece of justice; report of which being made to the sublime Porte, the sultan advanced him to the post of Cadi, from whence by degrees he rose to the dignity of *Musti*, who is the head both of the religion and the law among the *Turks*.

REMARKS occasioned by our communicating to several learned Persons for their Opinion, a Scheme of Mr W. L.'s for making a Latin School-book from *Paradise Lost*.†

Mr URBAN,

Should some ingenious person, as Mr L. so ardently wishes, banish from *Milton's Paradise Lost* all the bad lines, and

† 'I have long been of opinion, that an abridgment of *Milton*, truly purg'd of the heathen mythology, and put into Latin verse, in an elegant and judicious way, would be the finest school-book in the world, and infinitely fitter for the instruction of youth in christian schools, than *Terence*, *Ovid*, *Virgil*, *Horace*, &c. which, in a thousand places, tend to debauch the morals of unguarded youth, &c.

W. L.

and translate the remainder into *Latin* verse elegantly, I doubt not but the performance would be very acceptable to the public. For my own part, I should read the book, not more perhaps for pleasure than the improvement of my taste. Thus far I agree with this gentleman's scheme; but, in regard to its becoming an *excellent school-book*, I am forced to dissent from him; for however skilful the translator may be in the *Latin* tongue, no modern can be supposed to come near the purity of the politest *Roman* writers; and it is more than probable that, whoever copies after a copy, will be far enough from the original. Besides, every one knows that the language of verse is vastly different from that of prose; and since youth are not, according to Mr L. to be permitted to read the best *Latin* poets, for fear of being corrupted, why should they be taught the poetic language? Would not the works of *Tully*, or the *Roman* histories be more proper for schools? Dr *Trapp* has published a translation of *Milton*; the world is in daily expectation of another from Mr *Dobson*; few, I fear, can hope to excel these; and yet, I think, they both blunder in the very first line; Dr *Trapp's* runs thus:

*Primum hominis LAPSUM, vetitosque ex
arbore fructus
Avulsos.* —————

Dobson has *surreptos*, in which only he differs from Dr *Trapp*. Now, I ask any one if *lapsum* be *Latin* for *disobedience* or *sin*. They were both led into this mistake by the *English* phrase, the *fall of man*. This has proved to Dr *Trapp* a fruitful source of error, and 'tis greatly to be feared Mr *Dobson* will not escape the infection; may this warn him! Should *Virgil* rise from the dead, I do not think he would understand this line; he would (I believe) imagine, that some thievish person had broke into a garden, climbed a tree in order to rob it of its fruit, from whence he fell, or slipped, and broke his neck, at least got some great mischief, which accident was to be the subject of the song.—But Mr L. would avoid this and all other errors, he would have the *Latin* in the greatest purity: be it so, he will find it very hard to convince the world so far as to gain it admission into the schools.

I am, S I R, Yours, &c.

P. S. I propose for the first line, if no better occur,

ADAMI scelus, & raptos sacrâ arbore
fructus.

Salisbury, Oct. 30, 1747.

There has been, for some years past, a considerable number of *methodists* in this city, who were at first collected, and have since continued under the guidance of Mr ——— as their minister. This man, by an uncommon appearance of sanctity, joined with indefatigable labour in field and house preaching, drew multitudes of the meaner sort, both of dissenters and the established church, to attend him. And tho' the grossest absurdities have been continually advanced by him, both in his preaching and writings, yet he had so bewitched his followers, that his words had greater weight with them, than the declarations of christ or his apostles.

During the late rebellion, many things were observed, in his preaching and conversation, that rendered him suspected of being in the interest of our enemies, and but for his seeming piety and simplicity of behaviour, he would have been called to an account for the same. But this outward sanctity was only a cloak to cover his gross carnality, which is now discovered to his utter confusion, tho' it seems, not to his shame.

Many sober and judicious persons have often expressed their fears, that the nocturnal meetings held at his house were scenes of debauchery and impurity; for now and then a bastard-child was bro't into the world by some of his female devotees; but still the priest himself was unsuspected, 'till one of the leaders of his female disciples, E——th R——s (a servant maid about 18) declared herself with child by him. On this her master attacked him about it, who desired it might be concealed; this being refused, he immediately carried off the girl into the country. At his return, being reproved by some of his people for so foul a deed, he boldly declared, *He thought it no harm, but if a man's constitution required it, he might lawfully have to do with more than one woman, if not the wife of another.* To confirm this he had the impudence last *Wednesday* (when he took a formal leave of his corrupted flock) to justify the practice from the case of *Elkanah*, *Sam. i. 1*, on which he largely expounded.

Friday morning he set out, in our stage-coach for *London*, having first stripped his wife (a virtuous woman, by whom he has had several children) of all her child-bed linnen, and whatever he could readily convert into money, leaving her in the deepest distress. The fire of jealousy has broke out in many families, where wives or daughters were his followers.

SHIPS taken by the English, November 1747.

THE —, Philip Barborich, from Marseilles, car. by the Essex into Leghorn.

A small French privateer of 2 guns and 30 men, brought by the Falmouth tender, capt. Hill, into Portsmouth.

A ship from the Havanna, suppos'd for St Augustine, carry'd by a North American privateer into North Carolina.

Several French vessels, with provisions for Nice, taken by adm. Byng in the Mediterranean.

A Dutch galliot, with above 300 bales of Spanish wool, brought by the George privateer into Studland Bay.

Two rich ships from Marseilles, a felucca with much money, and several ships from different places with provisions for Genoa, taken by the Mediterranean fleet.

The *Heureuse Margueritte*, 200 tons, with bale goods for Martinico, and a ship with 280 pipes of brandy, brought into Jersey by the Charming Nancy privateer.

Two Spanish settees laden with raisins, taken by the Royal Family privateers, and arriv'd one at Dartmouth, the other at Pool.

Four Spanish barks with iron, car. by the Saltash privateer into Oporto.

RETAKEN.] The *Berwick*, Traile, from Barbadoes for London; (see our last list) the *Moggy-Lauder*, Scot, from Leghorn for London; the *Allen*, Siffon, from Maryland for London; the *Fame*, Clark, from Antigua for Bristol; a vessel from Lisbon for Pool; the *Seaflower*, Currey, from Jamaica for Lancaster; the *Port-Mahon*, Foxworthy, from Mahone for London; the *Industry*, Chevalier, from Southampton for Jersey; the *Benjamin*, —, from Newfoundland for Jersey; the *Union Gally*, Frith, from Liverpool for Carolina; the *Radford*, Saunders, from Antigua for London; the *Patience*, Brown, from Carolina for London; the *Mary*, Martin, from Antigua for Carolina; the —, Banks, from St Kitts for Philadelphia.

The *Royal Philip*; *La Mutine*; *Le Hercule*; *Le Charon*; *La Margarette*; *Le St Dominique*; and *St Annetta*, 7 of the outward bound French West India fleet, brought by the Centurion man of war to Spithead. *Gaz.*

The *Glorioso*, a Spanish man of war of 70 guns, and 700 men, engaged with the Dartmouth, capt. James Hamilton, 50 guns, which blew up, and all the crew were lost, except lieut. O Bryan and 12 men, was afterwards taken by the Russell man of war, capt. Buckle, assisted by the Royal Family privateers. *Gaz.* — 'The *Gloriosa* lately arrived at Ferrol from the Havanna, with 1,300,000 *l.* in specie; in her passage she fell in with the Warwick, capt. Erskine, of 60 guns, and the Lark, capt. Cruikshanks, of 40 guns; the former engaged her an hour, but she escaped them both, and landed her treasure.'

The *Queen* priv. of St Maloes, late his maj. sloop *Hornet*, brought by the Tryton to Plymouth.

A ship from Hamburg for Spain, brought by the Tyger and Tygreffs privateers to Bristol.

The *La Poland*; and *La Andro Mache*, two French outward bound W. India ships, brought by the Princess Caroline and Norfolk into the Downs.

The *St Barbara*, a Fr. advice boat, car. by the Advice man of war into Kinsale.

A small Spanish privateer, sent by the Ambuscade privateer into Kinsale.

The *Castor*, a French man of war of 28 guns, and 300 men, brought by the Hampshire man of war into Plymouth. (See p. 520 D)

A French ship, with provisions, &c. for St Domingo, taken by a sloop of war.

A Fr. ship with soap, &c. car. to Guernsey by the Hanover priv. of Guernsey.

Another from Nantz for St Maloes, car. by an English privateer into Lisbon.

A Spanish ship of 200 tons, with timber, from Corunna.

The *Jason*, of Bayonne, a French privateer of 16 guns and near 200 men, carry'd by the Bridgwater into Kinsale.

The *Patronella*, Alberte; and the *Apostle John Gally*, Reneman, from Malaga for Amsterdam, both brought by the Pr. of Wales priv. of Guernsey into Falmouth.

The *Reyne*, Moyeh; the *Romien*, Leyflon; and the *Francois*, Le Giatil, all from France to the W. Indies, car. by the Adm. Blake priv. into Lisbon.

The *Susanne & Marie*, Rulcan; and the *Anne & Marie*, Nean, from France for the W. Indies, car. by the Nightingale man of war, capt. Ferguson, into Lisbon.

The *Agatha*, —, from La Vera Cruz for Cadiz, sent by the Duke privateer, capt. Ditton, into Portsmouth.

The *Heureux* privateer of St Maloes, of 22 guns and 195 men, brought by the Dover man of war, capt. Shirley, into Falmouth.

A small Spanish privateer, of 2 carriage guns and 29 men, sent by the Saltash priv. to Oporto.

The *Castradoes* privateer of St Augustine, taken by a vessel fitted out at Charles Town.

The *Eagle*, with linen, &c. from St Maloes for Cadiz, carry'd into Lisbon.

A French ship of 26 guns, from Nantz for Guiney, lost in her passage; the crew sav'd by one of his majesty's ships, and carry'd to Lisbon.

The *Nancy*, a French brigantine banker, from Canada with oil for Bourdeaux, sent by the Saltash privateer into Plymouth.

A French privateer, with several gentlemen on board, carry'd by the Scorpion sloop of war into Holmby. Northumberland.

The *Conquerant*, a Spanish priv. of 20 guns, and 220 men. } Taken by the Tyger and Tygreffs privateers of Bristol.
And two French privateers, of 26 and 20 guns.

SHIPS taken by the French and Spaniards, November 1747.

THE *Boston-Gally*, Clark, from Boston for London, last from the Orkneys, tak. and ransom'd for 1430 l.

The *Dispatch*, Marriot, from London for Carolina.

The *Anne and Elizabeth*, Derby, taken by three French men of war on the African coast.

The *Succes* of Newcastle, Marshall, from Amsterdam, ransom'd for 200 guineas.

The *Elizabeth*, of Inverkeithing, ransom'd for 100 l.

The sloop of capt. Lowe from Alemouth, with butter and oats, ransom'd for 150 l.

A vessel from London for Smyrna, carry'd into Toulon.

The *Providence*, Fisher, from Lynn, taken by a French privateer.

The *Susanna*, Paddington, ; and the ———, Hendricks, both from Hamburgh for Hull, taken and ransom'd.

The *Little Thomas*, Prifnor, from Jamaica for Philadelphia, taken by a Spanish row-boat, and carry'd to St Jago de Cuba.

The *Royal Hunter* privateer of Bristol, capt. Clarke, of 22 guns, after engaging a French privateer of 36 guns six glassies, with the loss of 8 men, and her foremast, in returning to Bristol to refit, struck on the Nafs Sand, and beat to pieces, when 110 men perished, and only 22, among them the captain and first lieutenant, got to shore.

The ———, Cornwall, from the Leeward Islands for Piscataqua, car. to Cape Francois.

The *Elizabeth and Katherine*, Oram, arriv'd at Dartmouth from Newfoundland, taken by the Jason privateer of Bayonne, and ransom'd.

The *Mercury*, Higginson, with 490 hogheads of sugar, from Jamaica for London, car. to Bayon.

The *Industry*, Willis, from Topsham for Lisbon, carry'd into Morlaix.

The *Hester*, Waldo, from Boston for Jamaica, carry'd to Hispaniola.

The *Succes*, Oliver, from Boston for the Leeward Islands, car. to ditto.

The *Pr. of Wales*, Bennitt, arriv'd at Dartmouth from N. England, taken and ransom'd.

The *Moidore*, Hayes, from Rotterdam to Yarmouth ; and a sloop with horses and equipage of a nobleman, taken by privateers and ransom'd, the latter for 200 l.

The *Mary Grizzel*, Hay, from Leghorn, last from Cork for London, carry'd into Havre.

A ship from Cork to Lisbon, carry'd into Galicia.

The *Boston Merchant*, Haws, from Jamaica for Bristol, taken by the Lyon priv. of Bayonne.

The *Liverpool Merchant*, with 400 hogheads of tobacco, from Virginia for Liverpool ; the *Anne*, ——— ; and the *Occupation*, Saunders ; both from Liverpool ; all 3 taken by the Lyon privateer of Bayonne, who plunder'd the *Occupation*, and gave her back to the prisoners, and they brought her to Dawpool near Liverpool.

The *Charles and Henry*, Hale, from Holland for Guernsey.

The *North Carolina*, Everard, from N. Carolina for Liverpool, car. to the Havanna.

The *Henry*, Ryal, from Newcastle for Yarmouth, taken and ransom'd.

The *Griffin*, Jones, from Bristol to Jamaica, taken by 2 privateers of St Maloes.

The *Polly's Adventure*, Denham, from the West-Indies for Boston in New England, carry'd into Hispaniola.

The *Anne* frigate, Pinner, for Cape Fear, carry'd into the Havanna.

The *Three Sisters*, from Maryland for St Kitts, with several others, one of them from New England to Jamaica, carry'd into Porto Rico.

The *Susanna and Mary*, Rempton, from Newport, Rhode Island, to Jamaica, tak. and ransom.

The *Providence*, Poppleton, from Hull to Smyrna, carry'd into Toulon.

The *Byng Gally*, Hawksworth, from Barbadoes for Connecticut, car. into Port Louis.

The ———, Peters, from Cork for Curacoa, taken by the French.

The ———, Kinneir, from Bruntisland for Copenhagen, taken and ransom'd for 415 l.

The *Endeavour*, Northcote, from Antigua for London, car. into St Augustine.

A List of Twenty Ships of War. lately taken from the French King is published in the News-papers ; we have mention'd them all in former Months ; what he has left are as follow.

An Exact LIST of all the FRENCH King's NAVAL FORCE.

<i>Of the Line.</i>	Superbe	74	Leopold	64	Tigre	56	FRIGATES. G
Tonnant guns 80	Jeust	74	†Content	64	Arc-en-Ceil	56	Aigonaut 46
Margravine 80	Dauphine	74	Touloufe	60	*Neptune	54	Anglesey Eng. 44
Intrepide 74	*Achilles	74	St Louis	60	Carillon	54	Zephine 30
Esperance 74	*Centaur	74	Constante	60	*Brillant	50	Attalante 30
Duc d'Orleans 74	Northumberl.	70	*Bourbon	56	*Lacrime	50	Votage 26
St Esprit 74	Lifs	70	*Mars	56	Trito	50	Venus 26
Ferme 74	Solide	64	Heureux	56	Aquillon	50	Flore 20

Note, Those mark'd * are in the E. Indies. Thus † was an E. India Comp. ship.

Of these, seven are old and worn out ; so that we can match the French with their own ships.

The Manner of making incombustible Cloth from the Stone Amiantus, spun into Threads. An Epistolary Dissertation, by J. CIAMPINI of Rome, Master of the Briefs of Grace, and Referendary, &c. Rome. Printed at the Reverend Apostolic Chamber's Printing Office, 3 Sheets in 4to.

THE author sends his friend a piece of the stone *Amiantus*, with a bit of cloth and some paper both made from the said stone, and gives him an account of what had been done, relating to the affair, in the physico-mathematical academy kept many years in his house, also the method of spinning this incombustible substance. He premises many things concerning the names of this stone, from *Pliny*, *Agricola*, *Pancirollus*, and others, also concerning its various species, as to colour, goodness, &c. One kind of *Amiantus* is found in the island of *Corfica*, of a long figure, some fragments of which, of a woody appearance, are half a *Roman* palm in length, of a whitish colour inclining to red. Another sort, of a leaden approaching to a silver colour, of a softer substance, and not exceeding a quarter of a palm, is frequently dug about *Sestri di Ponente* in the state of *Genoa*. A third, and the least valuable species is found in *Cyprus*, consisting of coats, or scaly substances, one within another like an onion, of an earth-colour inclining to black, sometimes intermix'd with white, black, reddish or earthy spots and streaks, and scarce $\frac{1}{2}$ of a palm in length. A fourth sort is dug in the *Pyrenean* mountains; this is as long as the *Roman* palm, but consists of coarser and rougher filaments or threads; and, lastly, a fifth kind, different from all these, is found in the mountains of *Volaterre*, in *Tuscany*.

Since many take the *Amiantus* to be the same with the *Alumen scissile* (feathered alum) our author observes, from *Dioscorides*, that this stone, especially that found in *Cyprus*, very much resembles that alum; but shews from *Agricola*, *Lib. 5. de Nat. Fossil.* how they differ in taste, and that alum is astringent on the palate, but the *Amiantus* is only a little pungent to the tongue, without the least astringency. He shews also the mistake of those who imagine that the perpetual lamps of the ancients were made of oil extracted from this stone, with a wick of the same: for he found by experiment that a cupping glass filled with *Amiantus*, and subjected to the

fire, yielded not the least quantity of oil, but only a few drops of a thin aqueous humour, which would not take fire. Nor does he think the substance of this stone proper for a wick, because its parts are so extremely dry and minute, as to contain no pores capable of attracting and imbibing oil.

Before the stone is spun, it must be prepared in the following manner. First of all it must be steeped well in warm water, and then it is to be work'd with the hands, squeez'd and spread abroad, to cleanse it from a very fine earth or lime, which strongly connects the filaments of the stone, and makes the water like milk; this is thrown away, and fresh water pour'd on the stone, which is work'd and press'd as before, that the soil may be thoroughly separated; for which purpose the operation is repeated 5 or 6 times, or oftener, not forgetting at every time to take the whole mass out of the vessel, and washing out the copious sediment at the bottom, till the staple becomes quite pure and free from heterogeneous particles; which done, it is spread abroad upon a mat, or basket, that the water may run thro'; and the matter be the sooner dry'd.

After this preparation of the staple, the author shews two ways of spinning it. First they take two cards or combs with very slender teeth (*See the Fig.*) like those with which they card wool for hats or cloth, and having very finely carded the filaments with them, lay one on the other with the woolly substance between them, so as that it may hang out. Then taking a small slender spindle, with a little hook at top, and a whorl at bottom, that it may easily turn round, they thread the hook with a very fine thread; not forgetting to have by them in readiness a pot of oil for rubbing the inside of the tips of their forefinger and thumb, instead of spittle, as flax-spinners use, not only to preserve the skin from the excoriating quality of the filaments, but to mollify and supple them, and so make them fitter for spinning. They take then the thread in the spindle, and join it to the carded filaments between the combs on a table, and incorporate them by twisting, which is a tedious and troublesome work. When the thread and filaments are sufficiently interwoven, tapes and filletings may be made of it, and even cloth, but this last the author says he never try'd. When the stuff is finished, it is first smear'd with oil, and then thrown into the fire, where it kindles in

in a moment, and the fire consumes the thread, leaving the rest bright, clean, and untouch'd. The method above described differs not much from that used in *Siberia*. (See p. 174 B.)

2. The author next relates his own method; having observed, that it was difficult to unite this incombustible tow with a thread, and that the shorter it was the more difficult it prov'd, instead of a thread he took flax, put it on a distaff as usual; then took 3 or 4 filaments of the incombustible tow, connecting them with those of the flax, by twisting, and so form'd a woof of a firmer texture for weaving. Hence there appears no need of cards, which too much tear and shorten the filaments of the *Amiantus*. You need only place the filaments on a table, and divide them into small hairy threads to twist them up with the flax.

To make Paper of the Amiantus.

When this stone is thoroughly washed and cleansed from the lime, some of its parts will remain at the bottom of the vessel. These being shorter than any of the rest, and on that account unfit for spinning, are most proper for paper, which is made of them after the common method.

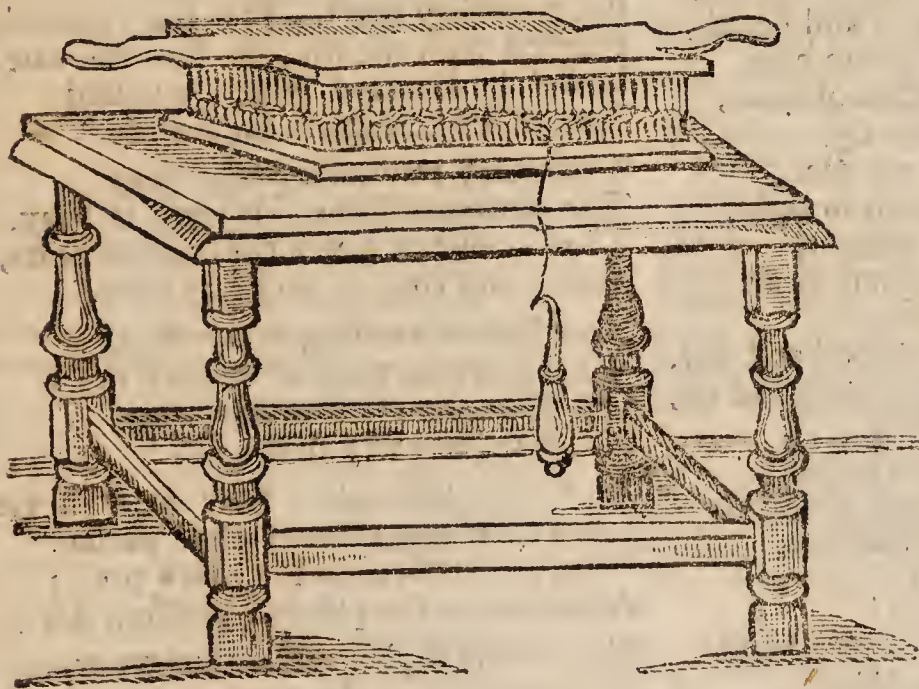
After the *Amiantus* is spun and weaved great care must be taken in time to preserve it, for its extreme dryness renders it apt to crumble into dust when it is handled. A piece of cloth, therefore, or any other stuff made of the *Amiantus*, must be often smeared over with oil, which is highly serviceable in preserving

the stone, and in a manner demonstrates its incombustibility. For by this it is the sooner kindled, and blazes into a flame, which continues till the oil is totally consumed; whence the cloth or stuff, which before burning appeared foul and nasty with the oil, becomes after the combustion clean and bright. It must be oiled afresh every time you repeat the operation, and also when you lay it aside for its preservation.

Thus far Signor *Ciampini*, whose method of intermixing the filaments of the *Asbestos*, or *Amiantus*, with those of common flax, was before suggested in the *Philosophical Transactions* by Dr *Plot*, in some remarks concerning a piece of incombustible cloth, imported from *China*, which he probably conjectures to be made of the stone *Amiantus*. But whether the cloth made of such threads, will, after the consumption of the intermixed flax, be firm enough for such uses as the antients are known to have made of their incombustible cloth, is to be doubted.

Pliny affirms, that he had seen napkins of it taken foul from the table after a great feast, cast into the fire, by which they were better scoured, and look'd fairer and clearer than napkins wash'd in water; and of these might be made shrouds to preserve the bodies of princes from the ashes of the funeral piles in which they are burned.

A Gentleman in Wales has lately had some paper made of the *Amiantus* found there, but we know not his method of preparing it.



To facilitate the spinning short filaments of this stony substance, it might be proper to try a method of carding that has been practised for spinning by a machine cotton, some sorts of hair, and any wool, silk, &c. of a short staple. The cards are not like those in the figure annexed, but have crooked teeth, and the under card has them in rows with a vacancy between for

making the carded stuff into rolls, which are put round a turning cylinder, which has another over it, and regulates the delivery of the carded roll.——But this method will require a very minute and particular description and several copper cuts.

AN ODE to HOPE.

Come! lovely queen of endless smiles,
 Whose art the woes of life beguiles!
 With thee I'll rove, with thee I'll rest,
 Amidst thy sweet enchantments blest;
 O! let me, with thy poppies crown'd,
 Unconscious tread this thorny ground!
 Thy pleasing dreams before me spread,
 And stretch thy wings to guard my head,
 Secure amidst surrounding strife,
 Nor wak'd by all the storms of life!
 The brighter side of *wealth* and *pow'r*,
 Shall bless the visionary hour;
Wealth, without *care*, shall be possess'd,
 And *pow'r*, without a *guilty breast*;
Pomp, free from *flatt'ry*, and from *scorn*,
 And *love's* sweet *flow'r*, without the *thorn*.

While *Fortune*, with an erring hand,
 Her bounty scatters thro' the land,
 And *fools*, and *knaves*, the treasures find
 By heav'n for *knaves*, and *fools*, design'd,
 Not unrewarded *Virtue* sighs,
 In *Hope* her lasting pleasure lies;
 Nor while *Astrea* holds the scale,
 Shall *vice*, and pond'rous *gold*, prevail,
 By *Hope* external wants supply'd,
 She turns the beam on *Virtue's* side.

Here *Time* with sweeping stroke destroys
 Like *grass*, *possession's* transient joys,
Hope, like the *pine* aspiring high,
 Can all the rage of time defy;
 For each lopp'd branch, the vig'rous root
 Ordains a double branch to shoot,
 For one, a thousand stems arise,
 And bloom, and bear, beyond the skies.

If *Hope* no distant blessing shows,
 In vain is all the world bestows;
 If future joys her smiles display,
 In vain is all it takes away.

The loss of *pow'r*, of fame, of wealth,
 Yet more, of friends, of ease, and health,
 By strength of mind we learn to bear,
 And live, and smile, in spite of care;
 But losing *thee*, all comforts fly,
 We languish, we despair, we die.

Beyond our reach, but still in sight,
 Thy glitt'ring objects yield delight,
 If chance *Possession* brings them near,
 We lose the fading joy in *fear*:
 What charm'd the *sight*, as good and fair,
 When *touch'd*, we mourn as clouds and air;
 Yet fond the vapour to retain,
 Each parting fragment gives us pain.

Thy cheerful light, with guiding ray,
 Thro' life directs our doubtful way,
 Invites the journey to fulfil,
 Before us, and before us still!
 The grave we reach, thy pointing hand
 Beyond it shews the promis'd land,
 The last, best, effort of thy *pow'r*
 Sustains us in the dreadful hour.
 Thy charge, and all our travels, o'er,
 We leave thee on the mortal shore,

On realms unknown we land, and share
 A fate beyond thy influence there.
 Whate'er in *realms unknown* I be,
 Hope! let me live on *earth* with thee.

PHIL

A SONG for a HARE-FEAST.

Hark! hark! the huntsman winds his
 horn,
 And welcomes in the rosy morn. *Ton, Ton*
 The chanting beagles frisk around.
 Our glowing steeds quake to the sound.

Tantara.

Here, huntsman, cast them off. See where
 The fields a new-sprung verdure wear.
 With flutt'ring hearts the busy spread,
 And snuff, and dash the dewy mead.

See! swift to yonder brake they fly.
 Hark! *Ranter* gives authentic cry.
 Th' op'ning tribe avow the trail.
 The hills repeat the pleasing tale.
 Ah! there she jealous steals away.
 The rav'ning steams her flight betray.
 The well-breath'd hounds, light, sweep
 the ground,

And groves and vales and rocks resound.
 Now, now, my friends, indulge your steeds
 Bound o'er the fence, and skim the meads
 Where now are cares? None here we find
 They lag with panting winds behind.

O happy he! whose gen'rous steed
 Can course it with unrival'd speed.
 He marks, what dog sagacious vies,
 And just'ling strains to win the prize.
 Look! on that hill she list'ning pants,
 Then doubling foils her well known haunts.
 Read here, ye pedants, who dispute,
 If reason guides the wary brute.

But now they press. Her fears prevail,
 Stunn'd with the din, she flies the vale.
 Hark! hark away! what joy to find
 The lab'ring straglers far behind!

The weary trav'ler quits his way.
 The plowman leaves his team to stray.
 The school-boy quick the concert hears,
 And scampering he no *Busby* fears.

Now Puss in circling mazes flies!
 What glorious peals of musick rise!
 Old *Rover* how he springs away,
 To seize the glory of the day!

Ah! there she reels. See! see! in view
 Loud clam'ring murder close pursue.
 With infant-screams she falls a prey;
 And crowns the painful, pleasing day.

Blest be the night, while thus we trace
 The triumphs of the varying chace! *Ton*.
 Let social raptures crown the bowl,
 That warms the heart,—unmasks the
 soul!

Tantara.

CHORUS. *Blest be, &c.*

A FAREWELL to London on setting out
for Wales. By a LADY.

Written several Years ago.

MUST I, who ne'er cou'd long sit still,
Five days confin'd against my will,
Be sweated, shak'd, compell'd to see
But just one sort of company?
In stage coach squeez'd like fig in barrel,
Twist up my hoop, spoil my apparel?
And this, O! break not yet my heart,
All this, from London to depart?
Which scarce with patience I could do
Tho' six my gilded chariot drew;
Yet, to return (be dumb reproach)
I'd take a waggon for my coach.

From *Middlesex* to middle air,
Where coach was never seen, or chair,
O'er barren hills, to high dry'd land,
I'm banish'd, to be mop'd, and tann'd;
O'er *Penmanmaw* compell'd to ride,
And ridges scarce nine inches wide;
Thence, precipices to behold
Enough to make one's blood run cold;
In thought the prospect turns my head,
And ev'n my fancy starts with dread.

Here four long months, O! plague on plague!
I shall have nothing but *comraeg*;
In form then let me bid adieu,
O! London, to your joys, and you;—
And better still to suit my theme of woe,
More solemn be the lengthen'd lines, and flow.
But where, amidst this varied, endless scene,
Where, shall my soft lamenting strains begin?—
Farewel, ye theatres, where oft I wept
And laugh'd, and order'd places to be kept;
O! pit of *Drury-lane*! farewell to thee,
Where oft I've been incog. to *bear*, and *see*;
Farewel, ye boxes too of *Lincoln's Inn*,
Where I but came to *talk*, and to be *seen*;
Farewel, *Italian* house of harmony,
Where ladies are entranc'd, or seem to be;
Where lords, who pay no debts, their gold dispense
To hear *Cuzzoni's* warbles murder sense,
And lib'ral whores, and coxcombs, pant and
whine-a,

And tremble at each shake of dear *Faustina*;
Farewel! ye metamorphoses farewell!
Licens'd, with foreign joys to charm the belle;
Where saucy subjects dare their king abuse
With biting fatyr, and unwelcome news,
For all are subjects, all are fellows there,
So wills the sov'reign mighty *Heidegger*;
Where some, from conventicles stole away,
Their faces hide, their bosoms to display,
Who, but in that academy of sin,
Will hardly show an inch beneath their chin;
These midnight haunts without regret I quit,
So full of lewdness, and so bare of wit.

Farewel ye various philosophic shows,
Which nature's secrets to the fair disclose;
Where truth, beheld with well-instructed eyes,
In naked beauty strikes with sweet surprize;
Where, by experiment we learn to know
On men what force mechanic pow'rs bestow;
What weights stupendous by attraction move,
Taught thence to use the mighty magnet love:
When light, refracted by the prism, supplies
Of heav'n's own bow the variegated dyes.

To chuse the painted silk from thence is known,
Which best adorns the fair, the black, the brown.
But, to speak freely, I regret the most
Big sounding terms of art, which I have lost.
Had I but these to distant *Wales* convey'd,
Her mite to vanity e'en *Wales* had paid,
With conscious pride I might have flourish'd there,
Pleas'd, while the male and female bumkins
stare.

But how shall my full heart pronounce, *farewel*
To the dear pleasures of the park and mall?
Yet since I must depart, must bid adieu,
My mind at least shall ev'ry bliss renew;
O! melting softness of the bird-cage walk!
By zephyrs fann'd and fam'd for am'rous talk!
My praises next those silent waters claim
With honour known by *Rosamonda's* name,
On whose green banks unnumber'd vows are
made,

Unnumber'd maids by faithless vows betray'd;
E'en sparks themselves sometimes have been de-
For ev'ry fair is not to be believ'd: [ceiv'd,
Else in this lake had not so oft been found
The breathless corps of desp'rate lover drown'd.
But from such objects let me turn my view,
Ye gay frequenters of the mall to you,
By ev'ry art adorn'd, with ev'ry grace,
To scatter darts, and flames around the place;
But lost, bewilder'd in the various throng,
How shall I fix my view, or guide my song!
Here swiftly move *toupeés*, in spruce undress,
Here quenes, with all the dancing school's excess;
Here country squires look big in scarlet drest,
And as they pass, let off a smutty jest.
The lawyer more reserv'd, at least in show,
But full as leud, submissive, congeés low,
And loth to treat a lady like a wench,
What others speak in *English*, speaks in *French*.
But see, the garter'd knights from court appear,
Nor glitter lesser beaux, when these are near.
How great, ye gods! a conquest over these!
What more a woman's vanity could please?
Yet, if a ribbon'd lover I might chuse,
Not of the greens, that lover, nor the blues.
The greens are chiefly of the northern race,
And wear their meagre country in their face;
The blues, too much employ'd in statesmen's arts,
Are grown regardless of the ladies hearts;

But *Robin's* boys, in red, are always gay,
And moving things so prettily can say—
'Tis not in woman to resist, address
By these, tho' walls of ice surround her breast,
When e'er I yield up all my maiden charms,
Let such a knight enclose me in his arms!
Where strays my fancy—without leave of me?—
Shou'd virgins think such things?—but thoughts
are free——

Howe'er, temptation from this hour to shun,
To caves and mountains I'll like hermits run,
And to be free from your remarks and you,
Ye prudes, tho' loth, I'll bid the park adieu.

EPIGRAM on Miss FURY.

TO look like an angel the ladies believe,
Is the greatest of blessings that nature can
give; [assure ye,
But faith, they're quite wrong, for, fair nymphs, I'll
The blessing's far greater—to look like a *Fury*.

Nov. 11.

J. H.

An ODE on the Birth-day of his excellent Majesty GEORGE II. By the special command of his Excellency WILLIAM Earl of Harrington, Lord Lieutenant General, and General Governor of Ireland, performed at the Castle of Dublin, Oct. 30, 1747, and afterwards at the Musick Hall.

By Rev. LEWIS BURROUGHS, A. M. T.C.D.

Set to Music by Mr Matthew Dubourg, chief composer and Master of the Music attending his Majesty's State in Ireland.

— *fatorum arcana movebo.* VIRG.

RECITATIVE.

WHILE Britain hears the trump of fame
Thro' ev'ry clime resound her monarch's
Religion, empire, liberty and laws [name;
Proclaim the great asserter of their cause.

AIR.] Fond to swell the public voice,
Proud with nations to rejoice;
Warbling to the vocal strings,
Lo, the muse delighted sings!
Sings her Sov'reign good and great,
Sings the guardian of the state;
Chaunting loud, in ev'ry strain,
All the glories of his reign. *Da Capo.*

REC. But see, that name immortal to adorn,
What future crouds shall yearly tribute pay!
Hear, mighty prince, what numbers yet unborn
Shall bless the dawn of this auspicious day.

AIR.] Fir'd with the thought, the muse transported
flies

Thro' the bright scenes of ages yet to rise!

In ev'ry region charm'd to find

Her king enroll'd With chiefs of old,

The great deliv'ers of mankind:

Patriots, against tyrannic rage

For freedom fearless to engage;

Heroes, to heav'n by god-like deeds ally'd,

Who nobly conquer'd, or who nobly dy'd. *D.C.*

AIR.] Thro' foreign climes In after-times

While future Britons roam,

And dwell on objects with delight,

Which, in a distant land, excite

Some sweet remembrance of their native

What pleasing surprize

In their bosoms shall rise!

What transports inspire 'em!

What raptures shall fire 'em!

To find (where once its terror spread)

Great GEORGE's name renown'd in story!

And meet, on ev'ry soil they tread,

Some monument of Britain's glory!

REC.] There, on the canvas, by some curious hand
In all the force of light and shade

With all the strength, that colours can command,
Shall mighty BRUNSWIC's battles be display'd.

Scenes, where the painter shall with wonder pause
And tremble at the dangers which he draws!

AIR.] The pleas'd spectator from afar,

Thro' all the dreadful forms of war,

With ravish'd eyes His monarch spies!

Thro' ev'ry field of death pursues,

In ev'ry scene of horror views!

REC.] Here, half distinguish'd thro' the smok,
At Oudenard's immortal plain!

There, by his dreadful Britons broke,

Pursuing routed Gallia o'er the Mayne!

AIR.] See! round the victor, far and wide,
Dismay, Confusion, Terror spread!
Almighty Justice at his side,
And Conquest hov'ring o'er his head!
Fame flies before,
Out-wings the wind!
While giant-Slaughter, smear'd with gore,
Terrific stalks behind! *Da Capo*

REC.] To milder scenes the Briton turns his eyes
The peaceful synods of the grave and wise;
On Albion's king where diff'rent nations wait
Anxious, 'till he resolves on Europe's fate.

AIR.] There HARRINGTON, Hibernia's pride
All graceful at his sov'reign's side
Shall stand, distinguish'd o'er the train;
Great HARRINGTON, in arms renown'd
With ever blooming laurels crown'd,
And shining in the spoils of Spain!

REC.] See! where (impress'd by GEORGE's seal)
He holds the kind decree,
The rebel's sentence to repeal,
And set the guilty free!

A charge, to STANHOPE well assign'd
By him, who knows his noble mind,
By him, who bids the traitor live,
Like heav'n, delighted to forgive!

AIR.] Gentle mercy, nurs'd on high,
Fairest Cherub of the sky,
Here her meekest mansion finds,
In the truly-royal breast;
Pleas'd to dwell in princely minds,
Worthiest of so bright a guest!
Prone to pity, fond to save,
Ever gen'rous are the brave!

DUET.] May Britain's monarch ever shine
With such distinguish'd rays;
Sacred to virtue so divine
For ever be the muse's lays;
The muse! — by whose celestial aid,
The hero's deeds recorded lie
In colours, that can never fade,
In numbers, that shall never die. *Da Capo.*

A LOVER'S RESOLUTION.

ALL night invoking sleep's balsamic dew,
Its pleasing slumbers from my eyelids flew,
Long, long I strove, but strove, alas, in vain,
Still sighing to myself I thus complain:
Oh love! must I for ever feel unrest,
Nor find one thought to ease my anxious breast?
I turn, I turn, yet no composure find,
Nor comfort other than a troubled mind.
Shall the dear girl, for whom I hourly pine?
Ye pitying pow'rs, shall she be ever mine?
Or shall a parent's frowns my faith remove,
And rigid duty triumph over love?
No! sooner shall the sun his heat resign,
And in the heav'ns for ever cease to shine:
Sooner shall youth, once past, its bloom renew,
Than I be ever to my love untrue.

To Mr WM LAUDER, on his three Quotations
from Dryden, Milton, Grotius. Page 363.

IS this thy maxim, Lauder? none can make
A sentence new, but must from others take?
This in thyself thou plainly prov'st untrue,
Your theme's your own, the spiteful cavil's new.
For none e'er harbour'd envy yet like you.

W. K.

In Glirem mortuum.

EXanimem veneres Glirem lugete decoræ;
Delicias dominæ, deliciasque proci.
 Rodere jam pomum, gremio jam ludere, doctum;
Jam facili nymphæ lædere dente genas.
 Fortè etiam mensâ expatiens peccavit;—herilis
Vox crepat, at mites abstinet illa manus.
 Menstrua sæpe oculos pressit redi-vivæque membra
Mors prius; at premit, heu! nunc sine fine quies.
 Mœsta dolet Glirem virgo, totasque per ædes
Ejulat, et tundit pectora pulcra manu.
 'Me miseram!' ingeminat, molles laceratque
capillos;
Arissa insomni gaudia nocte vocans.
 Cum flenti exilis læto super assidet umbra,
Et graciles querulo fundit ab ore sonos.
 'Parce, puella, genas lacrimis turpare venustas,
Neu Glirem, immodico læsa dolore, neca.
 'Scilicet ut vivum somnus prius altus babeat,
Nunc quoque defunctum nil nisi somnus habet.
 'Sive hîc esuriam, dabit escam molle papaver;
Seu sitiam, Lethes abluet unda sitim.
 'Elysi hîc sternerent depicta cubilia flores;
Et prope cum rauco murmure curret aqua.
 'Hîc ope destituor nullâ, tu absiste dolore;
Nevè feræ posthac pectora tangat amor.
 'Vel catula, aut felis, rugosave simia cordi
Virgini erunt vetulæ; tu tibi sume virum.
 'Nascitur hinc soboles, hinc plurima matris imago;
Hinc proprium mulier discit amare genus.
 'Jupiter at duro revocat me infernus ad umbras
Imperio;—æternum, cara Corinna! vale.'
 Obury, Nov. 23, St Cecilia's day. J. C.S.

The DORMOUSE.

A Translation of the foregoing. Lond. Nov. 24.

COME, trace, ye graces that on Cloe wait,
 Your charge, her Dormouse, thro' the
 maze of fate.

The happy captive, proud of Cloe's chains,
 Joy of the fair, carefs'd by rival swains,
 Late wont to taste, in boundless lux'ry blest,
 The pepin's juice, and sport on Cloe's breast,
 To bite her damask cheek, in wanton play,
 Or 'midst the banquet o'er the board to stray,
 Chid by her voice for half-offending wiles,
 Tapt by her hand, in anger check'd with smiles,
 So oft by Death arrested, tho' in jest,
 Now wakes no more from everlasting rest.

In ev'ry room the virgin vents her grief;
 From sighs and tears in vain she seeks relief;
 Smiles on her breast, and frantic with despair,
 Rends the loose ringlets of her flowing hair:
 Lost joys invoking in the sleepless night,
 Lo! at her bed appears a slender spright;
 Complaining thus her darling's pigmy shade,
 In feeble sounds address'd the weeping maid.

'O cease those beauteous cheeks with tears to stain,

'Nor kill your Dormouse with your grief again;
 'In life, long slumbers blest me, soft and deep,
 'In death, still blest with sweet repose, I sleep;
 'By poppies now my hunger is supply'd,
 'My thirst, by Lethe's soft oblivious tide;
 'Elysian flow'rs a downy bed supply,
 'Rills purl to lull me, and soft breezes sigh;
 'Thy cordial friendship to the dead is vain,
 'Thy grief for me, thy love for brutes restrain;

'Let wither'd maids still cats and lap-dogs hug,
 'Or here anticipate their fate * with Pug.
 'While yet thy bloom prolongs unrival'd charms,
 'Take man with nobler passion to thy arms;
 'So shall thy species flourish in thy race,
 'And filial belles reflect their mother's face.'
 'But Pluto's stern commands my flight compel,
 'I go, dear maid! eternally farewell.'

* *Of leading Apes.*

The dead DORMOUSE to its sorrowing MISTRESS.

Cease, beauteous nymph! O cease to weep:

Those tears disturb my final sleep.
 As late I slept, possess'd of breath
 So now I only sleep, in death.
 Both states alike exempt from woes;
 For life to me was death's repose.

Now, in *Elysian* fields below
 I rest, where pious sleepers go;
 There drowsy poppies yield me food,
 And drink, the stream of *Lethe's* flood;
 Sweet flow'rs a downy bed supply,
 And purling rills run murm'ring bye
 No more thy fust'ring hand I need,
 From all the wants of nature freed.
 Now in the bosom of my God,
 Secure of future ills, I nod:
 Me † *Morpheus* loves (as *Venus* thee,)
 His greatest earthly devotee!
 Cease then those plaints:—thy *Cloe*' is blest,
 Of endless sleep, her heav'n! possest.

† *The God of Sleep.*

MICAH VI. 6. &c.

WHerewith shall I approach thy throne,
 Impartial judge, tremendous king?
 How for my num'rous crimes atone,
 Or what to gain thy favour bring?
 With slaughter'd beasts shall altars glow?
 Will calves or rams th' almighty please?
 Shall oil in costly rivers flow,
 Offended Deity t'appease?

Wilt thou the dear first born receive,
 A richer off'ring, for my sin?—
 Alas! not all that I can give
 Can wrath divine to mercy win.
 Vain are all forms prescrib'd by art,
 All outward modes of worship vain:
 An honest, gen'rous, pious heart
 Can only thy acceptance gain. L.A.

*To the Gentleman that's in love with a married
 LADY. (See p. 491.)*

WHy will you erring fix your worthy mind
 On one, that cannot to your love be
 Suppose again to wed she should be free, [kind?
 Your sighs ev'n then might unregarded be.
 Oh! now thy heart to some kind virgin give,
 Who may that heart with innocence receive.

Wisebeck.

MARIA.

Spoken Extempore upon being ask'd.

TO go and drink with honest George*?—
 The ev'ning I can spend with pleasure.
 'Tis not for sake of beer to gorge,
 But to enjoy a friend at leisure.

But times like these sure none e'er saw,
 While foreign wars engross our care,
 Nor church, nor physick, nor the law,
 Have much to spend, or ought to spare.

* *At the Star in Old Palace Yard.*

MR URBAN,

The following characters are contained in the 20th page of a poem, which I conjecture was written about ten years ago, but who was its author, or what was its title I cannot say, this fragment coming into my hands with an ounce of tobacco, but thinking the lines worthy of a better fate, I have sent them to be preserved in your Magazine.

Yours, &c.

THERE born to make his sovereign's care
 the less,
 Whom widows smile to meet, and orphans bless;
 From innocence in tears who wipes the gloom,
 And holds the scale, *Fair Justice*, in thy room,
 See *H-rd-w-k* near the royal couch attend,
 Britain's lov'd guardian father, judge, and friend;
 Whose candid sentence, and unblemish'd heart,
 From Envy's self extracts the venom'd dart:
 In secret forc'd to own the pious name,
 And breathe a sigh, because she cannot blame!
 His virtues by each other so surpass'd,
 The first seems fairest—till you know the last.

One more, if Satire please, one more be nam'd,
 Learn'd, without noise--and without titles, fam'd;
 Who likes the virtue, yet disdains the show,
 And seldom lost a friend, or made a foe!
 Content to want himself repose and rest,
 That *Brunswic* might be fear'd, and *England* blest;
 Ah, blush not, *Onsl-w*, to be humbly great,
 Tho' on no woolpack, on as fair a seat;
 Which *Britain* for her son has * twice prepar'd,
 To pay his virtue, and his toil reward:
 Nor blush, this grateful offering to approve,
 This gift—this something between pride and love.

* *Since this was written, twice more may be added.*

Occasioned by a reflection lately published on the new born Daughter of Mr MACKENZIE, late Earl of CROMERTIE.

ILL flows the verse that brands an infant's
 name,
 And loads a babe, yet innocent, with shame;
 Heir to misfortune, let its fate suffice,
 Nor for the father's crimes the child despise;
 The gen'rous heart laments the guiltless moan,
 The future sighs, for follies not its own;
 E'en there perhaps we err—succeeding days
 May see this child our warmest wishes raise,
 Retrieve the honours that her father lost,
 And match some *Briton*, Britain's future boast,
 Who sir'd, celestial *LIBERTY*! by thee,
 From hell-born faction shall his country free. C.B.

To Dr HENRY in Hatton-garden. on being restor'd to health by his excellent Nervous Medicine.

TOO many are the ills we mortals find,
 That ev'n in health, oppress the human mind:

But when disease brings on her gloomy train,
 The nerves affecting from their source the brain;
 When languor loosens all the sinewy frame,
 Winds rack the breast, and crudities enflame;
 How dismal is the state! how blest the friend,
 Who gives relief, and bids the conflict end!
 That friend art thou! with gratitude I write
 These thanks, for all I taste of true delight.
 Eas'd by thy sov'reign drugs of long felt woes,
 My heart feels comfort, and my eyes repose.*
 Such may'st thou ever know, whose sapient skill
 Inspir'd this flow to my neglected quill!

* *The letter inclosing these verses explains this case to be from the effects of wind, causing an oppression at the breast, palpitation of the heart, pulsation in the ears, universal twitches, and convulsions, faintness, lassitude, watchings, and dejection*

PARODIE on Mr ADDISON's, *O! Liberty, thou Goddess, &c.*

SLav'ry, thou Fury foul as hell's recess!
 Profuse of woes, and pregnant with distress!
 Eternal miseries in thy presence reign,
 And meagre Famine leads thy pensive train,
 With added load subjection bows her knee,
 And in thy sight more sad looks Poverty.
 By thee, the with'ring face of nature low'rs,
 The sun grows odious, painful day's bright hours.

VERSES under the Print of a Shepherd and Shepherdess walking, the ingenious AUTHOR unknown.

WHO wou'd not here the pilgrim's state
 approve?
 Pleasure their zeal, and their devotion love.
 To climes of bliss, to sweet *Cythera*'s shade,
 The youth invites the dear consenting maid.
 No danger can that happy swain betide,
 Who travels with an angel to his guide.

INSCRIPTION to the Memory of Capt. GRENVILLE, on a Pedestal in Lord Cobham's Garden.

Sororis suæ Filio

THOMÆ GRENVILLE

Qui navis præfectus regiæ

Ducente classem Britannicam Georgio Anson,

Dum contra Gallos fortissime pugnaret,

Dilaceratæ navis ingenti fragmine

Femore graviter percusso,

Perire, dixit moribundus, omnino satius esse

Quam inertiae reum in judicio sisti;

Columnam hanc rostratam

Laudans & merens posuit

C O B H A M.

Insigne virtutis, cheu! rarissimæ

Exemplum habes,

Ex quo discas

Quid virum præfectura militari ornatum
 Deceat.

M.DCC.XLVII.

Historical Chronicle, November 1747.

MONDAY 2. EDINBURGH.



Rehibald Stewart, Esq; our late lord provost (see p. 320, 389) was after a long hearing of 4 days and 4 nights, unanimously acquitted by the jury, and dismissed from the bar; but the trial is not yet publish'd.

Letter from Lisbon.

ON the 7th ult. the K. *George*, P. *Frederick*, Duke and Princess *Amelia* privateers, being on a cruize, fell in with a large *Spanish* ship, with whom the two former engaged for three hours, but without success; however they kept in sight of her all night, and fir'd at her again in the morning, 'till two large ships appeared in sight, one of which soon came up under *English* colours, and began to engage; the other ship was believed to be a *Maltese* man of war, as she came up under those colours, but she soon haul'd them down and hoisted *English* colours, and began also to engage; in the height of the engagement the first of those two, which was his majesty's ship the *Dartmouth*, capt. *James Hamilton*, blew up, on which the P. *Frederick* put out her boats and saved Lt *Obrien* and 11 foremast-men. (See p. 508)

—The other ship was the *Russel* of 80 guns, capt. *Matthew Buckle*, from the *Straits*, to whom the *Spaniard* struck, after an engagement of six hours. She is called the *Glorioso*, a *Spanish* man of war of 74 guns and 750 men, of whom 25 were kill'd; and many wounded; the *Russel* had 12 kill'd, and several wounded, and six men were kill'd on board the K. *George* and P. *Frederick*; and several wounded, some of them mortally. The *Russel*, the privateers, and the prize were much shatter'd. Capt. *Buckle* was oblig'd to put a number of the *Spaniards* on board the two privateers, and took 60 men from each of them, to keep the remainder quiet; who were double the *Russel*'s company.

—It seems also that capt. *Callis*, of his majesty's ship the *Oxford*, of 50 guns, fell in with and engaged this *Spanish* ship, and hath insisted that the lords of the admiralty do appoint a court martial to examine into his conduct on that account. *Daily Adv. Nov. 28.*

TUESDAY 10.

Being the day appointed for the first meeting of the new parliament, the king went to the house of peers, and being seated on a throne in his royal

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robes, sent for the house of commons, and signify'd by the lord chancellor his pleasure that they should chuse a speaker and present him on *Thursday* the 12th to his majesty in the house of *Peers*, on which they returned to their house, and unanimously chose the Rt Hon. *Arthur Onslow*, Esq; (see a character p. 540.)

THURSDAY 12.

His majesty went to the house of *Peers*, and open'd the session of parliament with a most gracious speech, (see p. 516).

The addresses (see p. 517.) passed unanimously in both houses; that of the lords was moved for the E. of *Halifax*, who was seconded by the E. of *Rochford*, and presented on the 13th.——

The address of the commons was not proposed till the 16th, three days having been spent in the members taking the oaths. It was moved for by Mr *Legge*, and seconded by *Richard Edgcombe*, Esq; and presented on the 18th. (See his majesty's answer p. 518.)

FRIDAY 13.

His R. Highness the D. of *Cumberland* arrived from *Holland* at *St James's*. 'Tis said he has desired the officers of the army to leave off ruffles, and sets the example himself.

MONDAY 16.

Geo. Lancaster, *Puryour* and *Fuller* smugglers, and *Yonell*, were executed at *Tyburn*. (See p. 495.)

TUESDAY 17.

The goal at *Maidstone*, *Kent*, was broke open about 8 in the evening by 12 persons armed and disguised, who wounded the keeper and his assistants, and rescued *Samuel Prior*, *Rich. Blundell*, *Fra. Marketman*, and *John Hales*; notorious smugglers, and carry'd them to a place a little distant, where a gang of at least 20 with horses in readiness convey'd them away. To any one accomplice in this crime, and also in another, committed the 8th instant, by violently rescuing one *James Holt* a smuggler from the custody of a riding officer of the customs; who shall discover any one or more of the rest (except *Wm Denny Fox* of *Benacre*, concerned in rescuing *Holt*) his majesty offers his most gracious pardon, and the commissioners of the customs offer 100*l.* for each criminal on conviction.

WEDNESDAY 18.

As a farmer of *Rainton*, in the county of *York*, was digging a hole to preserve potatoes in from the frost; about two yards in the ground, he found the backbone of a large fish, petrify'd, also a bunch

bunch of leaves, both very hard; and among other things, a wisp of straw, each straw turned to a very hard stone, much like the stones in the neighbouring grounds. The straws are joined together, but not very close, by a kind of sand; which crumbles between the fingers. The whole mass is very near as heavy as its bulk of lead would be.

THURSDAY 19.

The petition of the E. of *Middlesex* and Mr *Gage* was dismissed, 247 to 96, and the *Rt Hon.* Mr *Pitt* and Mr *Hay*, confirm'd sitting members for *Scaffold*.*

FRIDAY 20.

* Sir *Watkin Williams Wynne* set out for *Wales*, and *Richard Shuttleworth, Esq;* for *Bath*.

WEDNESDAY 25.

Was paid by the receiver general of the customs, 500 *l.* to the corporal and two dragoons that apprehended *John Cook*, the smuggler lately executed.

Capt. *Moore*, who brought the news of the late victory, was an hour in the king's presence, who express'd great satisfaction at his narrative of the affair, and sent an order to the treasury for 500 *l.* clear of all fees, to be paid him for bringing the good news.

THURSDAY 26.

A court martial was held at *Whitehall*, general *Wade* president, on the trial of serjeant *Smith*, who was lately brought from *Scotland* for deserting into the service of the *French*, and afterwards to that of the rebels; and, after hearing, and the facts being prov'd, he was found guilty.

Three priests, seized in a *Holland* sloop, with commissions from the pretender about them, and two brought from *Yorkshire*, are in custody, under a file of musketeers.

FRIDAY 27.

The merchants subscribed for a handsome piece of plate as a present to Capt *Siex* of the *Tyger* privateer of *Bristol*, for his good service in taking two *French* and 1 *Spanish* privateer. (*S.p.* 532.)

A Bill was ordered into parliament to prevent frivolous and vexatious arrests. A clause will be added to prevent vexatious lawsuits, and removing causes under 10 *l.* from the inferior courts.

Also for naturalizing foreign protestants.

MONDAY 30.

Adm. *Boscawen*, who sailed the 1st from *Portsmouth*, was met on the 17th, 20 leagues S. W. of *Scilly*.

IRELAND.

Extract of a Letter from *Kinsale*, Oct. 16.

THERE are above 1600 *French* and *Spanish* prisoners here, who had

contrived means to make their escape from their prisons, kill the guards, possess themselves of the town, and make themselves masters of all the arms and ammunition there, and kill all the protestants in the place. The 12th inst. was the time fixed for the execution of their project, which was laid with great exactness; but one of the *Frenchmen*, who was a protestant, and as hearty as any of them so far as to escape, could not bear the thoughts of a massacre, and privately convey'd a note out of the prison to the commissary; upon the receipt of which he was immediately sent for, examin'd, and made a full affidavit. —Immediately the drums of all the militia, horse and foot, beat to arms, and a guard of 50 men was mounted at the court-house, which still continues; and orders were given to all the centinels to fire at any they found attempting to escape. Letters were wrote to the government to send us three or four companies more of men, which were ordered, and are since arriv'd.

—Several instruments were convey'd to them by some of the inhabitants, who frequently visited them under pretence of carrying them provisions, and they had undermin'd part of the prison wall. —A *French* prisoner endeavouring to escape was shot, being the only life lost in the affair.

List of his Majesty's ships in the West Indies, under commodore Legge.

Captain	Guns 70	Ludlow Castle	40
Dreadnought	60	Centaur	20
Sunderland	60	Porcupine	16
Dragon	60	Richmond	16
Gosport	40	Saxon	12
Sutherland	40	And Comet Bomb	
Mary Gally	40		

under commodore Dent.

Cornwall	Guns 80	Milford	40
Lenox	70	Enterprize	40
Elizabeth	60	Biddeford	20
Plymouth	60	Rye	20
Worcester	60	Merlin Sloop	16

Squadron under commodore Mostyn.

Hampton-Court	70	Bellona	30
P. Frederick	70	Grand Turk	20
Salisbury	50	Inverness	20
Faulkland	50	Fly Sloop	20
Portland's prize	50		

Besides these there are admiral *Chambers's* squadron at *Plymouth*, and several at *Portsmouth*.

His majesty's ships in commission are 2 of 100 guns, 4 of 90, 10 of 80, 21 of 70, 28 of 60, 32 of 50, and 97 of 40.

40. in all 194, besides above 30 sloops, frigates, &c.

Upon this exertion of our naval strength, and the success (which the *French* admiral observes crowns all) of some of our squadrons, the administration have at length gained applause from their superintendants and censors, the public writers.

If we did not own the justice of these measures (says the Westminster J.) we might be thought guilty of perverseness in opposition; not the friends of our country, but the enemies of power. It behoves us, to mention with approbation, both the ministers who order, and the commanders who execute, this scheme of destroying the French trade, and weakening their naval power.

—After all the ill that has been said of the late earl of Orford, we must do his memory the justice to allow, that, tho' he suffered our trade to be long insulted, and at last entered unwillingly into a war, he was always careful to keep up the fleet which he did not chuse to employ. Tho' little was seen during his long administration, but fleets of parade, we had the satisfaction to reflect that the same fleets in a day of trial, were ready for service.

Immediate Supplies being promised p. 518 B, D it will not be displeasing to hint the progress.

MONEY voted already (See p. 335-6)

For forty thousand seamen	2,080,000
Towards the navy debt	1,000,000
For the ordinary of the navy	208,827
For Greenwich Hospital	10,000
For Gosport Hospital	10,000
For transport service 1747	91,496
For victualing land forces 1747	43,937
Interest of one million lent on the salt duties 1745	35,000
Deficiency of additional stamp duties	7,118
— of the duty on licenses to retail spirituous liquors	16,362
— of the additional duty on wines	29,765
— of the duty on sweets	13,660
— of the duty on glass and spirituous liquors	34,177
Ordnance office expence, land service not provided for	159,565
For ordnance for land service 1748	342,064

Ways and Means in part.

The malt bill, &c. brought in	750,000
Loan by subscription	6,000,000

The *French* give out the following story.

Nantz, Nov. 13. Admiral Griffin, commander of the *English* squadron in the *East Indies*, appeared last August before Pondicherry, and made dispositions, as if he designed an attack, but after receiving some volleys of cannon moved off.—The fortifications of Pondicherry were repaired last year, and are mount-

ed with 180 pieces of heavy cannon, and the exterior works are flanked with 6 new forts; the magazines and arsenal are well provided, and the garrison with the arm'd *Indians* in the place form a body of 4 or 5000 men; the governor sent an officer to the Mogol to inform him of their circumstances with respect to the *English*, but that prince answered that he would not interfere in the quarrel between the two nations, and that they might take their own measures. See a different account p. 495.

Substance of several Letters, published as Appeals to the Public, in a Dispute between Tho. Estcourt Creswell, of Pinkney, Wilts, Esq; on one Part, and Mr S—, and Lancelot Lee, Esq; of Coton, Shropshire, on the other; also of a Pamphlet called, A Narrative of the Affair, by Mr CR—L. S. p. 485

MR S. charges Mr C—well with having, by long importunity and artifice, debauched his sister, then married her, next attempted to poison her with laudanum; afterwards married Miss W. unknown to his former wife, whom he also, by lies and slander, prevented from marrying Mr Lee, a gentleman of great fortune, &c. and enter'd into a confederacy with Mr Fred. S—, that he should go to bed to his second wife, that he might catch them, and be furnished with a pretence to turn her out of doors. —Mr C—well, in answer, says, that he long abstained from a criminal familiarity with miss S—, after he had it in his power; that he at length complied to remove an indisposition which he thought would otherwise kill her; and upon condition, that, if she did not prove with-child, he should be at liberty to marry any other woman; that no other marriage passed between them except his once reading over the marriage form, none else present; that he did advise her to take laudanum, but it was to compose her, when she had been 16 or 18 nights without sleep; that he can prove miss S— bought his wedding shirts, was consulted about the colour of a lining to his wedding suit, &c. and therefore knew of his intended marriage with miss W—. that he never endeavoured, by one act, to prevent her marriage with Mr Lee; that he once asked Fred. S. if he would go to bed to his wife, but it was with an intent to retort upon him, for his asking him if he would kill his brother.

It may be noted however, that, in the pamphlet published by Mr C—well, p. 66, 75, 76, he admits that he owned to his mother-in-law, Mrs W—, his marriage to miss S—, and that, altho' amidst her endearments, and the tenderest circumstances, he press'd her for the last favour, she absolutely refused, except he would marry her, at least so far as to make it lawful. See our list p. 485.

The LAMENTATIONS of LEWIS
the Beloved of his People, for the loss
of his ships, (see p. 228, 486, 519).

By a young GENTLEMAN of the NAVY.

MARS, O God of war, why hast thou
turned thy back upon us, and why
fightest thou for our enemies!

How is my Glory fallen! my Dia-
monds and my Rubies are no more!

Instead of being August, how am I
crest-fallen!

Where is now my Invincible?

Thou, Panther, hast been worried
by the British malfiffs!

Thou, O Ambuscade, hast been taken
in a snare!

The Sericux is now serious enough,
but 'tis otherwise * with my enemies.

The Subtile is subtil in vain!

And the Vigilant, shall be watchful
against me!

What can I do without thee, O Mer-
cury! my sore runneth and is incurable!

O Jason! Britain has thy golden
fleece!

L'Etoile, my Morning star is vanished
in a blaze! [burnt]

Meden the Socerefs has forsaken me,
the Solebay is returned to her own home,
for which my heart mourns in secret,
and L'Ardent fires me with rage.

The SECOND PART.

In a Complaint to Monsieur Maurepas.

O My renown! [Le Renomme] Maure-
pas, is fled, and fear is come upon me.

O Terrible! my governor Conflans is
in the hands of mine enemies!

The Severn is returned to its antient
course.

Naptime is gone over to the Hereticks!

George has possession of the Trident,
and commands the ocean!

The Rascals pay no more respect to
the † Fierce grand † Monarque, than they
did to the boy Charles, whom they sent
packing out of Scotland.

|| Le Castor has a malevolent influence
upon my maritime affairs, and I am stung
to the heart by the Horner. §

* The name is changed by the lords of the
admiralty. † Le Fougeux. ‡ Le Castor.
§ The name of a star. § Retaken.

Brighthelmstone, Sussex, Nov. 17. In
the evening about 8 o'clock, appeared
off this place two lights, which the
people well understanding to be signs
of ships in distress, as there was a storm
S.S.W. about 60 of them with several
lanthorns, went along the coast watch-

ing the lights as sharks do their prey,
till one of the ships came ashore between
Brighthelmstone and Rottingdon, and
was in three hours plunder'd of her car-
go of chefnuts, and most of the sails and
rigging, at 10 the next morning half
the vessel was carry'd away; she was
Dutch, named the Three Sisters.

The house of lords have been chiefly
employ'd about a great cause, which
lasted five days, on an appeal of a mer-
chant of London appellant, and the at-
torney general respondent.

The Dutch privateers, and Admiral
Scryver with 6 men of war are put to sea.

A LIST of MARRIAGES for the Year 1747.

NOV. 2. Thomas Brackenbury of Spilby,
marry'd to Miss Osler of Scramf-
by, Lincolnshire, with 20,000 l.

3. Wm Browning of Surry, Esq;—to Miss
Sbipston of Watford, Hertfordshire.

4. Mr Hammond, steward to the Earl of
Aylesbury,—to the heirefs of late Dr Carter,
prebendary of Windsor.

6. Stephen Miller of Hertfordshire, Esq;—
to Miss Beckley of Sbitlington, Bedfordshire.

9. At the Quakers meeting. Mr Stamper
Bland, banker of Lombard-street,—to Miss
Sally Morgan of Stratford, 6000 l.

Morris Morgan of Carnarvonshire, Esq;—
to Miss Edwyn of Duffryn, Denbighshire,
with 13,000 l.

13. John Hadley of Highgate, Esq;—to
Miss Sage Watson of Canon-street.

15. Wm Roberts, Esq; lately arrived from
the East Indies,—to the only daughter of Jo-
seph Williams of Somersetshire, Esq;

Wm Dowdeswell, Esq; member for Tewkes-
bury,—to a sister of Sir Wm Codrington, Bart.

17. Meredith of Henbury, Cheshire,
Esq;—to Miss Cheatham of Mellor, Derby-
shire, with 15,000 l.

18. Rev. Mr Joseph Trapp,—to the
daughter of the late Rev. Mr Abbot, lecturer of
St Andrew, Holborn, 5000 l.

Wellbore Ellis, Esq;—to the only daughter
of Sir Wm Stanhope, Kt of the Bath.

26. Capt. Camp of the Streights trade,—
to Mrs Charlton of Stratford, with 12,000 l.

A LIST of DEATHS for the Year 1747.

Hynd, Esq; governor of Fort St Da-
vid in the East Indies.

Sept. 4. Dy'd at Boston in New England,
Wm Bowdine, Esq; worth one million of their
currency; he left 2 sons, and 3 daughters, to
the former 150,000 l. each; to the other
100,000 l. each, and 20,000 l. to charitable
uses.

Oct. 30. Rev. Mr Brooksbank, first rector
of the new parish of St Matthew, Bethnal Green.

31. John Morris, Esq; at his seat at Kilvach
Vergoe, Glamorganshire.

NOV. 1. The dutchess dowager of Brunf-
wick Plankenburg Wolfenbuttle, aged 69.

3. Mr Rob. Tysler, fellow of Oriel college,
Oxford.

Oxford, and principal keeper of the *Bodleian* library.

5. Col. *Rambouillet* of the 1st Reg. of guards.

6. Lady *Henrietta Lumley Saunderson*, 3d daughter to the Earl of *Scarborough*, aged 16.

7. Lady *Betty Lowther* at *Chelsea*.

Rev. Dr *Bisset*, elder brother of the collegiate church at *St Katherine*.

Mrs *Ball* in *Lamb Alley*, *Bishopgate-street*, who (at her own desire) was opened by Dr *Middletown*, and a child found in her (tho' not in the womb) where it had lain 16 years, during which she had 4 children born alive.

8. *Michael Stockden*, Esq; at *Wanstead, Eff.*

9. *Morris Stevenson*, Esq; aged 78, formerly of the royal navy.

Col. *Williamson*, deputy governor of the Tower of *London*.

10. *Peter Leheup*, Esq; joint solicitor of the Treasury with Mr *Sharpe*.

11. Mr *Manning*, an ingenious statuary near *Hyde Park Corner*.

Bowyear Adderley of *Hams* near *Colehill*, *Warwickshire*, Esq; the same day dy'd Mrs *Jesson*, his sister.

Capt. *Coates*, commander of the *Tarvisock East Indiaman* at *Limerick*.

13. Relict of Sir *John Williams*, formerly *Ld* mayor of *London*.

Mr *Percival Lewis*, jun. of *Putney*.

Geo. Lowden, Esq; at *Newington*, formerly a *Spanish* merchant.

Humphry Worley Birch, Esq; formerly counsellor of the *King's Bench*; and was buried in *Westminster Abby*, where he used to be a spectator at all funerals of note.

Francis Farcks, Esq; of *Farnley* near *Leeds*, formerly member for *Knaresborough*, aged 75.

14. Rt Hon. *Margaret Lady Nairn*, widow of *Ld Nairn*, brother to the D. of *Arkol*.

16. *John Peele*, Esq; collector of the customs at *Yarmouth*.

18. *Cornelius Waterson* of *Thorp*, *Nottinghamshire*, Esq; aged 98, and justice of peace for that county 60 years. He order'd by his will 5*l.* for a funeral sermon, and chose the text, *Thou fool that which thou sowest is not quickned except it die.* 1 Cor. xv. 36.

Edw. Wandel, Esq; formerly an eminent merchant, at his lodgings near *Hyde Park Corner*.

19. *Tho. Westby* of *Yorkshire*, Esq;

Dennis Cooke of *Highbam* near *Gloucester*, Esq; justice of peace for that county.

22. Lady of Hon. *Horatio Townshend*, Esq;

23. Rev. Dr *Joseph Trapp*, in the 66th year of his age, rector of *Harkington*, *Middlesex*, and minister of the united parishes of *Christchurch*, *Newgate-street*, and *St Laurence*, *Foster-lane*, formerly fellow of *Wadham college*, and professor of poetry in the university of *Oxford*, a person well known by his theological, critical and poetical writings.

A LIST of PROMOTIONS for the Year 1747.

Lord Visc. *Dufflin*, member for *Cambridge*, appointed chairman of privileges and elections.

Ld Delawar,—Gov. of *Tisbury* fort.

Pich. Vaughan, Esq;—vice-admiral of the counties of *Carmarthen* and *Cardigan*.

Capt. *Hoare*,—Capt. of the *Lark*, in room of Capt. *Cruikshanks*, suspended by Admiral *Knowles*. (See p. 408, 541)

Rear admiral *Harcke* created a Kt of the Bath.

Rob. Nugent of *Gosfield Hall*, *Essex*, Esq; and member for *St Marys*,—comptroller of the P. of *Wales's* household, in room of

Visc. *Donerayle*,—Lord of the bedchamber, in room of the Earl of *Darnley*, dec.

Wm Stanhope, Esq;—receiver general of the window tax for *Kent*, in room of *Wilkinson*, Esq; dec.

Mr *Wright*, attorney,—one of the solicitors of the Treasury.

James Laroche of *Eton*, *Bucks*, Esq;—receiver general of that county, in room of Mr *Martin*, dec.

Rev. *Humphry Owen*, fellow of *Jesus college*, *Oxford*, cho'en principal keeper of the *Bodleian* library.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS
conferr'd on the following Rev. Gentlemen.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

DR *Pearce*, Dean of *Winchester*, and rector of *St Martin* in the Fields, elected Bp of *Bangor*, in room of

Right Rev. Dr *Hutton*, translated to the Archbishoprick of *York*.

Rob. Eden, archdeacon of *Winchester*, appointed prebendary of *Worcester*, in room of Dr *Green*, dec.

From other Papers.

Geo. Allen,—vicar of *Willington*, *Derbyshire*.

Sam. Saunders, fellow of *Jesus college*, *Oxford*,—rector of *All Saints*, *Bristol*, 300*l.* p. A.

Hugh Alder, fellow of *Trinity college*, *Oxford*,—of *Adlington St Gregory*, *Derbyshire*.

Wm Smith,—of *Foots Cray*, *Kent*.

Jn Lyttelton,—of *Eaton Bridge*, *Hampshire*.

Mr *Backhouse*, fellow of *Trinity college*, *Cambridge*,—rector of *Tenham*, *Lincolnshire*. 150 *l.* per Ann.

Dr *Stukely*, rector of *All Saints*, *Stamford*,—of *St George*, *Queen-square*.

Mr *Andrews*,—of *Whiston*, *Northamptonsh.*

Thomas Potter, LL.D. appointed by the dean and chapter of *Canterbury* (exercising archiepiscopal jurisdiction in the vacancy of the see) master of the faculties, and

Mr *Abraham Butler*,—proctor in the consistory court, and the archdeaconry court.

B—N K R—P T S.

John Burnside of *St Bride's*, dealer.

Si vesler Oliver, jun. of *St Neots*, *Huntingtonsh.* butcher.

Tho. Kilby of *Holborn*, *Midd.* vintner.

Edw. Hultit of *Rotherhithe*, *Surrey*, glazier.

James Worisdale of *Broad-street*, *London*, painter.

Sarah Neve, jun. of *Bartholomew little*, *London*, shopfeller.

Jc Godfrey of *Bethnal green*, *Midd.* dealer.

John Woodhouse of *Lynn*, *Norfolk*, ropemaker.

Joseph Jelfe of *Wusley*, *Gloucestershire*, grocer.

James White of *Altofts*, *Yorkshire*, butcher.

John Bennet of *Abingdon*, *Berkshire*, shopkeeper.

John Child of *St Botolph*, *Bishopsgate*, haberdasher.

Phillip Matthew Brohier of *Southampton*, merchant.

Tho. Bull of *Grace church-street*, hardwareman.

Stephen Rickwood of *Steyning*, *Suffex*, vintner.

Geo. Edmonds of *Southwark*, merchant.

David Bennett of *Canon-street*, *London*, merchant.

FOREIGN HISTORY.

IN taking a view of the world at this time, when the winter has put a stop to the ravages of hostility, and the voice of nature inspired a truce, there is little to be observed that can engage attention, or gratify curiosity. It is not to be imagined that Animosity is dissipated, or that Ambition is at rest; but they are now proceeding rather by sap than by battery, their motions however mischievous are secret, and their practices will afford no matter for narration till they shall be at length discovered by their effects.

In the mean time the topic of conversation is not what each man knows, but what he suspects; and as no man has any certain grounds of hope or fear, it is not of any use to enter into a minute detail of the various opinions which particular men have adopted, of which, many must necessarily be false, and of which, perhaps, none may be true; or to register casual reports, which perish in the day that gives them birth, and are succeeded by others equally prevalent for an hour, equally devoid of evidence, and equally short in their duration.

The time is now coming in which the negotiators of the different powers are to meet at *Aix la Chapelle*, and this assembly, which at present fixes the expectation of mankind upon it, will in a short time become the general object of attention. With what inclinations to peace the ministers will come, may be best judged, by considering the present condition of each of the contending parties.

Of the different powers whose interests are now to be accommodated, it is not likely that any will be more obstinate than *Spain*, since she has rather more to hope than to fear from a continuance of the war, which, though one of the principals and first engaged in the quarrel, she carries on not so much with her own forces as those of *France*, from the good success of which she expects a kingdom, and by the miscarriage can lose nothing but what she never enjoyed, but by force, the right of searching in the open seas. As she has no trade but between different parts of her own dominions, she has no necessity to support a fleet, and since the flight of *Toulon* her navy, which then only made an effort to get free, has not appeared upon the sea. Her treasures are most safely imported in single ships, which if we sometimes take, their loss is recompensed by the success of their privateers, who must gain from us more than we can hope to take from them.

It is not probable that even the *French* themselves, however elate with their successes in the *Netherlands*, will be as indifferent or arrogant as the *Spaniards*. For though they have gained many towns, and two battles, they have felt the blows of their enemies, of whom they know, that, if they can ever be united, they will be feared. They likewise feel the burthen of vast armaments, and find that their wealth is made every day less in a greater degree, than their power is made greater; and they know that in a short time the *Dutch* will be compelled, either from within or without, to act more

vigorously against them. In the mean time their navy is broken, their trade made uncertain, and their colonies are about to be invaded, so that the current of their wealth will be cut off, and that commerce which they have long and diligently cultivated, will be so blasted that no fruit can for a long time be expected from it. The interest of the *French* is therefore to make peace, while they are at the height of power, because it is more likely that their influence will decline than encrease.

With regard to the smaller powers of *Modena* and *Genoa*, there is no doubt of their inclination to peace, but it will be little attended to. They feel all the calamities of war, without having any prospect of the advantage; but weakness is not often pitied in political transactions, and their miseries will very little affect the counsels of mighty monarchies.

On the part of the allies, it is difficult to determine what dispositions will appear at the approaching congress. The empress queen has given indeed sufficient proofs, that she will pursue her interest without much regard to difficulty or danger; but it is not apparent what her interest is, either in reality, or in her own opinion. It is generally thought the interest of every monarch to keep his dominions, yet she appears to have lost *Flanders* with very little regret. Most nations are frightened at the miseries of war, but her subjects think any opportunity of entering wealthy countries the shortest and easiest method of getting rich. Her spirit is known to be high, and her resentments vehement; and therefore she will probably require terms unlikely to be granted by an enemy who calls himself victorious.

The King of *Sardinia* has of all our allies the greatest reason to wish for a cessation of the war, of which so great a part has been carried on in his own territories; of all the monarchs engaged in this wide extended quarrel he has been most frequently exposed to personal danger and loss, yet it is not certain, whether this prince will not obstruct the general treaty, unless such indemnifications are allowed him as cannot easily be granted.

The *Dutch*, if they can be considered as parties, will be undoubtedly ready to close with any proposals of accommodation, with any at least that will not make them poorer. Their resistance has been the act of the populace rather than of the government, and their chief men seem to enquire after nothing but the means by which danger may be avoided, and money may be saved.

From the firmness and moderation of this nation alone we are to expect a successful war, or an honourable peace; we alone are neither so elated by success as to make insolent demands, nor so dejected by losses, as to make mean concessions. Our king has declared his desire to promote peace, and our parliament has published their resolution to maintain the war; nor can it be doubted but this resolution will shake *France* in the midst of her triumphs.

Such is the present state of the chief nations engaged in the war, on whom the lesser potentates seem to have fixed their attention.

BILL of Mortality from Oct. 27. to Nov. 24. Christened

EACH DAYS Price of STOCKS in NOVEMBER, 1747.										Lottery Tickets										Wind at Deal										W. at St. John's C.										Males										Females										Buried										Males										Females										Under 2 Years old										Between 2 and 5										5 and 10										10 and 20										20 and 30										30 and 40										40 and 50										50 and 60										60 and 70										70 and 80										80 and 90										90 and 100										Within the walls										Without the walls										In Mid. and Surry										City & Sub. West.										Weekly Nov.										Wheat Peck Loaf is. 8d.										Wheat 26 to 28s. per qr										Barley 13s. to 14s. per qr										Oats 9s. to 12s. per qr										Hops 4l. 9s. to 5l. 13s. 4.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
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MEDICINAL and MISCELLANEOUS.

A Vindication of *Milton* from all the charges of Mr *Lauder*, with several new remarks on *Paradise Lost*. By *R. Richardson*, A. B. late of *Clareball*, Cambridge. pr. 1s. Cooper.

2. *Albinus's* anatomical tables, N^o 1, 2. pr. 2s. 6d. each. *Knaption*. [See the blue covers.]

3. *De variolis & morbillis*, liber. *Austore* *R. Mead*. pr. 4s. *Brindley*.

5. The benefit of purging in the confluent small-pox. pr. 1s. 6d. *Innys*.

These two last books commend the same practice. Dr *Mead* having observed at *St Thomas's* hospital, that several persons in the small-pox, taken with the flux after the 8th day, recover'd beyond expectation, communicated it to Dr *Freind*. (See p. 526.)

4. The *Edinburgh* pharmacopœia. By *W. Lewis*, M. B. pr. 5s. *Nourse*.

6. A dissertation on the liquid shell. pr. 6d.

7. The primitives of the *Cræck* tongue. From the *French* of *Mess. de Port Royal*, with improvements. By Mr *Nugent*. pr. 5s. *Nourse*.

8. *Demosthenis orationes selectæ*. 5s. *Montagu*.

9. *Siris theologico-metaphysica*; being a critical dissertation on metaphysics, &c. 1s. 6d.

10. Two letters from a quaker in *Salisbury* to the author of *Chubb's* memoirs. pr. 3d.

11. Conduct of the rulers of the United Netherlands in the present war. pr. 6d. *Webb*.

12. A letter to a merchant in *Covent Garden*, concerning the pernicious practice of hawkers and pedlers. pr. 6d. *Roberts*.

13. The quakers defence of the people of *England* and *Holland*. pr. 6d. *Penn*.

BIOGRAPHICAL and HISTORICAL.

14. Mr *Gutbrie's* history of *England*. Vol. 2. with an index. *Waller*.

15. The life of the late Rev. *J. Johnson*, A. M. By *Tho. Brett*, L. L. D. 5s. *Hitch*.

16. Memoirs of the life and times of Sir *Tho. Dewil*, Kt. pr. 1s. 6d. *Cooper*.

17. *Clarissa*; or, the history of a young lady. Publish'd by the author of *Pamela*. Vol. 1, 2. pr. 6s. *Richardson*.

18. The memoirs of the life of *John Medley*, Esq; pr. 2s. 6d. *Fuller*.

19. A narrative of the affair between Mr *Crestwell* and miss S—, address'd to G. S. Esq; pr. 1s. (See p. 485, 543.)

20. The surprizing adventures of *James Wyatt*. Numb. 1. pr. 3d. *Cook*.

POETRY.

21. Town eclogues. By the Rt Hon. L. M. W. M. pr. 1s. 6d. *Cooper*.

22. Poems. By miss *Ramsay*. pr. 1s. 6d.

23. To the memory of a lady lately deceas'd. A monody. pr. 1s. *Millar*.

24. An ode to the Hon. P—p Y—e, Esq; By S. J. Esq; pr. 6d. *Moore*.

25. *Richmond*, A vision. pr. 6d. *Corbet*.

26. Downfal of *Westminster-bridge*. pr. 6d.

27. Verses on a camera obscura. pr. 6d.

28. The accident. A pastoral. pr. 6d. *Cooper*.

29. On ingenious arts. pr. 1s. *Corbet*.

30. Plad hunting. A ballad. 3d. *Owen*.

31. *Abelard* to *Elōisa*. pr. 1s. *Cooper*.

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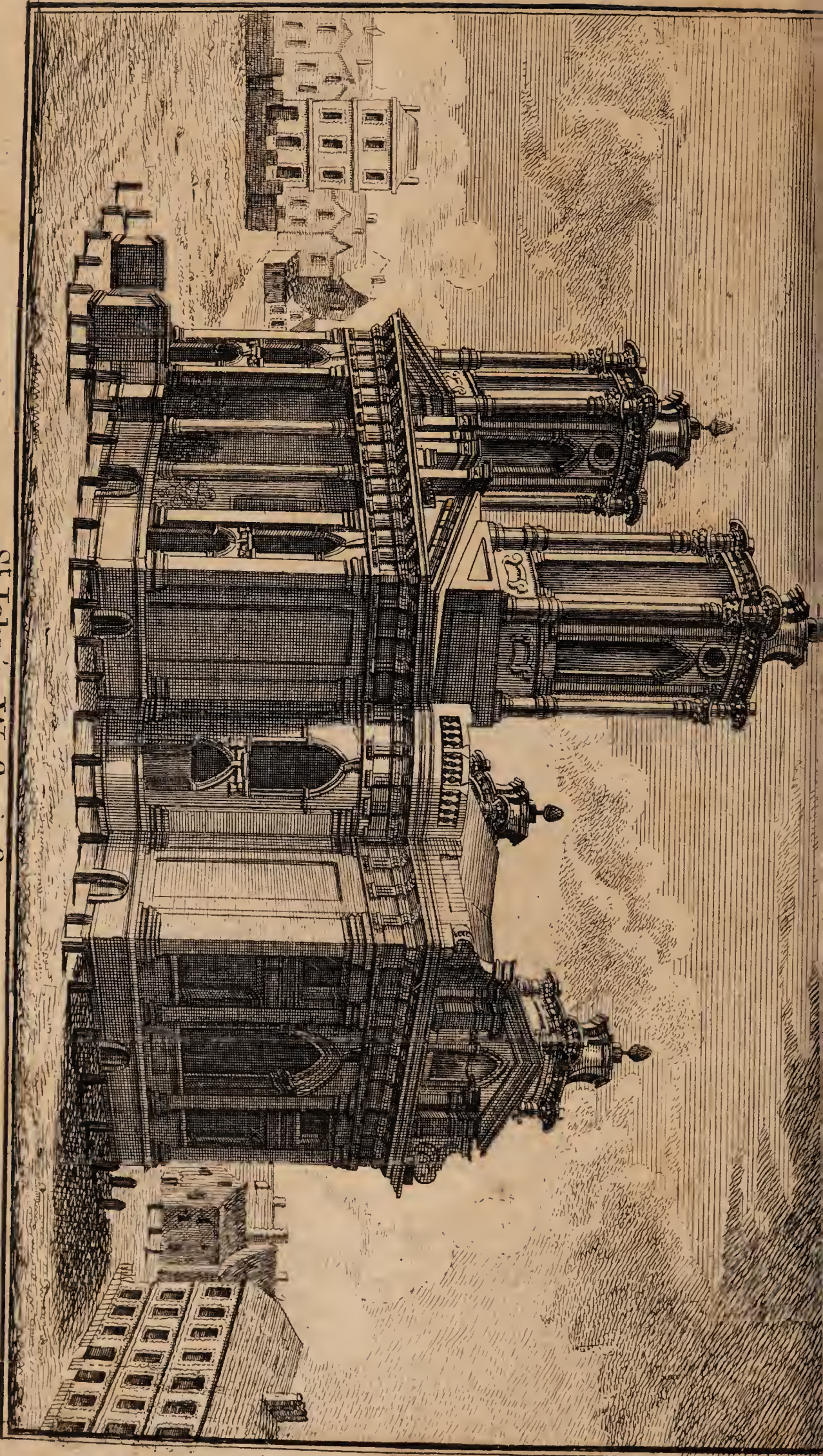
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T H E

Gentleman's Magazine,

For DECEMBER 1747.

Note, *The SUPPLEMENT to the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for this Year, will be published about the middle of next Month, and will contain the Blazoning, Motto's, Supporters and Explanation of the Arms of the Noblemen, with a general Title, Indexes, Frontispice, &c.*

An ESSAY towards deciding the Important Question, *whether it be a national Advantage to Britain to insure the Ships of her Enemies; addressed to the Right Hon. Henry Pelham, by Corbyn Morris, 50 pages 8vo. Pr. 1s.*



THE author having observed the advantages of insurances, for the security of commerce, and supporting and extending the merchant's credit; says, it may be doubted whe-

ther or no right policy permits us to insure for our enemies; but as many gentlemen of great abilities and experience in mercantile affairs, were strenuous advocates for it the point was almost resign'd to them.* However, the national importance of the question demanding a free and ample discussion, it had been thought proper to recal it to the bar of the public.

He then proceeds in the scrutiny, by stating and answering the arguments in favour of the practice, in the following order.

Argument 1. That we hereby heavily tax the *French* trade, and draw to ourselves a gain of the whole premium.

Answer. If the loss of ships in any trade be computed at one in ten, any

* The reason of the last bill being dropt.

(See Vol. XII. p. 15.)

person might insure such ships at 10 per Cent. without advantage or disadvantage, but insurers expect some advantage for their time and trouble, so that a sum equivalent to the hazard, and the insurer's profit, make up the premium; this profit only, which does not amount to 1 per Cent. is gained to the nation by insurers; the other part of the premium, which is the weighty tax on the *French* trade, arises from our captors.

Arg. 2. These insurances have been proved by experience to be advantageous, from the continual encrease of insurers, which can only arise from their clear knowledge of the profit.

Ans. If a continued pursuit of any business by great numbers, be a proof that it is on the whole advantageous, Gaming is an advantageous business, this being still pursued by many, after a long series of losses, from a fond unreasonable hope of future success; besides, if our eagerness to insure the *French* proves the practice gainful to this nation, that it is gainful to *France* may also be inferred from the eagerness of the *French* to be insured here; and tho' it may possibly be gainful to particulars of both nations, yet it cannot be a national advantage to both. The exporters of wool find their business profitable to themselves, and may urge that it brings money into the nation; but it is evident that *Britain* receives, by this commerce, much less than *France*, and the cases are

parallel. If, agreeable to the loss supposed when insurance is made at 18 *per Cent.* out of every 100 of their merchants, 18 are absolutely ruin'd, and 82 escape with considerable gains, the trade of *France* will be much more distressed, than if all the hundred are fined according to their abilities. In one case there appears absolute ruin to many, terror to all; in the other neither ruin nor terror, but a general frugal security. To be convinced by what a rapid progress ruin would have extended itself over the whole trade of *France*, if their ships had not been insured, we need only suppose every voyage out and home to be completed in one year, and compute the loss of ships, for three years, after the rate of 18 in every hundred, and it will appear that 7 10ths of her shipping and commercial property, would have been destroyed in that time, and whatever is preserved to them, is intercepted from us. When their trade was interrupted by the plague of *Marseilles*, ours proportionably encreased, and before their sugar colonies became numerous, we vended that commodity in the *Baltic*, *Holland*, *Germany*, and the *Mediterranean*, which markets they have since supply'd.

Arg. 3. It is right policy, in all commercial states, to deal in every article of trade, and to render their own country the great mart for all sorts of commodities.

Ans. The cases are not parallel, for tho' it may be right for *Britain*, *Holland*, and *France*, considered as separate traders, to have in their storehouses, commodities by which little is gain'd, to preserve the general resort; it will not, therefore, be prudent in either trader to insure the bad debts of his rival, from whose failure he hopes an encrease of business: Yet this we do by insuring the *French* commerce—and that all commercial prohibitions and restraints have not an evil tendency, as some pretend, appears from the good effects of the law of navigation, by which the *Dutch* are restrained from supplying the wants, and receiving the produce of our *American* colonies; from our checking the importation of *French* linens and silks, without which our own manufactures would be immediately ruin'd, &c.

Arg. 4. We are now possessed of almost this whole business, and as trade is of a delicate nature, we may by chequing any part of this branch, drive away the whole, and be obliged to depend upon the courtesy of foreigners for being insured ourselves.

Ans. This argument seems to be drawn rather from conjecture than fact; besides, if these foreigners, upon whose courtesy we are to depend, should not be courteous, they will drive this business from them in their turn, and we shall have it again; but if it be said that between its retreat from them, and establishment with us, our trade may be ruined for want of this support; let this suggestion be well remember'd, and that by parity of reasoning it follows that we who now have this support in our power, may by withholding it utterly ruin the *French*. But till it can be shewn that the insurance of *French* ships is so closely connected with that of our own, that we must retain or reject them together, this argument deserves no attention.

Arg. 5. If we do not insure the *French* ships, the *Dutch* will, or the *French* will become their own insurers.

Ans. This argument seems to admit what in the former answers is endeavoured to be proved, that it would be bad policy in us to insure the *French* ships, if their insurance could be prevented.——However if we act prudently in this respect, it is highly probable, the *Dutch* will follow our example, and it is so far from being certain that either the *Dutch* or *Venetians* will insure the *French* shipping, that whether they can is doubtful; for to effect it, great numbers of monied men must unite suddenly to carry on an undertaking attended with hazards, which they have not been used to compute, the adjustments of particulars upon a loss with which they are unacquainted, and a variety of doubts, difficulties and anxieties, which are not to be dissipated but by time and experience; but admitting that the *Dutch* can ensure the *French* ships, is it certain that they will? * They already know of what importance it is to them to distress the *French*; they will then, have the incitement of our example, if necessary, strengthened by remonstrance, and the subterfuge to which probably the *Dutch* insurers of *French* ships have now recourse, that the *English* would insure if they did not, will be cut off; and it is not probable so many motives uniting their strength should be ineffectual. But even supposing the *Dutch*, for an inconsiderable present gain, should entail upon themselves future and intolerable evils, by continuing

* The *Dutch* prohibited the Insurance of *French* ships as soon as they resolved to act offensively by sea. (See p. 294.)

ing to protect the commerce of the *French*, yet this new demand for insurances in *Holland* must greatly raise the premia in that market, and wherever else the like application shall be made; and if it be true that the premium now paid for insurance here, is an almost insupportable tax on their trade, it must sink under this additional weight.

Arg. 6. It is impossible to prevent this insurance by prohibitory laws, the profit of it having been experienc'd, the practice will be persued; the secret communication between merchants at distant ports, giving constant opportunity of transacting a business at one place, which is prohibited at another.

Ans. It is not to be supposed that the gain of this branch of insurance will be a sufficient motive, to gentlemen of character and fortune, to act in opposition to the laws of their country; and persons of an inferior rank, will not be able to establish a sufficient fund of credit abroad, although they appear responsible at home.

But supposing persons of sufficient wealth should determine to pursue this branch, in violation of the law; the establishment of houses abroad, the choice of persons to whom they can confide their property in so nice and hazardous an undertaking, and the regulation of a safe and speedy correspondence, are works of difficulty and time, and if at length they should be effected, commission money to correspondents, &c. will encrease the expence of the trade, heighten the premia, and consequently, in part, answer the end proposed by an effectual prohibition.

Arg. 7. It being wrong policy in the *French* to be insured abroad, it is right policy in us to be their insurers, their loss being our gain,

Ans. The principal reason why the *French* ought not to insure here is, because we may take this security from them in a war; their dread of this blow should determine us to give it, so that this argument is *felo de se*. To this, however, may be added, that if by using our present advantage, we should bring the *French* to sue for a peace, three months sooner, although we may deprive ourselves of a branch of profit, and force the enemy to rectify their bad policy, to their future advantage, we shall, notwithstanding, be great gainers upon the whole; and on this occasion it should be remembered, that in war no force can be exerted, no battle fought, without some loss to the victor;

and to inflict a greater evil than we suffer, is all that can be hoped in the most absolute conquest.

If it be here demanded, whether as the *French* are our competitors in trade, we ought to insure them in peace, it may be answer'd yes, for two reasons, because they pay us a profit which they ought to keep to themselves, and they will put their commerce into our power; but if we do not exert this power in a time of war, we screen them from the ill effects of their own errors, instead of improving them to our own advantage.

The author having thus stated and answered all the arguments commonly produced in favour of this insurance in war, proceeds to explain some extensive evils consequent upon it, which did not properly fall under the foregoing heads.

1st, The insurers have strong temptations to contribute to the escape of the ships which they have insured, and it even seems necessary that the *French* should be informed of the force, number, and stations of our men of war, that the premium may be equitably adjusted; nor is this intelligence reciprocal between the two nations, although the number, value and destination of *French* ships must be known: for our insurers will give intelligence to the *French* of *British* cruisers, &c. because it will raise the premium, but will not give intelligence to our cruisers of the *French* ships, because it will promote captures. The method of insuring, interest or no interest, being liable to the same objections as gaming, and furnishing great opportunities for fraud, it has been prohibited by the legislature, with respect to *British* ships; but, for whatever reason, not extended to the ships of foreigners, so that in this branch of insurance we are still liable to all the abuses of this fraudulent practice.

2^d, While our Admiralty is exerting the maritime force of the state, totally to ruin the *French* commerce, our insurers frustrate their endeavours, by restraining the utmost possible loss of the *French* merchants to 20 or 25 per Cent. or whatever is paid for premium. If a *French* fleet insured by us be destroyed, there will be a clear national loss to us of the whole value, after deducting the premium; if such fleet be captured, no more than the premium is gained to the nation. So that the charge attending the destination and equipment of our squadron, will be a waste both of public

lie strength and treasure, except that it may raise the premia to be paid on the next insurance.

3d, It is evident, that under this practice, the court of Admiralty of Great Britain are render'd in effect a set of under-actors to the board of insurers. The former only make fluctuations in the rate of insurance, which the latter manage; and what is this, but to subvert the order of state, and render its efforts ineffectual?

The author concludes his tract with stating and answering a specious and general objection to all arguments against foreign insurance.

Objection. Notwithstanding our captures are represented as a national loss, while the ships taken are insured here, is it not certain that we receive annually from the *French* more than the annual value of their ships taken by us? And shall we not still do so, while gain is made by insurance, let their loss by captures encrease ever so much, by the diligent application of our naval force?

Answer. It is true, the gross pecuniary loss of the *French*, is more by the insurers profit, than it would be if their ships were not insured: But this loss being equally shared by all the *French* merchants in proportion to their respective quota's in trade, and the particular loss of each being ascertain'd, no one sinks under the weight, the whole body is preserved, and their publick credit supported; and if it be said that the premium here upon *French* ships being one third value, our insurers do in reality capture one out of three, which is more than have been taken by our cruizers; allowing this to be true, yet these insurances are the support of the *French* commerce. For it is evident, from this instance, that without insurance, one *French* merchant out of every three would be successively ruined, and two who escape would be overwhelmed with terror, and destitute of credit till the event of the voyage could be known. Whereas by ascertaining the loss, and permitting each merchant to contribute towards it, as his trade will bear, all are preserved, their credit is unshaken, and their commerce steadily and successfully pursued.

Our readers may turn to more observations on the subject of Insurance, in our Magazine for January 1742, where is inserted a Bill to prevent inconveniences by insurance of ships, with an account of the Debates on it; also some curious re-

marks on the Russia trade, and a speech for repealing the test; so that we have not one for that month to sell, but shall very speedily reprint it.

A TRANSLATION of the new SHAH of Persia's Mandate to the Elders of Resh'd.

(L. S.)

Wherein stands the kingdom of God; Shah, or sovereign of the empire,

A servant of Ali:

A mandate which the whole world obeys.

The noble and honourable Sheich El Eslam Caphi, (clergymen) the elders, and all the subjects; the poor and oppressed inhabitants of Resh'd, Loijone, Rancoute, Kiskare, Fumin, Shefia, Kugdum, and the places thereunto belonging, to whom God has granted his unspeakable mercy, and who are assured of, and exalted by, our incomparable sovereign favour, shall know: Whereas it is known to all, both to high and low, good and bad subjects of the Iranick empire, after what manner the wickedness of the barbarous monarch succeeded, insomuch, that the incessant howling and lamentations both of great and small reached heaven; and by blinding, putting to death the poor people, and selling of the musselmens sons and daughters, the seven heavenly circles were even moved to compassion. In one word, the extortion of elfs * and cururst† has been the occasion of a great number of people losing their sight. Therefore our sovereign majesty, according to the true text ‡, if God will destroy the people, he lends the one aid against the other) have taken such exhortation in consideration, and upon the desire of the ministers and other persons of distinction, (as also the military who are included) near our victorious and splendid stirrup, to put an end to such deep-rooted violences and oppressions, committed by this tyrannical king; we did therefore, after having taken an army with us from Ferag and Herat, go with all haste; but upon our arrival on the coasts of Terbedshan, advice came that some of the Aushwar guards had already given the tyrant his deserved reward according to his actions: So soon as this welcome news was spread abroad, we betook ourselves immediately to Mesched, where all the ministers, commanding officers, and other persons of distinction in the Iranick

* 500,000 Hazardinar, or crowns sterling.

† 50,000 Hazardinar.

‡ From the Koran.

Iranick empire, as many as were there, did unanimously desire our majesty to take upon us the government of the *Persian* empire, and to rebuild the demolished houses; presenting for their intercessor the saint buried there; they would not desist from their requests. When we considered the oppressed condition of the *Persians* for some years past, who were not only obliged to deliver up all they had, of substance in the world, but likewise their lives and families; thereby reduced to the saying, *You are all shepherds, every one craves from you*. We therefore thought it necessary to shew our sovereign favour to the oppressed, in order to gain their love; and therefore we have, for the satisfaction of the creator and creature, commanded entirely to disannul the new money contributions laid both on the subjects and strangers, and to free them of it; likewise to discharge the muhâsils, (who are in your province, collecting the money) and to send them to our court.

The government's money and effects, which are collected this present year, by the officers and commissaries before receiving these our commands, shall be brought into the cash book; but the other revenues for this year, as also the taxes for the following two years (excepting the money, effects, and goods belonging to the government) we do most graciously remit, that the *Iranick* subjects of the *Islamisk*, and other religions, as likewise the *Indians* and others, who for some time have been subject to all sorts of torture and oppression, may enjoy tranquillity and safety without interruption; and solicit the most high for our welfare. As to what concerns the maintaining of post-horses at the stages, the post-master and others to whom this office belongs, shall take proper care thereof; and that, for the future, twice the number of horses shall be kept at each stage as were formerly ordered, and the money for maintaining of the same shall be taken out of the treasury; if in case it should fall short, it must be represented to us, and the money shall be ordered to be paid by other places.

For settling the accounts for this year, two or three writers and calenters shall be sent to our high court.

Concerning the estates of sundry people, which, in the late reign, were unjustly taken from them, we shall order inspection to be made into it, and have

§ The Chapaces, or couriers, were one of the grievous oppressions which *Persia* had long laboured under.

a circumstantial account of the whole sent us; and that every one may be satisfied in this point, we shall, with the first opportunity, appoint a proper person for that purpose. Given in the month of *Dschemadielsam*, Anno 1160, that is in June 1747.

(L. S.)

P. S. The command is: Whereas the cruel and barbarous actions of the tyrannical monarch at last surpassed all bounds; for he barbarously resolved, and built high towers in the provinces, out of the people's heads, the which barbarity seemed very abominable to our majesty: therefore we commanded the most eminent and high intrusted *Mahomed Kuli Khan*, our curtsi bashaw, that he should prevail with, or animate the soldiers or the guards of the *Awsharish* nation, to seize the tyrant, and remove him out of the way; and by that means to do an action which would be highly for the welfare of the public, and restore rest and tranquillity to the nation. The said most eminent *Mahomed Kuli Khan* did not refuse this our undertaking, and seized the tyrant. But as in the mean time there happened a commotion amongst the *Persian* soldiers, to put an end thereto, the tyrant was murdered. Upon which we immediately repaired to the holy city of *Mesched*, and by God's grace and assistance, this affair was happily brought to a conclusion for the good of the public. Afterwards the strong castle of *Galot*, which the late monarch had spent some years in fortifying, for which God be praised! was by *Segrab Bex*, whom he had sent for that purpose, brought in one day under our subjection.

It is remarkable that in the *Scotch* petitions on the abolishing act (see p. 556) several of the claimants express a dislike to the surrender of their jurisdictions, alleging that they had been exercised for the benefit of the country (which is in some cases true, tho' far from being so in all) and were of so great honour and consequence to their families, that they should not voluntarily have parted with them under the sum demanded, which 'tis therefore hoped will be granted. But as, where there are two claimants, one sets the value much lower than the other, it appears to be quite imaginary, and 'tis to be hoped the nation will not pay 600,000*l.* for it, which would buy great part of the lands themselves, to which these privileges are annexed; and surely the demands of the chiefs of clans, many of them very large, may be supposed to include an equivalent for whatever claims are made under them. The claims under one chief, D. of *Argyll*, are 11,000*l.*

* * We have received the improvement of the rolling barrow, and shall communicate it to the publick, also an improved weighing engine, and some other engines for raising water.

NB. Mr R. D.'s query, how the chyle, in its change to blood, becomes red, was answered in Vol. XI. p. 196.

CLAIMANTS, upon the act for abolishing heretable jurisdictions, with the SUMS demanded, shewing by numeral letters how many jurisdictions each has.

Note, These jurisdictions are either regalities, justiciaries, sheriffalties, stewardies, bailliaries, office of forrester, and water bailly, coroner, or clerkships.

D U K E S.		L. of Dalmeny for V.		Ja. Watson of Saughton	
Hamilton III.	38000	Primrose	2000	Wm Wallace, Advocate	500
Buccleugh V.	17000	Ld. Forbes	500	Dik'on of Kilbuko	1000
Gordon IX.	22300	L. Salton	1500	Gordon of Ellon III.	2000
Queensberry III.	14500	L. Gray	2000	Steuart of Allanton	200
Argyle III.	25000	L. Ross	500	Urquhart of Meldrum III.	1200
Dowglas IX.	34000	L. Torphichen	2000	Sir James Sharp	100
Athole VI.	17433 ¹ / ₃	L. Blantyre	3000	Corrie of Keltonhill	100
Montrose V.	15000	Dutcheffs of Gordon	500	Alexander Goldie	31 ¹ / ₃
Roxburgh III.	4000	Countess Hopetoun	5000	Wilson of Kelton	200
M A R Q U I S.		La. H. Scot	5000	Maxwell of Preston	800
Tweeddale II.	8000	Lo. La. Gray	500	Riddell of Newhouse	700
Lothian	1000	Countess Eglington	1000	Major Dalrymple	1000
Annandale III.	11000	Lo. Braco II.	1400	Gillan of Wallhouse	300
E A R L S &c.		Sir And. Agnew III.	7000	Sir R. Dickson	500
Crawfurd's Creditors	4000	L. Mackintosh	5000	Falconer, of Monkton	300
Countess Erroll	5000	Sir R. Menzies	1200	Hunter of Park	150
Sutherland V.	10800	Hawthorn of Castlewig	1000	Col. Mac Dowall	2000
Roths	10000	Mr Jo. Hamilton	3000	Campbells in Argyle.	11600
Morton III.	18500	Sir Al. Murray's Cred.	1000	shire	
Eglington III.	12000	Abercromby of Tilebody	500	Campbell, Ardkin-	
Cassills VI.	13100	Mac Leod of Cadboll	1000	lals III.	3000
Caithness	5000	Hay of Mordingtoun	150	Campbell, Shawfield	500
Murray III.	14000	Carmichael of Balmeny	500	Mac Donald, Largie	500
Nithsdale VI.	6600	Sir James Lockhart	1000	Mac Neill, Colleney	1200
Home II.	8000	Halyburton of Newmains	200	Mac Neill, Taynish	500
Mr Ja. Veitch, br. D.		Sir Thomas Hay	150	Mac Lean, Lochbuy	500
Perth. E. Perth II.	8400	Honyman of Gremfay	2500	Alexander Macmillan	100
Strathmore II.	1500	Birnie of Broomhill	400	Murray, Philiphaugh	8000
Galloway III.	6000	Wauchop of Edmonstone	1000	Sir D. Campbell, Loch-	
Lauderdale II.	8000	Haw of Lawfield	1500	nell	1500
Lowdown III.	11000	Sir Jo. Cunningham	2000	Steuart, Castlemill	200
Dumfries II.	7000	Lo. Dunn	2000	Steuart, Northside	200
Airly III.	5000	Riddle of Glenriddle	500	Youll, Darleith	200
Findlater III.	5500	Francis Charteris	1000	Dowglas, Edrington	300
Selkirk II.	3500	Sir A. Forbes	4000	Binning, Wallyfoord	300
Dundonald	5000	Sir Lud. Grant	5000	Sir John Bruce II.	4000
Kintore	1200	Sinclair of Ulbster III	9000	C L E R K S H I P S.	
Breadalbine	6000	Dowglas of Dearbrae	10000	Evan Baillie	166 ² / ₃
March II.	5500	Campbell of Calder III.	4000	James Marshall	1200
Marchmont	1500	Wm Gordon, Esq;	1000	John Colquhoun	1200
Mac Leod of Cadboll,		Smith of Methuen	1700	Claud Hamilton	800
Adjudger of the Earl		Colvil of Achiltree	1500	Gilbert Clerk	300
of Cromarty's juris-		Barclay of Collarny	1500	James Steuart	300
dictions V.	* 12000	Sir Jo. Anstruther	500	Hugh Mac Donald	700
George, second son to		Heriot's Hospital	5000	Ja. and Hugh Campbel	1200
Cromarty, as heir of		Drummond of Cromlis	1000	Ja. and Jn Smith II.	580
Failzie, claims for		Brodie of Lethen	4000	James Wright	300
these jurisdictions *	6500	Lockhart of Carnwath	1000	William Black	1200
Stair IV.	3200	Pat. Hepburn, Adjudger		George Johnston	400
Bute III.	8000	of Sir Jo. Gordon's II.	2000	William Mac Ewen	300
Hopetoun IV.	7500	Graham of Gramshall	1000	Thomas Bisset	500
Kinnoul	3000	Traill of Woodwick	500	John Halkerton	300
V. Stormont II.	5000	Graham of Breknesh II.	1500	Alexander Monro	166 ² / ₃
		Fea of Clestron	500		
		Graham of Airth	1000		
		Dunbar of Grangehill	500		

Total 602,127 16 8

The Claimants do not stand in order as they entered their demands, the duke of Argyle being the first that entered, the duke of Gordon 16th, A. Douglas, Esq; and J. Murray, Esq; 5th and 6th.

** These claims are greatly different, and both are summed up in the total, perhaps one should be omitted.

As every thing that relates to our colonies in America must always be thought of the greatest consequence to this nation, we believe the two following Addresses, from one of the chief of them, will be agreeable to our readers.

To the King's most Excellent Majesty.

*The Humble ADDRESS of the Members of his Majesty's Council at Barbadoes.**

Most gracious Sovereign,

INfluenced alone by principle and truth, animated by your majesty's exemplary justice, as often as the injuries of the lowest subject have been made known to the royal ear, feeling, even at this instant, the result only of such a disposition in our sovereign, while we unfeignedly regret the [consequence in ourselves, pardon us, dread Sir, while thus encouraged, we, the members of your majesty's council, attend the fortunes of his Excellency Sir Thomas Robinson, to the fountain from whence he derived his power: pardon us while we endeavour to vindicate his reputation from calumny and detraction unprovok'd, and as our last act of duty to our departing governor, bear record to the throne of those services, which in this colony must remain their own lasting monument.

We at first received him with such confidence as was due to the high character he bore, we have ever since lived with him in such mutual and unshaken connection, as was essential to our respective trusts, and the support of your majesty's prerogative, against the opposition of factious and designing men. We at length part from him, as from one who has cherished our interests at the great expence of his own fortune and reputation, who has supported his conduct with moderation, amidst violence and oppression, and has been so truly a public friend to the trade, defence, and peace of the community, that unless the clamour of his adversaries, in disguise of truth, had proclaimed the contrary, it would be hard to believe he had a private enemy in it. For our own parts, on this occasion, it is our first duty to your majesty, and the last debt of gratitude we can possibly pay to your viceroy, with shame and compunction to express our concern, that any servant of your majesty's, who has so faithfully watched for our safety against the foreign enemy, and so tenderly laboured for domestic peace and prosperity, should meet with those returns from this island, which, in decency and deference to his royal master, ought not in this place to have been paid back, even to a weak or wicked ruler.

Of these sentiments we take the liberty to assure your majesty, at a time when the present administration draws near its period; at a juncture when that superiority and influence,

* These two Addresses were agreed to Mar. 23, 1746-7, Mr Greenville, the new governor, being daily expected, who accordingly arrived, and Sir Thomas Robinson quitted the government April 14th following.

(Gent. Mag. DECEMBER 1747.)

which has been objected to our governor as a crime, cannot be supposed to have any prevalence over our words or actions; and we humbly implore your majesty to believe, that we, as well as his Excellency, have always possessed that free spirit, as on our parts not to submit to, while, on his part, no such implicit obedience and tame subserviency was expected, as must derogate from those trusts, which, by the royal instruction, are to be exercised with independency. In a word, from a close attention to his discipline, we intreat your majesty to accept our firm assurances, that, contrary to the representation of his adversaries, we are so far from being able to bear testimony of the truth of those facts, which have been imputed to your commander in chief, as to feel from the bare insinuation of such an ability in ourselves, that we participate in his injuries, and with all that boldness and fortitude which becomes the cause of integrity and innocence, shall be ever ready to appear the evidence and advocates of a different deportment.

C We know that, by the present change of government, your majesty intends the peace, tranquillity, and welfare of your subjects in this island. We are convinced the change was accomplished by such earnest and artful representations from hence, as carried with them the force and effect of truth at home: It is our bounden duty cheerfully to acquiesce in your royal pleasure, and tho' with a reluctance we take leave of your present representative, we shall receive his successor with that open heart, as may demonstrate our firm submission and allegiance to him whose commission he bears abroad. But pardon, dread Sir, the presumption of your servants, when with all humility they deprecate the fate not only of themselves, but of the person at present delegated to the succession; if, after the generous and effective service of a few years in this colony; if, after full experience of his virtues, and a close acquaintance with his merit; when our dearest regards are fixed on his long continuance among us, the same factious principles, raised only by the vigorous and laudable efforts of a governor, to maintain the pre-eminence of his prince, and the dignity of his own station, should excite future calumny, and kindle another flame, at once to consume the hopes and expectations of your majesty's people, with the guardian and protector of their civil and religious rights.

We are,
May it please your Majesty,
Your Majesty's most dutiful,
Most obedient, and most humble
Servants and Subjects.

To his Excellency Sir THOMAS ROBINSON, Bart. his Majesty's Captain General, and Governor, &c.

The humble ADDRESS of his Majesty's Council in the said Island.

May it please your Excellency,

WE beg leave to express our unfeigned concern, that your Excellency is recalled from the government of this island, not

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only as your Excellency's most obliging and courteous deportment towards this board in particular, requires the warmest returns of affection from us, but also as your administration in general has filled our minds with the strongest assurance, that the safety and welfare of this island have been the prevailing motives of your Excellency's conduct. And here we cannot help testifying our abhorrence of the unjustifiable manner of bringing about the event, by first sending home complaints against your Excellency, pretended to be attested by us, and most of the principal inhabitants; and lest that device should fail, imposing upon his sacred majesty an egregious falsehood, that your Excellency had dissolved a late assembly, and thereby raised heats and animosities among the people.

For our parts, we are fond of this opportunity to declare that our names were never made use of as vouchers to the complaints against your Excellency, with our knowledge, or by our consent; we have always, and do still disapprove of those complaints, in a well-grounded persuasion, that they arose merely from private resentment, and not from any real cause.

And as to your Excellency's dissolving any assembly, that is so notorious an untruth, and so capable of detection, that we profess ourselves amazed at the presumption of its author.

We are sensible of no heats or animosities in the island: we are confident, on the other hand, that there subsists a general harmony and good understanding among the people, which we look upon as one of the happy effects resulting from your Excellency's mild and benign administration.

But since your Excellency has been supplanted by such means as no human prudence could guard against, we may congratulate your Excellency, that the only reason assigned for your removal, is your dissolution of the assembly, which has no foundation in truth.

And upon this occasion we beg leave to assure your Excellency, that this incident has not altered, in the least, our sentiments of your Excellency, as we are truly conscious of the great advantages this colony has received under your government.

We cannot but take notice of your Excellency's moderation in the circumstance of alarms: your humane care of the poor militia; and your realness to relieve them as soon and as far as prudence would permit.

Your Excellency's conduct in the suspension of the *habeas corpus*, whereby every man's liberty was in your disposal, your skilful and frugal use of the vote of credit given at the same time, which put every man's property in your power, were not only proofs which ought never to be forgotten, of your Excellency's lenity, your judgment and integrity, but also demonstrated how justly such extraordinary confidence was reposed in your Excellency by the legislature.

And from hence we are led to reflect, that the same persons who clothed you with these extraordinary powers in April 1745, in September following loaded you with infamy and

vice; and (which is remarkable) they alledge that many of their complaints had been long concealed. The strange inconsistency of these measures cannot but be obvious to all men.

And since we have entered into the complaints, we cannot pass over that article, That you have attempted to make the inhabitants obnoxious to the navy.—This we conceive to be a most ill-concerted charge, considering that Admiral *Townshend*, by your Excellency's persuasion: was then landing a large supply of cannon, powder, and military stores, and which have been placed by your Excellency with great judgment for the security of *Bridge-town*.

We beg leave to touch upon one charge more, which makes three articles in the complaints, *viz.* your signing orders, &c. on the treasurer, for money for the buildings at *Pilgrim* (meaning twelve sheds only for securing the tumbrils and train of artillery from weather). It is observable that the very persons, who, as commissioners of the fortifications, approved and forwarded the work (nay, extended it beyond your Excellency's desires) and attested the workmen's demands, and signed certificates to intitle them to orders for their money; the same persons (one of whom received a share himself for materials furnished to the work, and signed that very certificate) afterwards joined in a complaint against your Excellency for signing such orders; which you could not have done without their own previous act and assent, nor could legally have refused when so brought before you.

This may serve to teach mankind what judgment to form of the rest of the complaints.

We chuse now to quit the disagreeable subject, and to thank your Excellency for your successful application for the very great supply of cannon and military stores, &c. on board *Capt. Holland*, and daily expected.

But your Excellency's vigilance for our preservation, stands in no instance more conspicuous than in that important work, the armoury, arsenal, and magazines erected by your Excellency at *Pilgrim*, which give such strength and security to this colony, that we think your Excellency in justice entitled to an ample retribution by the country.

Your prudence in promoting and dispatching all bills that were useful and beneficial, and opposing such only as were either repugnant to the royal prerogative, or inconsistent with the rights and liberties of the community: Your steady and impartial administration of justice; and, in general, your unwearied labours in the public service, exerted with perseverance superior to all opposition: These are also some of the marks of a zealous and disinterested regard to the welfare and happiness of the island, with which your administration abounds.

We should therefore be as unjust to our own gratitude, as to your Excellency's merit, if we failed to render your Excellency, as we now beg leave to do, our sincerest and most thankful acknowledgments.

We are, S I R,
Your Excellency's most dutiful, and
most obedient humble Servants, &c.

Mr URBAN,

Dec. 15, 1747.

IN my last letter (p. 526) I attempted to account for the *azure colour of the sky*.—I shall now endeavour to assign the cause of the shade's *blueness* on the paper.—It is evident from experience, that the Sun's rays of themselves are too powerful; for they absorb so much of the paper's whiteness, or luminous quality, in the part where the projected shade is, that the remainder of the said luminous quality is not sufficient to blend with the shade, in such wise, as to alter its blackness, and convert it into a blue colour. In regard to the candle's flame, its redness is occasioned by the Sun's rays closely uniting with it; it appearing, in the night-season, of a palish white colour. Now the candle's secondary rays (if I may be allow'd the expression) being destitute of the above-mentioned power of the solar rays, leave just so much of the paper's luminous quality, as suffices to mix with the shade, and by so mixing with it, to change its blackness into the compound-colour call'd blue.

† CURIO.

† *We shall be glad to know the real name, and address.*

St Paul consistent with the Jewish History.
By R. Y.

Mr URBAN,

HAVING seriously considered the point in *scripture-chronology*, started by your ingenious correspondent *Philo-Chro*, I find the *two texts* of *scripture*, *Acts* xiii. 17. and *1 Kings* vi. 1. not so irreconcilable as he imagines; and as the clearing of this difficulty will be of great importance, I have sent you my opinion on this subject as follows:

The 480 years, mentioned *1 Kings* vi. 1. are not dated from the beginning of the *Israelites* journey out of *Egypt*, but from the end of it, when they entered into the land of *Canaan**; so that there must be 40 years more added to the 480, to give the true time, between the beginning of that journey and the building of the temple, which therefore must be 520 years.

This appears very evident from *St Paul's* computation; who says, *He (God) gave them judges for the space of 450 years, until Samuel the prophet, and afterwards they desired a king, &c.*—What can be plainer, than that the apostle is here relating how long that *repub-*

lick continued, till it was changed for *monarchical* government? and consequently, the time of *Moses* himself, and even that of *Samuel* must come into the reckoning: For as soon as *Israel* left *Egypt* they became a *free state*, and *Moses* governed as a king in *Jeshurun* (*Deut.* xxxiii. 4, 5.) *Samuel* also ruled the people *several years* before he altered the constitution: (*1 Sam.* viii. 1—6.) to that it is very plain, this 450 years, mentioned by the *apostle*, must be counted, from the beginning of their journey out of *Egypt* till the time that *Saul* was elected king; or, in other words, from the first settlement of their *republick* till the end of it. This then being granted, and the account in *1 Kings* vi. 1. dated as I have stated it, the two accounts make it evident, that there must be 70 years from the beginning of *Saul's* reign to the building of the temple (for $480 + 40 = 520$ and $450 + 70 = 520$ (therefore if we take 4 of these 70 years to *Solomon's* reign, and 40 to *David's*, there will remain 26 years for the reign of *Saul*, which is so very consistent with the transactions of his reign, and so compleatly reconciles the two computations, that (I think) no body can doubt of the justice of this way of reckoning.

But perhaps it may be objected, that this *apostle* afterwards reckons *Saul's* reign to be 40 years.—I answer, that, as at the first alteration of the government, *Saul* was often forced to make use of *Samuel's* authority to support himself; (see *1 Sam.* vii. 11.) and as *Samuel* was in some sort a sharer with him in the government, all his life time; (*1 Sam.* vii. 15. xv. 32, 33, and xxv. 1.) so the *Jews* never reckoned their *annals* separate; and the *apostle* contented himself with computing the times as he found them in their *chronicles*.

To this perhaps it may be replied, that seeing *Samuel's* government is here plainly reckoned as a part of this latter computation of the *apostle*, it could not be intended in his former reckoning.—But this does not follow; for the *apostle* speaking to an audience of the *Jews*, would be sure to place things in the same light as they were found in their *chronicles*

* The words *לצאת מארצ מצרים* were come forth out of *Egypt*, will as well suit the end of their journey from thence, or any other part of it, as the beginning, and must be interpreted according to the scope of the place: Thus the *Psalmist* says, *when Israel came out of Egypt.*—*Jordan was driven back*; *Psalms* cxiv. 1, 3. Now it is well known that *Jordan* was driven back at the end of that famous journey when *Israel* entered *Canaan*; As the expression will as well suit one part of the journey as another, 'tis easy to judge what part it suits in this history; for if we do but consider, that the most remarkable event that ever happened to that people, as inhabitants of *Canaan*, must be their taking possession of the country, we cannot doubt but that must be the *Era* from which all their future calculations are dated.

chronicles, without standing by too nice distinctions to obtain no end but to puzzle his hearers: As, therefore, their histories made the continuance of their *republick* 450 years, so does he; and as they reckoned *Samuel's* government and *Saul's* reign together, he does the same; without troubling them, or himself, & one of these times a little interferes with the other. However, if *Saul's* and *Samuel's* government together made 40 years, and *Saul's* reign was 26 years; it evidently follows, that *Samuel's* government singly was 14 years.

Again, it may be objected, that the *apostle* having before reckoned the 40 years in the wilderness, and consequently, the time of *Moses's* government, 'tis very plain that ought not to be reckoned any part of the 450 years.—I answer, neither does this follow; for the *Israelites* were a *republick*, and governed as such, all the while *God* suffered their manners 40 years in the wilderness; and if they were a *republick*, they might surely be mentioned again as a *republick*, tho' they had been mentioned before in another respect: Suppose I should say, that the Dutch maintained war with Spain, from the union of Utrecht, 30 years, and since then they have been a free state 168 years. Who, that can compute, but will conclude that I reckon the continuance of that *commonwealth* from the Union of Utrecht, tho' 30 years of the time had been mentioned before on another occasion?—The cases being exactly parallel, the one will serve to illustrate the other.

But, as the *chronicle* itself will clear this matter beyond all contradiction, take it as follows,

	Years.
Solomon's reign before the temple began to be built	4
David's reign	40
Saul's reign	26
Samuel's government alone	14
Eli's government	40
Samson's government	20
Abdon's government	8
Elon's government	10
Hezekiah's government	7
Ishtab's government	6
The Ammonites oppression	18
Jair's government	22
Jotham's government	23
Abimelech's usurpation	3
The troubles and rest of Gideon	40
The troubles and rest of Deborah	40
The troubles and rest of Ehud	80
The troubles and rest of Othniel	40
Jotham's government, & the Elders	39**
The time spent in the wilderness	40

Now all these, except *Joshua's* government with the *Elders*, being absolutely determined by this new computation, amount to 481 years; if then this 481 be taken from the full sum 520 years it leaves 39; the years that *Joshua*, with the *Elders*, must have governed, as above.

Here the beauty of the *chronicle* appears at first sight, and the difficulties that the common computation, and that of your ingenious friend, labour under, are all taken away at once; as

First, the 17 years commonly attributed to the government of *Joshua*, and the elders that overlived him, are quite too little for all those great events that then happened, as well as absolutely inconsistent with *Joshua* xxiii. 1. But 39, or 40, years is time sufficient; and, as it suits best with the common age of man, is far more likely. Your friend indeed says, "we must reckon at least 60 years; because none of that generation were 40 years old, when they took possession of the land."—But this is a mistake that others have led him into; as he will easily perceive by consulting *Numb.* xiv. 29. There he will find that children, under 20 years old at the return of the spies, were excepted from that dreadful curse of not entering into *Canaan*; and consequently there might be others, beside *Joshua* and *Caleb*, above 50 years old at that time. These, Sir, were the persons of that generation, who had seen, and could remember, not only some, but all the great works of the *LORD*, *Judg.* ii. 7. These remembered his wonders in *Egypt*, the dividing of the *Red Sea*, and the delivering of the law on mount *Sinai*; and therefore by their just relation of these things, could, and did, keep the people in obedience: But any, who were old enough to remember all these wonders, by that time they had lived 40 years in *Canaan*, must be about 90 years of age; and therefore (as *Moses* assures us man's age was then reduced to the present standard, *Psalms* xc.) according to the course of nature could continue in the world no longer, but must, within 7 years after *Joshua's* death, be all gathered to their people.

Before I proceed further, I can't but observe, that in the course of this inquiry there appear two things very remarkable; the one is, It is very probable, according to this account, that *Joshua* lived about 33 years in *Canaan*; and if so, then *Jesus* the *Type* lived just as long in *Canaan*, to settle his people

in an earthly possession, as *Jesus* the *Antitype* did in this world, to procure an eternal inheritance for the *Israel* of *God*. Another thing is, As it was 70 years from the appearance of the first king of *Israel*, till the foundation of the first temple was laid; so it was 70 years from the appearance of the king of kings till the last temple was utterly destroyed.—Known to *God* are all his works from the foundation of the world! But

Secondly, this clears up the history of the *Ammonite* invasion; which according to the common computation is wholly left out; and as it could not possibly happen under *Jephtah*'s government, is always supposed to have fallen out under the preceding administration of *Jair*: Whereas this is making him a deliverer and no deliverer; and what is more remarkably strange, this *Jair* was a *Gileadite*, which particular country is said to be most severely handled by those people (*Judg.* x. 8.) so inconsistent is it with the history.

But perhaps it will be said, If this oppression be reckoned, then ought the oppressions by the *Syrians*, *Moabites*, *Canaanites*, and *Midianites*, in the times of *Othniel*, *Ehud*, *Deborah*, and *Gideon*, mentioned *Judg.* iii. 8, 14. iv. 3. and vi. 1.—I say, no; for the meanest capacity may easily perceive a remarkable difference in the language of the *HOLY GHOST*, in the places last mentioned: For it is not said of *Othniel*, *Ehud*, *Deborah*, or *Gideon*, as it is of *Jephtah* and others, that they judged *Israel* so long; but that *the land had rest till such a time*† and consequently this refers to the state of the country, from the beginning of one affliction to the beginning of another. But

Lastly, this way of computation also brings in the history of *Sampson* into its proper place; which, even your friend

is forced to push under the annals of *Eli*, on the weak pretence of his judging in the days of the *Philistines*: When yet that very expression, compared with the 1 *Sam.* vii. 2. † fully clears up how the 40 years affliction, mentioned *Jud.* xiii. 1. is to be computed; for from thence it plainly appears, that *Sampson*, at his death ‡, destroying all the lords of the *Philistines*, rescued his people from their oppression for the first 20 years of *Eli*'s government; but that in the last 20 years of his time, the affliction from that people became again very severe, till in the end the ark of *God* was taken by them.

Thus, we see, the whole history of *Judges* is brought into one consistent view, by this new calculation; and it plainly appears, that the time from *Moses* to *Solomon* was 40 years longer than has commonly been thought: Yet I don't think the creation of the world was 40 years sooner, but rather 20 years later than the common account has set it; because, tho' 40 years are to be added here, 60 years must be taken out of the age of *Terah*, *Abraham*'s father; as I have formerly proved in your *Magazine* (See Vol. VII. p. 159) and now find my self supported by some of the most eminent criticks of the age.

I intirely agree with your ingenious friend, that "there is no evident note of connection between sacred and prophane history till long after the times in debate;" and therefore I can't but highly blame Mr *Stackhouse* for putting the idle tales of *Ctesias* and *Egyptian* priests, into the history of the bible, even after he had seen those fables exploded by the renowned Sir *Isaac Newton*, and other like fancies to swell his work.

Clarely, Nov.

16, 1747.

RICHARD YATE.

† Judges iii. 11. ותשקט הארץ ארבעים שנה וימת עתניאל בן קנז: ויוסף בני. And the land had rest till the 40th year, when Othniel the son of Kenaz dyed: Then again the children, &c.—In this manner Junius translates, and thus the words ought to be rendered; so that here is not the least difficulty.

‡ The Hebrew of 1 *Sam.* vii. 1, 2. when cleared of the false pointing of the Masorites is thus: ויבאו אנשי קרית יערים ויעלו את ארון יהוה ויבאו אתו אל בית אבינאדב בנגבעה ואת אלעזר בנו קדשו לשמר את ארון יהוה ויהי מיום שבת הארון בקרית יערים:

2. וירבו הימים ויהיו עשרים שנה ויגדו כל בית ישראל אחרי יהוה

1. And the men of Kirjath-jearim went and fetched up the ark of the LORD, and came with it into the house of Abinadab in the hill, also they set apart Eliezer his son to keep the ark of the LORD; so that it was from that time the ark rested in Kirjath-jearim.

2. Now these times had been long; for they had continued 20 years; so that all the house of *Israel* lamented after the LORD.

§ 'Tis remarkable, that the angel does not tell *Manoah*'s wife (*Judg.* xiii. 5.) that *Sampson* should actually deliver *Israel*, but that he should begin to deliver them.—They were in thralldom to the *Philistines* all his time, (See *Judg.* xv. 11.) and were delivered by his destroying the lords at his death, in which he was undoubtedly a type of the *Messiah*,

SR THOMAS DE VEIL'S *LIFE*.

AS Sir *Thomas De Veil* passed thro' many scenes of life, and raised himself from the station of a common soldier, to make a considerable figure, and much noise in the world, some account of him will be wanted by your readers.

His father, the Rev. Dr *Hans De Veil*, a man of great parts, extensive learning, and of a good family in *Lorraine*, came over into *England* before the revolution, exercised his function in the established church, was made library-keeper at *Lambeth*, and was well esteemed by archbishop *Tillotson*, his patron. His wife was a good œconomist; so that *Thomas* passed his childhood under strict discipline, both as to his morals and learning. — He was born in *St Paul's Church-yard*, 1684: at 16 was first placed out to a mercer in *Queen-street, Cheapside*. During a short continuance here, he discovered a readiness and activity which promised him success in that business; but his master failed; and his father having exhausted his purse in putting him apprentice, he went into the army as a common soldier.

His facility in learning the languages recommended him to the Lord *Viic. Galloway*, then commander in chief of the *Portugal* expedition; who finding him worthy his confidence, and employing him in services of moment, as a reward entertained him in the capacity of a secretary, and soon after gave him a troop of dragoons.

In this station he contracted an acquaintance with several officers of distinction, particularly Col. *Bladen*, raised also for personal merit, by which he obtained an interest that afterwards contributed greatly to his advancement.

His regiment being reduced, he came over to *England*; and finding it impossible to maintain his family, and gratify his taste for pleasure with his half-pay, he had recourse to soliciting business at the war-office, treasury, and other public boards; drawing up petitions, cases, representations, and memorials, for which he opened an office in *Scotland-yard*; and as he wrote good *French*, as well as *English*, understood most modern languages, and was intelligent and active, he gained both reputation and profit.

His friends, for his further benefit, proposing to get him into the commission of the peace for *Middlesex* and *Westminster*, he declined the affair till he had

acquired a perfect knowledge of the nature and power of that office, which done, he commenced justice in 1729.

His activity and address drew upon him the attention of the public, and the envy of those who had less ability, tho' longer experience. These were the trading justices, persons despised by their superiors, as needy, mercenary tools; and hated by their inferiors, as instruments of oppression, yet absolutely necessary to keep the common people within due bounds, as well in regard to their superiors as to one another; and the less dangerous, as their conduct is inspected by superior authority.

Mr *De Veil* might be ranked in this class, when he did not deserve the scandal of it; tho' his business was profitable, he did not consider justice merely as a commodity which he was to vend for money.

As the object of our wishes recedes as we advance, his principal aim, now he had obtained a genteel competency, was to gain the confidence of the court and ministry, in order to gratify his ambition, by giving him access to the great, encreasing his credit with his equals, his power over his creatures and dependants, and the profit of his profession; and in this perhaps he exceeded his own hopes.

As he was sensible that great men valued little ones only for the use they could make of them, he thought it allowable to make them useful in their turn; and, besides other advantages, he obtained a lucrative employment in the customs, as a reward for that trouble which he made to pay itself.

Mr *De Veil* shew'd no less resolution than judgment; he was indefatigable in tracing out remarkable villainies, thro' long and tedious examinations; and boldly exposed his person to add authority to his warrant. This zeal and assiduity in the discharge of his duty, discover'd and suppress'd, in 1735, one of the largest and most desperate associations in villainy (afterwards called *Wreathock's gang*) that ever infested this or any other country. His undaunted spirit was sufficiently shewn in the disturbances occasion'd by the *French* players, at the new theatre in the *Hay-market*. (See Vol. xviii. p. 545.) — The riots which were occasioned by the gin act, and the disturbances raised by the footmen,* in which a resentment against his person

* In the beginning of 1744, a French invasion being apprehended, and the *Swiss* having formed

person was predominant, are instances of the dangers to which his extraordinary diligence in his office exposed him: The cases also of †*Cha. Drew* and †*Ja. Hall*, convicted for murder, with many others detected by him, shew'd his uncommon skill in conducting an examination.

And indeed, except his diligence, no quality more distinguished him than his sagacity; he knew how to improve the slightest circumstance, to confound those he examined, to catch up their unguarded expressions, to piece together broken hints, and compel them to detect themselves; so that he was rarely deceived.

Where his character was at stake, he acted with great circumspection. In his conduct relating to the *Westminster* election for the last parliament, he shew'd himself a great politician. Interest and gratitude, rather than inclination, led him into a large share of that transaction; and the popular resentment which this drew upon him, altho' it was outrageous and excessive, he bore with the utmost patience, and thus made his court to persons in power. Yet, when those who were less able to endure such indignities, talk'd of representing them by military force, the colonel had the prudence to feign sickness, which, without rendering him suspected by his great friends, for disapproving an impolitic measure, kept him from being involved in its ill consequences.

About a month after the riot of the footmen, the *Middlesex* justices took occasion to give his majesty the strongest assurances of their attachment to his person, and zeal for his government, in

formed a volunteer regiment (*see Vol. xiv. p. 166*) a general meeting of footmen at *Hickford's* great room was advertised, on a pretence, it seems, to prevent their bread from being taken from them by *Frenchmen* and other foreigners. This meeting *Col. De Veil*, at the desire of some great people, prevented, by shutting up the room. The footmen, thus disappointed, went in great numbers to the colonel's house, and some forced into his study, where he was alone, but had a case of pistols by him, and resolutely order'd the door to be shut, and by the help of his servants and a constable secur'd some of them, which so enrag'd the rest, that they beat in the door of the house, rescu'd their companions, and endeavour'd, by threats, to oblige the colonel to send orders to deliver the key of the great room, which, notwithstanding the great danger he was in, he absolutely refused, till a guard coming from the *Tilt-yard*, obliged the footmen to withdraw.

† *See Vol. x. p. 193. || Vol. xi. p. 441.*

an address; upon the presenting of which, the colonel, always forward to express his loyalty, received with two others the honour of knighthood.

A During the rebellion, he was extremely active, both as justice of peace, and colonel of the regiment of *Westminster* militia; and his services were so numerous and important, that his interest procured his son an ensign's commission; and probably might have effected more, if he had not been over-cautious in soliciting favours.

B That vigorous assiduity which distinguish'd him in his youth, did not desert him in the decline of life; and he may be said even to have died in his profession; for on *Monday* the 6th of *Sept.* 1746, about five in the evening, after examining a prisoner, he was taken suddenly ill, lost his speech soon after, and lay senseless till next morning about five o'clock, when he expir'd, in the 63d year of his age.

C Tho' he had married 4 wives, and had 25 children, 1 son and 2 daughters only survived him, all by his second wife; the son lately returned from abroad, both the daughters married, one to a linendraper in *Cheapside*, the other to an attorney. By his first wife he had a son and daughter, both dead. This son was the *Rev. Mr Hans De Veil*, late school-master of *Flashead* in *Essex*, author of an Essay to explain the phenomenon of the *Harvest Moon*, the *English* translation of the *amusements of the Spa*, and several little pieces of poetry. By his third and fourth wives he had no issue. He was buried near his second wife at *Denham* in *Bucks.*

E As to his character, if he had little virtue, it must be confessed he had less hypocrisy. He was of an aspiring temper, and knew how to baffle thro' the world; As he loved money, magnificence and pleasure in an equal degree, so he was at once rapacious and profuse. He served himself by means of his office with a variety of women, and frequently made these amours the subject of his discourse, relating them indeed not directly of himself, but of one of his age. He had a private closet for the examination of the fair sex, and never wanted pretences for conducting such as he liked to it. He had found a way also of coming at kept mistresses, and sometimes of awing their keepers, especially where pregnancy was the case; and, as many of the sex wanted his protection, he was favourably regarded by such in several villages in the

the country, where he often made excursions. In the latter part of his life, whether he grew vain of the respect paid him, and the great interest he possessed, or the infirmities of age rendered him more petulant and impatient, he indulged an hasty, vehement, and domineering way of speaking, inconsistent with the nature of his employment, and sometimes disrespectful to the persons present. But he was cautious in all his proceedings, careful to distinguish whether what came before him was properly within his cognizance or not, and where it had any reference to a statute the letter was his guide, never assuming any power of construction. His resolutions, always deliberately made, no intreaties or menaces could move him to change; solicitous to approve himself to his superiors, he was negligent of popular resentment.

Upon the whole, he seems to have been a remarkable instance how far vices themselves may, with respect to the public, supply the want of private virtue. If his natural temper had not been unrelenting and severe, his zeal to punish would have been less; and if his desires had been more temperate, he would probably have wanted sufficient motives to carry him through a multiplicity of business so important to society.

The LONDON-INFIRMARY,

For charitably relieving all sick and diseased poor, more especially manufacturers, seamen in merchants service, their wives and children.

THIS INFIRMARY was set on foot in the year 1740, by the voluntary subscription of several worthy noblemen, merchants, and others, to relieve a further number of those unhappy objects that daily offered themselves more than could be received by the hospitals then in being. How necessary this undertaking was, has since been confirmed by experience; no less than 30,000 patients having been benefited by it in about six years, which would appear almost incredible, were it not considered, that this charity is extended to all nations and religions.

In a sermon of the Bishop of Worcester's, it is taken notice of in the following manner:

"These charitable doors are always open; open at every hour of every day; and open to every sufferer, how low soever reduced. None can be too poor and friendless to be relieved within these hospitable walls, no expence, no charge at their admission, nor any security required against future contingencies."

Many persons who might be well disposed to contribute towards this Infirmary, may possi-

bly be apprehensive, that the distance of their abodes will prevent a personal attendance to inspect the proceedings of it, as well as the satisfaction of recommending their poor neighbours to partake of its benefits. But as the laws and regulations of this charity have been made publick, and as the management of it is under the most considerable merchants and gentlemen in London, who, to their own honour, and the benefit of their fellow-creatures, daily look into the concerns of this establishment, there can be no doubt, but the utmost care and oeconomy is constantly used, that the sums they are intrusted with, be applied to those valuable purposes for which they were intended. And it is certain that great numbers of diseased poor are brought every week from various, and sometimes the farthest parts of the kingdom, to be under the care of the hospitals in London.

All persons willing to assist and promote a charity of such uncommon extent, will please to observe, that every one who gives *Thirty Guineas*, or upwards, is a governor for life; and every one who subscribes *Five Guineas* a year, is a governor during such subscription; both intitled to have one *In-Patient* at a time, and *Out-Patients* as many as they please to recommend. Smaller sums are thankfully received; and, if intended to be annual, the subscribers may recommend out-patients without limitation.

Benefactions or legacies given or left to this hospital, may be either to form a capital fund—for the current service of the year, or towards a building to perpetuate this noble charity, to be erected by the time the present lease of the houses employed for the London-Infirmary expires—and the donors may depend upon their intentions being punctually complied with as to the application of the money.

The archbishop of York's sermon preached before his grace the Duke of Richmond, President, and the rest of the governors (whereto is annexed the laws and regulations, an account of the rise, progress, and state of the charity, and a list of the names of the contributors) is to be sold at *Six-Pence* by the publisher of this book; and the sheet account may be had gratis by any one who proposes to be a contributor.

SUBSCRIPTIONS, &c. for this purpose, are received by Messieurs *Minors* and *Baldero*, bankers in *Lombard-street*.

By Order of the Committee,
R. NEALE, Secretary.

G The Duke of RICHMOND, President.
Sir JAMES LOWTHER, Bart. } Vice Presi-
PETER DUCANE, Esq; } dents.
GEORGE JENNINGS, Esq; Treasurer.
Dr J. ANDREE, }
Dr J. CONNINGHAM, } Physicians.
Dr J. HIBBINS, }
Mr J. HARRISON, Surgeon in Ordinary.
H Mr H. DODSON, Assistant Surgeon.
W. PETTY, Esq; } Surgeons Extraordi-
Mr W. JONES, } nary.

N. B. The governors having given liberty for young gentlemen who have served at least five years

years to the business of a surgeon or apothecary, and can produce a proper certificate of the same, to attend the practice of this house— Any person so qualified, and desirous of further experience in an hospital, may know the conditions, by applying to the publisher of this book, or Mr B. Gifford, Steward, at the said INFIRMARY.

OBSERVATIONS on his Majesty's Order of Oct. 27, against taking Fees for Certificates, &c, of distemper'd Cattle. (See p. 454). N.B. The Author humbly requests all in Authority seriously to consider them.

I Could not forbear admiring, with a peculiar pleasure, the tender regard and compassion his majesty has shewn to the unhappy sufferers; in protecting them from the rapaciousness of justices clerks and agents. With what a noble zeal, and just indignation, does he there reprove those unthinking (I had almost said, uncharitable) magistrates, who connived at their clerks taking money of the said sufferers for granting them certificates! And with what a becoming fervour and earnestness does he repeat his most gracious order, That no person should presume to take any fee or reward whatever for granting such certificates for the future! What pity it is his majesty was not, at the same time, informed of another horrid abuse that has crept in upon this occasion; viz. the extortion of those under-officers, to whom is committed the care of dispersing his majesty's orders throughout the kingdom! These men, tho' they sometimes do not distribute the orders 'till they are within a month of expiring, and even then send them by the hands of some casual messenger, yet have the insolence to demand a shilling of every parish for their trouble. By this means, what his majesty most graciously intended for the relief of the distressed, and the good of his subjects in general, is a fresh tax and burden upon them. It is generally computed that there are about ten thousand parishes in England; which, at a shilling per parish, will amount to five hundred pounds for every fresh order. Now, if I am not mistaken, there have been, at least, six of these orders issued out since our cattle were first seized. So that this exorbitant set of men have actually gained to themselves from the calamities of their fellow-subjects (and that for doing little or nothing) no less than three thousand pounds. What glorious things might have been done! How many miserable

(Gent. Mag. DEC. 1747.)

families might have been saved from ruin by so considerable a sum!

And what a lamentable thing it is to think further, that near twice that sum, i. e. near six thousand pounds, does every year constantly fall into the hands of these harpies, for only dispersing the briefs! To think that, out of six hundred pounds collected from well-disposed people upon a brief, five hundred of that sum should go to augment the salaries of these agents; and (other expences included) not so much as one to those unhappy objects for whom the whole was charitably design'd! With what warmth might we expect his majesty would resent such enormous exacti-
ons as these, should the report of them ever reach his ear! when such trifling impositions as those of the justices clerks (trifling, I mean, in comparison of these) have not escaped his most severe and public censure.

If any one should now ask how these expences could be avoided, and how the briefs and orders of council could any other way be dispersed thro' the kingdom; I answer, the briefs might easily be contrived to be distributed gratis, at every archdeacon's visitation. And, with regard to the orders of council, if a continuation of the distemper should render any more necessary (which God of his infinite mercy prevent!) they might either be frank'd by the clerks in the post-office, and sent down to the ministers of every parish (as indeed might the briefs likewise) or else a whole packet of them convey'd at once to the several clerks of the peace, with orders to deliver them to the constables of each parish at the next quarter-sessions. But it were needless for me to suggest the means; nor was that my design. My sole intention was, to lay open these scandalous abuses; and sure I am, they need only be made known, in order to be immediately reformed.

P. S. If any one should object to the account as above, concerning briefs, and alledge that those officers are not paid for dispersing the briefs, but for collecting them, which could not so easily be avoided; I could refer him to cases wherein collections of this kind have been made at little or no expence; particularly for propagating the gospel in foreign parts. And if it has been done once, why may it not be done again?

We have received several papers concerning the affair of briefs, and find by them, that, as people have come to the knowledge

of the great gain made by the collectors on briefs, and how little comes to the persons for whose benefit the briefs are granted by his majesty, they have very much declined giving to these collections. If there is no other visible reason, this may appear by two briefs for rebuilding of churches in 1713, and 1744, at one and the same parish in *Kent*; the former produced 3s. 6d. and the latter but 6d. not the charge of laying that brief; besides the other charges of passing, printing, &c.—For this reason, and the long time of compleating the collection, and settling the accounts of it, very often 4, or 5, or 6 years, the sufferers by fire have of late declined applying for a brief, and advertising the same request by the means of the news-papers, that the well-disposed would make voluntary contributions and gatherings, and remit the money to bankers in *London* for their use. The distress of those sufferers requiring immediate relief, the bishops also have been so considerate as to grant licenses for collections; so that the method of briefs being so discouraging, the reform lately attempted might have been as well suffered to take place: and, as it is possible to have a national collection by way of briefs, throughout the nation in four months as well as four years, by means of the post, or the receivers general, 'tis pity that this affair is not put under proper regulation, and his majesty's gracious intentions better answer'd. And, indeed, if the usual fees are to be continued, it appears by the following articles that his majesty and some of his officers are losers by the disrepute briefs are now brought into.

Fiat and fee to secretary	38 l.	16 s.
Patent fees, and clerk	26	8
Stamping briefs	14	10

£. 79 14

Mr URBAN,

As your description of the *Oenanthe aquatica cicutæ facie*, pag. 522, with a print of it, and an account of its poisoning some French prisoners, might be of great use, I imagine that Dr. Allen's * method of cure, in so dreadful a case, will not be unacceptable to you and your readers.

Yours, &c. A. Z.

* *Synopsis*, Vol. II. p. 323.

A Bout 3 miles from the place of my abode, it happen'd that 4 children had eaten the roots of the *Oenanthe aquatica cicutæ facie* (hemlock-dropwort). Being dismissed from school about 11 in the morning, and strolling about the meads, they met with these roots by the side of a rivulet, which, with a piece of broken candlestick, that unluckily offer'd itself, they dug up. Being highly delighted with the work, they cry one to another, What charming young carrots are here! and, by mutual inducements, greedily eat of them. Home they go, begin to sicken,

but not a word of the carrots. These children were motherless, 3 brothers and a sister. The youngest boy was not yet 4 years old, nor the eldest nine; the middle one about 5, and the girl 6 or 7.

A There was nothing but crying and howling; the father amaz'd at the sight can no way account for the disorder.

Not long after they were taken speechless, seized with a giddiness, and fell with their faces to the ground. Terrible convulsions, with entire privation of the senses, follow'd. They all cast

B their stomachs; the girl purged upwards and downwards; sometimes in lucid intervals they eat and drank. The father, astonished, bemoaned with a flood of tears the miserable metamorphosis of his children; nor could he help giving into the vulgar notion of charms

C and sorcery. Great enquiry was in vain made between their fits about what they had eaten. Upon searching their pockets were found pieces of the root, on which, all that could speak acknowledged they had eaten of it, and gave immediate suspicion of a poison. Upon this a messenger was dispatch'd to me

D with a sample. As fortune would have it, I was no stranger to what was brought, but being at that time otherwise engaged, I sent an apothecary with proper materials, and my best instructions, who, as I imagined, found the poor children almost expiring; now one, now another,

E now all together labouring under epileptic paroxysms, with violent convulsions, and foaming mouths. By my directions, he gave them a good deal of oil, with large and frequent draughts of warm water. Having first pumped clean, as it were, the stomach, I made

F use of my favourite medicine on such occasions, the *tinctura bezoardica**. Depending on this, I thought any other needless, and only indulg'd them with a little wine in their fainting fits. A

G dose of this tincture for the eldest was a spoonful and half, and for the little ones in proportion to their ages, in a draught of ale; their diet in the meantime was broth and milk-meats. Within 24 hours two were restored to health, tho' much weaken'd; more slow was the recovery of the others; nor was the malignity discharg'd in less than 5 or 6 days: frequent clysters were injected.

H They all, tho' with great difficulty, recover'd."

* This Recipe not being sent us, we shall procure it, and insert it p. 573.

S I R,

SIR, Louvain, Nov. 26, N. S.

THE question, whether *Milton* borrow'd from *Masenius*, concerns, in my opinion, the whole nation; and I further think that you and I will merit from our country, by putting it in the power of every *Englishman* to defend the reputation of a poet, who does us more honour by his writings, than our arms have done some years past.——You will find below a speech of *Satan*, which I have attempted to translate from that Jesuit literally, except in two places.

Yours, &c. J. BERINGTON.

Tænarii proceres, quorum ignorata potestas
Hæcenus, umbrarum tenebroso conditur antro,
Vivimus opprobrium superumque hominumque,
nec ullis

Obsequiis colimur; poenarum ingentia tantum
Pondera, fatorumq; minæ, flammæque voraces,
Æterna nos morte premunt. Quid inulta
manemus

Turba, quid ignavo dudum torpemus Averno?
Eripiant cælos superi, geminoque negentur
Orbe poli: nondum hinc languet calcata potestas.
Est animi virtus, est fraus, est causa nocendi.
Plebs nova terrigenum tumidis cervicibus audax,
Imminet, & nostris gaudet se crescere damnis,
Exfors ipa mali; juvat hanc infamia Ditis.
Et spoliis tantis fruitur, tellure vagatur
Immanis, sceptroque solum moderante coerces,
Invasura polos: nos segnis turba protervo
Spernimur ingenio, totisque expellimur astris:
Terra data est: etiam terris excludimur ipsis,
Infames ac probrosi ludibria mundi.

Hoc patimur? nondum astrigenas confundimus orco,

Devotæque cadit cælumque solumque ruina?
Tartareos adjuro lacus, stygiiue Draconis
Horrendum Antitheus testor caput. Una petetur
Sarcothea. Ultori nympham involvemus Averno.
Vos animos rebus faciles aptate gerendis, [nam
Me duce constabit cœptum, prior omnibus u-
Aggrediar, prior illecebras & mellea vocum
Blandimenta dabo, pulchraque tenebitur arte,
Fraudibus intercepta meis, & carcere vincta.

ENGLISH.

Ye peers, whose pow'r unknown since first we
Is bounded by the gloomy shades of hell, [fell
To us no altars smoke, no temples rise,
The scorn of man, and story of the skies.
O shame! and tamely shall we bear y^e weight
Of flames devouring, and the threats of fate,
Eternal objects of celestial hate?
Tho' they, by whom into these deeps we're
hurl'd,

Deny the commerce of yon lucid world,
Not all our pow'r is lost, and we may find
New arms to conquer in th' unconquer'd mind.
Wiles too there are, and let them blame in
heav'n

The will to hurt, by whom the cause is giv'n.
An earth-born upstart race insulting goes
Above, and on our ruins proudly grows;
Rich by our spoils, and honour'd by our shame,
These princes lord it o'er the earthly frame;

Soon to invade the skies, our right by birth,
From whence far-driv'n we're yet deny'd the
And we a sluggish crew, do we remain [earth.
The scoff of heav'n, and hug the tyrant's chain?
Nor tear we down yon masters of the sky?
Nor heav'n and earth in one great ruin lay?
A But, by the Stygian water's drowsy bed,
By the Tartarean Dragon's horrid head,
Antitheus swears Sarcothea shall fall,
And Hell's avenging jaws shall hold us all.
Now then your minds for mighty deeds prepare,
Myself shall open all the scene of war;
Mine be the care first to attack the foe,
And try what fraud, and fairest words can do.
B And, by insidious banishment, I ween, [queen.
Caught in our snares, shall fall this fav'rite

From the DUBLIN JOURNAL.

SINCE my arrival in the country, I have read the dissertation on Drowning, in which I find much for the support of your opinion concerning the reasonableness, humanity, and necessity of a law to prevent the most barbarous of murders, that of burying alive!——I have undoubted authority for saying, a man was lately (and I believe is still) living at *Hustley* near *Winchester* in *England*, who, after lying for dead two days and two nights, was committed to the grave, and rescued from it by some boys luckily playing in the church-yard!——Would people but have the patience to wait 'till the body sends forth a cadaverous smell, or shews any evident mark of putrefaction, such dire calamities could not happen.

That numbers of useful lives should be lost thro' the want of a little common care, and pains, is a very melancholy reflection! And that this is the case, with regard to people drowned. I am thoroughly persuaded.

An experiment I lately made gave rise to this letter; and I should not be sorry it were communicated to the public, as possibly, amongst numbers, some may give it the attention I think it deserves; and good may arise from it. For the recovery of people drowned, I observed in the Dissertation already mentioned, great stress is to be laid upon warmth; and had the curiosity to try its efficacy on a cat, which I accidentally saw some boys drowning. After she had lain near three hours, and was to all appearance dead, I ordered her to be laid a moderate distance from the fire. In about half an hour she began to stir, and in three hours got up and ran about the house, and is now alive and well. I take for granted the water operates alike upon man and beast, when in either it is the cause of apparent death;

con-

consequently that my experiment had been as successful, had it been made on one of the human species, under the same circumstance.

To strengthen this conclusion, and add to the many instances already made public, of men, and women, who have recovered life after lying a considerable time under water,* it may not be amiss to relate the case of *Mrs Mandeville*, going from this kingdom to *Holland* about nineteen years ago, and shipwreck'd on the west coast of *England*. An honest farmer, from whom I had the story, instead of being employ'd with the multitude in plunder, espying this lady floating amongst the rocks, and the sport of waves, took it into his head, notwithstanding the appearances of death, to give her the chance of a warm bed for her recovery; and had the pleasure to see good intention succeed.

What an encouragement is this, to all of a benevolent disposition, to follow the farmer's good example, when the unhappy circumstances of any of their fellow-creatures give them the same opportunity?

What numbers of lives are lost on rivers! and what numbers of families thereby reduced to misery and distress! If it be in human power to lessen such accidents for the future, how glorious would it be to do it!

Yours, &c, A. B.

The subject of the foregoing letter, no less curious than interesting, is further treated on p. 427. (*Vol. xv. p. 311. Vol. xvi. p. 284, 362.*) But as no directions have yet been given for the recovery of persons suddenly dead to appearance from other causes, as apoplexies, swoonings, strangling, stifling, close places, noxious vapours, convulsive suffocations from hysteric and hypochondriac disorders, sudden transports of grief, joy, rage, &c. it may be queried whether in these or other sudden suspensions of the animal powers, persons may not be recovered by fumigation, friction, &c. prescribed for the recovery of the drowned in *Vol. XV. p. 260.*

Almost every person's memory and observation will furnish instances of very extraordinary sudden deaths, in which bleeding, the only expedient in common use, has been ineffectual, although all the parts of the animal machine were so far in a natural state, as to be capable of all the vital functions,

See Vol. XV. p. 311 G.

could they be again put into motion. I cannot forbear mentioning three.

Mr *Norton* the attorney tho' a man of great presence of mind, died in an examination before the justices at *Leicester*. (*See Vol. VIII. p. 106.*)

One *Wingfield*, an audacious incendiary, as he was going from the bar after sentence of death, at *Reading*, and after praying for transportation.

The late master of the academy at *Portsmouth*, as he was attending the lords of the admiralty to give in a statement of that academy.

Whether these persons sunk under any perturbation of mind, occasioned by the circumstances in which the accident happened, or whether the animal economy was interrupted by means purely mechanical, as in the case of persons who suddenly fall and expire in the streets, cannot be determined; but in either case it is probable the treatment here advis'd would produce a good effect.

S I R,

I Once sent you a letter of complaint against the mismanagements of a turnpike, which you shew'd your public spirit by inserting. This had its effect, caus'd amendment, and you gain'd applause by it. I now apply to you to publish some

PROPOSALS

for the easing the landed interest, and the Commonalty, in their great Taxes.

UNDER the Jewish economy our Blessed Saviour charges the Pharisees and rulers with burthening the people with heavy loads, without putting a finger of their own to help them. — When the *Romans* were uneasy with taxes, the senators voluntarily taxed themselves, which good example put the commons into good humour; they did their parts, they vigorously carried on the war, and overcame their enemies. Now, if our nobility, senate, magistrates and great officers would do the same, and generously subscribe large sums to carry on this necessary war, there would be money enough to humble our enemies, without having recourse to lotteries, which, if continued, must inevitably ruin the nation, and I dare aver has already sunk the value of land a tenth part. I would beg leave to hint at some things which would raise incredible sums, and be only a temporary weight, scarce perceiv'd; whereas, taxes on the necessities of life, trade, stamps, &c. seem eternal.

I, I would propose that, as formerly,

ly, the great officers of state should have no salaries, pensions, or perquisites, but esteem it a real honour to them (as it really is) to serve their country in such exalted stations *gratis*, and let the income of those offices, at least for two years, go to the national support.

2d, That every peer should subscribe and pay a round sum; as, a duke 1000*l.* a marquis and earl 800*l.*; viscounts and barons 500*l.*; a knight of the garter 1000*l.*; knights of the thistle and Bath 500*l.* If it be objected that some of the nobility may be unable, it is to be observed that, amongst the *Romans*, when a senator had squandered away his patrimony, he was degraded.

3d, That every knight of the shire should pay 1000*l.*; every burghers, &c. 500*l.*; and these are trifling sums, in comparison of what they spend in a disputed election.

4th, That all persons that have parks, packs of hounds, greyhounds, guns and pointers, and follow those diversions, which cannot be without some prejudice to their neighbours, may pay a reasonable tax for them.

5th, That all race-horses, hunting-horses, coach-horses, pay &c.

6th, Every man is now written Esquire or gentleman, and very many of them would willingly pay 5*l.* per Ann. to be established in their titles.

7th, Hoop-petticoats are chargeable enormities, ruin families, and are a common nuisance; a tax on them would raise a good sum.

8th, Our histories tell us our former kings, on any emergency, rais'd a large sum on the Jews; and I am assur'd that, in some reigns, the ministers mulcted the Jews yearly about 200,000*l.* They may afford to pay 400,000*l.* they betray us;—To leave us, their interest and fears will not let them, nor can they live any where as they do here: what they chiefly bring, are jewels, which impoverishes, instead of enriching us; and it were to be wished that we had a *Cato*, to promulge a law to prohibit the wearing jewels.

9th, As the king's subjects and friends, and those that are not his friends, have not any business done near so cheap by their own agents and servants as his majesty's conveyance of letters for them, suppose the rate both of the penny and general post letters should be raised, one penny on a letter.—And if the members letters were not exempt from this additional penny, 'twould, I imagine, produce a considerable sum, if given to

the public, and no more expence in the management.—Or if the members would give up their franks for a consideration in so much money as their letters to and from their boroughs would really amount to—the same end would be answer'd.

No man is more for supporting religion; encouraging learning, or for promoting charities than myself; and yet I conceive those things may be overdone. It's said the fund for augmentation of poor spiritual livings has 200,000*l.* lies dead in it; if so, and if these poor livings want it, why should it be detain'd from them? If they do not want it, the public does.

The too large endowments to colleges, schools, &c. want a restraint: even the charity-schools, after reading and writing, should turn out the boys to sea, to laborious trades, husbandry, &c. and the girls to services.

Yours, &c. VOX POPULI.

P. S. Your PROPOSAL for paying double at the turnpikes on Sundays (*See April Mag.*) which is easily collected, may, if not thought proper to be given to the *Foundling Hospital*, be appropriated to the public. On enquiry, I find that one turnpike, that is farmed at 1700*l.* per Ann. (which sum is justly expended on the roads) would produce 300*l.* per Ann. I know small sums have been slighted in proposals for raising the supply.—But every thousand will help, especially when there are deficiencies of so many thousands in former schemes.

MEMORIAL lately delivered at the Hague by the Prussian Minister.

IT is about six months since I had the honour to present a memorial to your High Mightinesses, praying you to enjoin all your subjects, and in particular such of them as might be authorized to arm for a cruise, not to disturb the trade of the king's subjects. You were then pleased, High and Mighty Lords, to give me for answer, by your resolution of the 1st of July last, That you had no privateers at sea; that there were none yet fitted out; that no commissions had even been demanded for that purpose, and much less any granted.

As things have taken a new turn since, the king has enjoined me to renew my instances to your High Mightinesses, and request again, that you would be pleased to give positive and strict orders to all your subjects not to molest nor vex the

the ships of his majesty's subjects, upon pretence of visiting them, nor upon any pretext whatever; but to let them proceed freely on their voyage, on the bare exhibition of the passports and papers, which captains of men of war and privateers are authorised to demand at sea.

This request is agreeable to justice and equity; and the king has so much the more reason to expect a speedy and satisfactory answer, as your HighMightinesses have often found yourselves in the same case, and that, according to your resolution above-mentioned, you have been obliged to make demands of the like nature, upon the complaints laid before you by your own subjects. It will moreover be a means to cement the friendship which has always subsisted between the two nations, and which his majesty desires may endure for ever.

Given at the Hague, the Sign'd,
11th of Dec. 1747. C. D'AMMON.

Substance of a private Letter from Berlin.

THE king being bent on procuring his subjects a flourishing trade and navigation, his majesty has resolved to grant them, on this occasion, all possible favours and protection. His intention is, that they shall sail to any places where the interest of their commerce requires: therefore, he expects that no powers will take upon them to disturb or molest, upon any pretext whatsoever, the free navigation of his subjects. And as the king is too equitable to deviate in the least from the customs established at sea among the mercantile powers, his majesty has ordered that the ships and vessels of his subjects shall strictly conform thereto, with respect to the exhibition of their passports, sea-letters, &c. He likewise expects that nothing farther will be requir'd of them, and that care will be taken to abstain from all violences, illegal searches or visits, or any other attempts whatsoever against the ships specified as above; because, if, notwithstanding the precautions he takes to prevent them, he should be informed that the contrary has happened, he could not dispense with himself from taking, on that occasion, such measures as the honour of his crown, the freedom and independence of his flag, and the safety of his subjects might require.

Brussels, Dec. 21.

The State of Monckery in France; or an Estimate of the Number of the Religious of both Sexes, compar'd with the Military Forces of that Kingdom.

A Colonel of light horse in his majesty's service in his letter of May 24, 1747, desir'd to be informed what I thought might be the number of monks in France, including all the sorts, whether rich, poor, begging, stinking,

and others who take the three vows, and observe or not observe them, thinking this a very singular question for him to ask me to solve, and in my answer of the 31st, I told him that when I had a mind to know how many irregular troops the king maintained, I would consult the father corrector of our minims, or the first Capuchin I should light upon. But, however, till I could be more particularly informed on the subject of his pleasant question, I could say in general, that we reckon in France 1356 Abbeys of Benedictines, Cistercians, regular Canons, and Premonstrants, to which the king nominates; on which account they may be compared to the royal regiments. Now, if we reckon 10 or 11 persons for each abbey, one with another, lay brothers and scullions included, they will make 14,900 men.

13,421 Convents of monks; such as Dominicans, Franciscans of all kinds, Augustines, Carmelites, Mathurins, Minims, with every distinction of frocks, or capuchins, as black, white, grey, brown, red, smoaky, sooty, or other dismal colours; which may be called the Field regiments, and, together with the brother servitors, invalids, tartars and scullions, may amount to 160,000.

12,400 Priories, or petty lodges, supposed to contain two, one with another, may be compared with our garrisons, and private guards of general officers, and make 24,800.

To this account may be added

134 or 135 Cathedrals, and at least double the number of collegiate churches and chapters, where half the canons, chaplains and clerks that belong to them, are more than are required for the decency of divine service, to which they are often rather an encumbrance than an assistance. All this useless people, who were born only to consume the fruits of the earth, may, in point of expence only, be compared to the king's household, and will amount, upon the lowest computation, to 17,300.

Other amphibious kinds, which are neither Regulars nor Seculars, as Jesuits, Oratorians, Doctrinarians, Lazarists, and other whimsical orders, may well be matched with the gendarmery, and, including friers valets, and black guards, make at least 15,000.

Other orders invented by fancy, since new institutions of regulars have been in some measure prohibited; such as

petty Poverty, chastity, and blind obedience to the superior.

petty friers, school friers, charity friers, and several others hardly known, taken all together in a lump, may be considered as a kind of Hussars, Volunteers, Grassins, Pandours, Miquelets, &c. and cannot be fewer than 10,000.

The sum total of all these idle, lazy people amounts to 250,000.

Now as for the other sex, there are always some that follow an army, and your question recalls to mind a reflexion which I had made on the subject above 20 years ago. You have my leave to begin it, and to draw conclusions from the same.

There are about 600 chapters or abbeyes of nuns, besides priories; which computed at no more than 20 one with another, including necessary women and elopers, will make 16 or 17,000.

There is near the same number of Congregants, Ursulines, Visitandines, and other sorts of Beguines, whose houses are more numerous than nunneries, because they are not only endow'd, but the sisters get their living by all sorts of work. These taken all together will amount to upwards of 23,000.

The first of the abovementioned classes may very well answer to the ladies of our generals and officers, and the necessary women to the valets.

The second class may be compar'd to soldiers wives.

To these must be added the 'futtleresses (as, to keep the allusion, we may call them) who are found among the sisters in grey, red, black, and Hyrondells*, with swarms of idle drabs and wenches in gimps, [Guimps; a nun's neck-kierchief] dispersed all over the kingdom, where there is scarce a village without two or more of them. These all muster'd together would amount to more than 30,000.

Here then you see between 70 and 80,000 young women diverted from the principal end for which they were born, almost all of them by the arbitrary will and avarice of their parents, very few by caprice, and still fewer by a lawful call.

Observe also, if you please, that their convents, which ought to be the receptacles of the infirm, weak and disabled persons of the sex, on the contrary admit none but sound, strong and robust young women, where they use all means to ruin their constitutions.

As you cannot expect that I should abate of my calculation, we will sup-

† It seems a sort of coif, cut like a swallow's tail, and worn by nuns.

pose that the state has an increase of but 70,000 children in a year, the product by continued multiplication would arise every 20 years to two millions. A supply of subjects that would compleat our armies, raise the value of waste and untill'd lands, make commerce flourish, support trades, people our colonies, and fill the king's coffers.

While I was busy'd in this speculation, I was interrupted by a visit from a famous Capuchin preacher, an honest man, take him out of his profession. I easily convinced him of the gross abuse and excess committed in the making monastic vows, which ruin the state, and will absolutely destroy it, if a stop be not put to the growing mischief.

I shall just hint at two necessary reflexions, and leave you to pursue them.

Four or 500,000 persons, almost useless, but a certain charge to the state, it is true, are but a handful of people in comparison of the whole. But then this handful engrosses a full third, the clearest and most valuable, of the riches of the kingdom; so that half a million of idle persons has a greater revenue than 24 or 25 millions of which the state is compos'd; a disparity odious to God and man.

But this handful of men is very considerable both in itself, and in regard to the state, of which idleness is the plague.

The first obligation laid on man was procreation; we have just seen by a little multiplication the infinite mischief of celibacy; and we ought to regard monkery, as we should those good bearing branches, which lopt from a vigorous trunk, become useless, wither and perish, and besides weaken the tree from which they are separated, so as in length of time to destroy it.

It is a problem, whether a monk endow'd be more chargeable to the state than a mendicant. I leave you to resolve it, and stick to my main point, which is, that every idle person is a nuisance to the state, and that the bees chase the drones from their hives.

France, Spain and Italy are the common receptacles of these drones. Italy, by the nature of its government is habituated to this mischief, and lives under it as a person under an asthma, till he grows old. Spain sinks under it; and only France strives against it, but loses strength every day; the combat is unequal, and she must submit at last. To prove this we have an obvious example, which

which should make us believe and tremble.

There are not upon the whole face of the earth above 40,000 Capuchins. These had not their birth or first institution among us, and yet above a third part of them are maintained by us, as will appear by the following account.

In *France* are 15 provinces, and in them 439 convents, houses, hospitals, dens, or what you please to call them, belonging to this order; particularly

<i>Paris and the Isle of France</i>	cont.	42
<i>Normandy</i>	_____	18
<i>Britany</i>	_____	25
<i>Champagne</i>	_____	28
<i>Alsace</i>	_____	20
<i>Lisle and Flanders</i>	_____	20
<i>The Walloon province</i>	_____	20
<i>French County</i>	_____	25
<i>Lyons</i>	_____	66
<i>Tourain</i>	_____	35
<i>Languedoc, or Aquitain</i>	_____	40
<i>Guien, Gascony, and Roussillon</i>	_____	35
<i>Provence</i>	_____	20
<i>Dauphiny</i>	_____	18
<i>Lorrain</i>	_____	35

Total 437

Besides the two houses of *Wassy* and *Bar-sur-Aube* in *Champagne*, which are appropriated to the service of *English* missionaries, of which they maintain, in fact or supposition, to the number of 260.

I am assured that these 439 houses may be reckoned to contain, one with another, between 15 and 18 religious; but we shall compute them at no more than 16, and they will be found, including the brother purveyors, to make 7027.

To this list must be added at least an equal number of missionaries gone out of the kingdom, and rambling over the whole globe; for you meet with them, travel where you will.

Thus we know the state, and can give an account of 14 or 15,000 of the 40,000 Capuchins; and the same in proportion will hold good of all the rest in holy liveries.

Mr URBAN,

THE inclosed account, is, among others, sent to a Gentleman, who is a Collector of old Epitaphs. and may oblige such, and several others; if you will publish it, with my remark and query.

Yours, C. E.

In an Ayle on the south side of the church of *Ycalmpton* in *Devon* (which

Ayle belongs to the family of the Coplestons * of *Bowdon* in this parish) is the following inscription on a brass plate in *English*, besides a Latin one to the same purpose on another plate, now partly obliterated.

Thyrlife shined September sunne, fyve hundred Yeares thryse Spent:

And foure times twenty were, since Christ to Earth was sent,

When Isabell the Wife of Copleston deare did dye,

B The third day buried thence, now here in tumber doth lye.

To Henry Fortescue thirde daughter by degree

And Agnes take hir Mothers Name, of Sainct Maure's blood was She.

That is to say, in plain *English*—

C Isabel the Wife of Copleston, third daughter of Henry Fortescue by Agnes his wife (who was of the family of the Seymours) died Sept. 3, 1580, and was deposited in this tomb the 6th of the same month.

* Thomas Copleston, Esq; of this family, is now, I think, member of parliament for *Kelington* in *Cornwall*.

D My Remark relates to the word AYLE, to which the West country gentleman has given a more rational spelling than is commonly understood by EYLE or ILE of a Church: AYLE being from *Ala*, signifying *Wing*, as we frequently say the wing of a building. And so (without spelling it rightly) the profound Mr *Dilworth*, who tells us * that 'ignorance gradually vanished at the encrease of learning,' distinguishes ILE, the side of a Church, from ISLE, an Island.

* Preface to his Spelling Book.

E My Query is concerning the word Eight signifying one of the Isles in the Thames about *Brentford* and upwards, but sounded like this word of number; the reason of which some suppose to be, that there were eight of these isles, and therefore one is called an eight; others knowing that there are more than eight of them, in that upper part of the Thames, suppose that one might have been in the form of the figure of 8, and so gave name to the rest. I have bestowed some thoughts, I confess, on this expression; and could not form any conjecture at the etymology, till happening to be at *Gloucester*, I found that they call the island in the *Severn* there, the neight, or nyte, (broad;) so that one of the islands

islands in the *Thames* should be called rather a *neight*, or a *neat*.—This leads me to think that the name of the *NEAT* houses, between *Chelsea* and *Westminster* had the same origin, whatever it be, I am induced to think the ground which they stand upon, either is or was one of the isles now called an *eight*, or the *neat*, or *neight*, which may be pronounced broader in *Gloucestershire*.

As I have not been able to obtain any satisfaction concerning this word about *London*, where pronunciation is vitiated by too much refinement, I hope the *West-country* gentleman, or some of your *Sylvan* correspondents will have the Urbanity to settle this point. Perhaps the island *Thanet* in *Kent* is of the same import, being in *Saxon*, *Thænet*, i. e. the swamp; because moist, or encompassed with waters. E.D.

Dr ALLEN'S TINCTURA BEZOAR-TICA. (See p. 566.)

TAKE roots of elecampane, angelica, zedoary, Virginian snake root, of each 2 ounces and a half; best saffron 1 ounce; myrrh, cinamon, yellow of citron peels dried, of each 6 drachms; leaves of scordium and rue, of each half a handful; Venice treacle 3 ounces; Theban opium 2 drachms; rectified spirits of tartar 15 ounces, spirits of vitriol 3 ounces; rectified spirits of elderberries, and juniper-berries, of each 18 ounces. Mix, digest, according to art, and filter: then add salt of amber 1 ounce, camphire 2 drachms; digest again, and keep it for use. The dose 3 drachms to 1 ounce.

P. S. This tincture is given against the plague, and all malignant diseases. It wonderfully recreates and revives the spirits.

Mr URBAN.

IN July last I found a hen's egg, nearly as big as that of a goose, and almost round; but to my great surprize, when it was broke, another egg appeared within it, of the common figure and size: betwixt the shells were found the yolk, white, and cicatricula of the cock, promiscuously mix'd together; but within the internal egg, the yolk, white, and cicatricula had their proper places. Both the shells were perfectly indurated, and very strong.—QUERY, 1. What could be the cause of this double egg? 2. Whether from it a chick might have been produced by incubation?

Chesterfield, Nov. 25. J. DIXON.
(Gent. Mag. DEC. 1747.)

Mr URBAN,

AS your correspondent, who, p. 439, signs R. M. desires some reasons, for the belief of matter not being a substance inhering in, or emaning from the divine essence, I shall endeavour to gratify his request; and altho' I have perused what the learn'd Dr Berkeley, now Bishop of Cloyne, has asserted on that head, in his *Principles of human knowledge*, yet, I must confess, that I am still of opinion that matter was not ORIGINALLY inherent in the divine essence, or being, nor is it emaning therefrom: For tho' since the incarnation and ascension of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, matter may be said to inhere in the divine essence; yet that it was not so originally, or from eternity, I shall demonstrate both from reason and revelation.

First, it is very reasonable to think that whatever is inherent in any being, or emaning from it, must participate of the nature, affections, and attributes of that being, wherein it exists, or from whence it proceeds; it existing therein as a part of the whole divine nature, or essence, or emaning therefrom as an effect or quality. Now the nature of the divine essence is to consist of infinite glory, life and light—to be self-active and intelligent:—and its natural attributes or qualities, amongst many others, are incorruptibility and immortality.—But, on the contrary, matter is of a dark, dead, inert, unintelligent nature; indifferent to life, light, or motion; unless they be impressed thereon, or it be affected, or endued therewith, by some external cause or agent. And, even then, matter is neither incorruptible nor immortal; but by the action of its parts, one on another, when put into motion, it becomes subject to that divisibility, dissolution, separation or change in those parts, which we term corruption; and whereby it is, at length, deprived of that life which it may have been endued with by the aforesaid external agent. Wherefore, as matter is found to be of a contrary nature to the divine essence, and not affected, endued or possess'd with any of the properties or attributes thereof, it must consequently be essentially distinct, and different; neither inhering in, or emaning therefrom.

Secondly, it is evident from revelation, that * God is light, and in him there is no darkness at all: And also that † darkness was upon the face of the deep, or covered the chaos of earth and water: But there is no mention, in any place in scripture, of the dark, dead elements of earth and water (or matter) inhering in, or emaning from, that † glorious light and life, wherein the divine essence eternally existed. Nay, it is even a contradiction in terms, to assert that death or darkness (both which are naturally existent in matter) could inhere in, or proceed from the divine being, consisting essentially of light and life; as darkness is a privation or want of light, and death is the negation, absence, or deprivation of life: So that light and darkness, life and death, cannot exist in, or proceed from the same being; for, as St Paul ele-

C c c c

* John i. 5. † Gen. i. 2.
† John i. 4. Psalm xxxvi. 9, et alibi.

elegantly expresseth it, || *What communion hath light with darkness? Or is it possible for light and life, to exist and not exist, at the same time, and in the same being? Which they must do if matter (whose essential attributes or properties are death and darkness) was inherent in, or emanating from the divine essence; the absurdity of which, I think, I have evidently demonstrated, both from its inconsistency with reason, and its incongruity with revelation.*

But here I would have it to be remark'd, that by the word *matter*, I all along understand natural substance; not that spiritual substance whereof the person of the divine being, or the created angels, subsists: For there are two sorts of substances or bodies; § a natural or earthly body, and a spiritual or heavenly body; and though, when our lord and saviour became glorified, matter might then be said to be inherent, or exist, in the divine being; yet by his changing the corruptibility of the natural matter, substance, or body into incorruptibility, it thereby became a spiritual substance or body, and according to the apostle St Paul ¶ —all was changed—† Corruption put on incorruption, and mortality put on immortality; whereby the terrestrial body, matter or substance became celestial.

I hope, Sir, that these arguments will satisfy Mr R. M. otherwise I shall wait his objections to them; and am, Sir,

Sandwich, Dec.

Yours, &c.

5, 1747.

VERAX.

|| 2 Cor. vi. 14.

§ 1 Cor. xv. 44.

¶ 1 Cor. xv. 40.

† 1 Cor. xv. 53.

• 1 Cor. xv. 54.

An APOLOGY for the conduct of a late celebrated second-rate minister, from the year 1739, when he commenced courtier. Written by himself, and found among his papers.

THE preface to this pamphlet asserts that those who are best acquainted with Mr W---n's character will readily perceive him to have been the author of this apology; and the title is given to it accordingly, because in the author's manuscript were found these words, *An apology for my conduct in parliament*; whether this be true or not, this pamphlet makes Mr W---n declare (1) That Robert E. of Oxford, certainly intended to answer the main purposes of his royal mistress, and prevent an intrusion on the constitution, could he have confided in B---ke and Har---t, and could he have trusted his weak mistress with all the secrets of his plan.

(2.) That not only himself, but the great duke of Marlborough, the lord Godolphin, E. of Sunderland, E. Stanhope, Sir R. Walpole, in short all the late ministers, and all the present ministry, were Jacobites, and acted from a settled

design of restoring the old constitution, that is, of introducing the pretender.—

(3.) That even the late king having no liking to the nation, and less perhaps to the h---r a---t, intended to resign; in short was a Jacobite also; which made a breach in the r---l f---y.

(4.) That in such case, a certain person was contriving to prevail on his competitor to resign for a sum of money, and to bring the Pope to consent to it.

(5) That the K. of France is not in reality a well-wisher to the Jacobite cause, or the family of the Stuarts.

(6.) That Mr W---n contributed to enlarge Ld G---r's views, in regard to the restoring the old constitution; his notions, like most others of the old patriot party, being confined to opposing ministers.—But (says the writer) I went over to the court, to promote that cause and interest, by countenancing the ruinous measures then in hand, mentioning the Seville treaty, for which he appeared (first in his new sphere) and spoke strenuously for, in the debate; because productive of brangles, &c.—and (adds the author) shall not we arrive much sooner, and more certainly at the port of our happiness, by sailing with, than against the current of power? Let all who are fond of war, and parades on the continent, be indulged. Let all who would maintain a large standing corps of cherished foreign mercenaries, have their way. Let those who would increase our debts, be pleased. Let those who would prolong the war, for a pretext to continue the said mercenaries in our pay, be praised and supported. In short, let all who would impoverish the people, in order to humble them; and corrupt them, in order to efface all generous notions of posterity, and their country out of their breast; let those, I say, have rope enough, and they will better answer our purposes than France even if she were sincere, and inclined to serve us.

Accordingly, Sir R. Walpole's scheme was to drain away the riches of the nation and waste and enervate their strength, so as that in length of time, they would come of themselves, to a sense of their condition, and be ready to exchange it for a better.

Another branch of his scheme, was to corrupt the morals of the people generally, in order to create an indifference in them, towards religion and posterity. A disregard for the latter would plunge them naturally into profusion and luxury, which would necessarily hurry on poverty and despair; and a disrelish for religious worship in general would render them less anxious and averse to those religious tenets, that had given

given the best colour for the late change in the constitution. —

As for his religion, a man may be a staunch patriot, without thinking better of our spiritual guides, than they deserve. How have they merited the attention; or approbation of men of sense and candour? Churchmen, before my time, may have had some title to the esteem of the people; but since I had any knowledge of men, the clergy have brought the c——b itself into c——t.

He adds, that a distinguished nobleman lately received into the ministry would not brook a state of subordination, if he had not the patriot views, as he had himself, which, concludes he, 'must be my excuse for the apparent inequality of my conduct.'

A proper ANSWER to a scurrilous Libel, entitled, An Apology, &c.

THIS Answer is written by Mr Fielding, who makes several remarks on the secret and destructive views of the Apology, for which, and for impudence and falshood, it never had its equal. — But (says he) black, and false, and wicked as this pamphlet is, it contains some certain and undoubted truths: such are the designs of Q. Anne and her ministry, now first asserted and avowed in print; to carry on which, our great general was discarded; our allies, and with them the protestant cause of Europe was abandon'd; and the power of France restored. — Weak as this deluded princess was, Oxford durst not trust her (p. 574 G) with the consequences of his plan; for she was honest, and would not have entered into a scheme to make this country a scene of bloodshed and desolation, and bring popery, with all its horrors, upon us, which, as this Jesuit unguardedly says (p. 574 H) nothing but the utmost indifference towards religion and posterity could effectuate.

What is meant by the old constitution?

Is it the constitution under which the barons lorded it over the K. and people.

Is it the tyranny of the pope?

Or, Is it that regal tyranny, which four successive princes of the house of Stuart had been endeavouring, by all the means of fraud as well as of force, to erect and establish in this kingdom?

If this be really a part of our old constitution, then I own the revolution hath introduced a change; a change for which we ought forever to honour our glorious ancestors. And what means the jesuit, when he says, that those who had the principal share in the conduct of the revolution had no view to go such lengths, as they were led into afterwards? Cer-

tainly they intended to have expelled the popish tyrant; who had shewn he was not to be trusted again, having broken the most solemn oaths.

As to his charge against the present administration (see p. 574 E) How do they appear fond of war? The war was undertaken at the repeated solicitations of the merchants, by the advice of parliament. The then ministry was forced into this war, against their will, they declined it to the very last, were contemned, abused for having declined it so long, and were at last compelled to undertake it, by the united loud voice of the people, raised by the trumpets of the opposition. Yet the late administration were not more averse to the commencement of this war, than the present have been desirous to put an end to it. It is allowed by this writer that the rupture with Spain unavoidably involved us in a war with France; where then is it to be carried on? Must we rather make this island than the Continent its theatre?

The nation under the present establishment is, indeed, burthened with taxes, and many other grievances; but must she fly to the house of St——rt for redress? Shall we thus incur still greater and more intolerable mischiefs!

He appeals to the reign of James II. (See Vol. xv. p. 522) when every engine that Rome could invent or furnish, was employed to extirpate all our liberty and all our religion.

But it is insinuated, that by means of the St——arts the nation would be relieved from its debt. How! not by the payment of it. Foreign debts, as well as foreign obligations to our bitterest enemies, will be imported; but not a farthing of foreign coin. The national debt then is to be discharged by a sponge, i. e. by the ruin of one half of our people. But if this be a desirable event, there is no reason why we should purchase it at the price of our religion and liberty, since it may be attained at a cheaper rate, by the present government as well as another. If we will ruin one half of our fellow subjects, let us not ruin all; nay, let us leave those who are to be thus deprived of their properties, all the other blessings of society, and not cruelly take away their religion and liberties, in order to rob them of their money.

Mr F. concludes, by very strenuously defending a great man, represented by the Jesuit as an under-character, like Tassin (see p. 576) and the body of the clergy from the most malicious attack ever made against them by the bitterest of their enemies.

The Old England Journal, December 5.

The State of Sweden resembles that of Britain.

AS the constitution of *Sweden* bears the nearest resemblance to our own, your readers perhaps may not dislike some anecdotes of the present government of that kingdom, both as it will convince them that the *Swedes* do not enjoy such extent of liberty as we are blessed with, and as the pointing out their errors may prevent us from splitting upon the same rock.

Every body knows, that *Sweden* dates its liberty from the death of *Charles* the 12th; and that besides the king, who has but a shadow of royalty, the constitution is composed of the three orders, of nobles, clergy, and peasants. But besides this division, the state, as most free countries are, is split into Factions, which (without entering into a more minute detail) are at present reduced to such as wish to see some portion of the king's authority restored, and such as from personal attachments or personal interests are listed under the banners of count *Tessin*. The king, who is of the most amiable character, is not a *Swede* born, but was called from a *German* dominion to wear the crown, in preference to the hereditary branch; who, as the *Swedes* very justly apprehended, would not sit patient under the diminution of the prerogative, especially as they were brought up in all the superstitious bigotry of the *Greek* church; whereas the present king, owing his crown to the elective voice of the people, would be tied down from attempting to recover that power which had occasioned the exclusion of the elder branch. To this compact, the king has most inviolably and religiously adher'd: it has not been so well observed on the part of his subjects, who, being blinded by seditious ringleaders, have made continual encroachments on his legal authority, have left him nothing but the empty sound of majesty, and transferred to certain chiefs of their own a more absolute power than was even enjoyed by his predecessors. This is the source of the present differences in that kingdom. Many men of worth, who set a due value on liberty, and who would lay down their lives to preserve it, are yet sensibly offended at the insults offered to their king; and who, disfranchised from the servile obedience that was formerly paid to their monarchs, cannot bear to have the yoke imposed upon them by their fellow-sub-

jects. This party, whom I shall call the royalists, have been falsely slandered by their enemies, as tools of *France*; whereas the *Tessinites*, or republicans, are the men who have contributed so fatally to the present aggrandizement of that encroaching power. (See p. 574.)

The founder of the republican faction was count *Gyllemburgh*, an artful able man, who laid the plan of his daring design even in the bosom of his prince, into whose favour he so far insinuated himself, as to assume the whole authority of the government, even with the favour of his sovereign. Aristocracy was his scheme, but though he strengthened himself with the whole power of the nobility, yet he used them only as cyphers; and indeed the chief of them nature had made cyphers, tho' *Tessin*, his far less able successor, has communicated the greatest part of his power to them, and made pillars of those whom *Gyllemburgh* only used as ornaments. The excessive power of this count was uneasily submitted to by the order of peasants: Their complaints were soon adopted and countenanced by a few of the nobility, and by some aspiring young men of their own body, who combined a formidable opposition against *Gyllemburgh*, and at last overturned his power: But this sagacious minister had laid so deep a foundation for his plan, and formed so numerous a party, that tho' he personally lost his power, yet he still retain'd authority enough to delegate it to whomsoever he pleased. He had long cast his eye upon count *Tessin*, one of his disciples, in the choice of whom he is said not to have been guided by any abilities, but by that selfish and posthumous jealousy of *Augustus*, who named *Tiberius* for his successor, that the *Romans*, by the comparison, might be forced to acknowledge the happiness of his government. So well grounded was his foresight, that the *Swedes* already seem to regret the loss of the most obnoxious minister that ever held the reins of power; the incapacity of count *Tessin* having realiz'd the miseries, that were only shadowed out to their view under *Gyllemburgh*. For some time, *Tessin* fluctuated between all the factions that tore the *Swedish* nation to pieces after the fall of *Gyllemburgh*. At first he threw himself into the arms of the chiefs of the opposition; men, who, having had no view but the removal of an invidious minister, immediately dropp'd all opposition, and endeavoured to re-establish the authority of their master, which had been

been dimmed and diminished by the intrigues and projects of the late prime minister. Of these men, *Tessin* soon grew jealous, and thinking, like the prince of the air, that it was *better to rule in Hell than serve in Heaven*, and more eligible to govern boys than be governed by men, he betrayed his new colleagues, and associated himself with a faction of young men, who were willing to come into the ministry on any terms, and who were sensible enough, that a man who had disoblged all parties, 'till he was forced to have recourse to them, must soon be reduced to submit to any conditions that they should think fit to impose upon him, and to communicate that power to them which he received from them. The obstacles to these views were the royal authority, the order of peasants, of which these young senators had been the demagogues, and count *Tessin's* old friends, or the disciples of *Gyllemburgh*. The gentleness of the king they knew would stand but little in their way, if they could master the other two, which they struck at on the two following righteous maxims. The young senators were to *get over* as many of the order of peasants as would follow them, who were to be enrolled among the nobility. The refractory were to be represented as devoted to the hereditary branch of the royal family, and as corrupted by the court of *Russia*, and on that allegation to be excluded from the senate: *Tessin's* conduct to his old friends was to be formed on that ungrateful iniquitous advice said to be given to our *Charles* the 2d, to court his enemies and neglect his friends, who would stick by him for their own honour. The clergy were no impediment to this scheme: They had long been neglected by the ministry, and so kept under, that tho' they still retained their seat in the senate, yet they never were suffered to hold their ancient and particular synods. The greatest difficulty was to manage the order of peasants.—It had been sometimes practised before the meeting of every new diet, to distinguish one or two of the most eminent peasants by declaring them noble. This precedent, *Tessin* snatched at, and bought off in large droves all the substantial commons by patents of nobility:

Primores populi arripuit.—

Thus he weakened the order of peasants, and one Dr *Blackwell*, having been caught writing news, was made a handle for prohibiting all discourse of politics, [or publishing any debates.] This

was soon followed by silencing the press, and the *Tessinites* are now driving at humbling the order of the clergy still farther, in order to which they have forbad the archbishop of *Upsal* from concerning himself with the affairs of the university, and have obliged that illustrious seat of learning to receive for their chancellor, a foolish relation of the prime minister's, a man wholly illiterate and unworthy of the dignity.

This, Sir, is the present state of *Sweden*, on which I shall beg leave to make a few general remarks. Aristocracy is a state that can never be suited to the happiness of any people. The wisest form of government imaginable would be the regal, if the nature of man were enough to be trusted with absolute power; but as that is impossible, and that the good of the whole must be consulted, prudent nations have introduced the use of senates or parliaments, which give the body of the people an opportunity of consulting on what so immediately affects them as the operations of government do. Nobility was never introduced into the world for the sake of *nobles themselves*, but to temper and moderate between the selfishness of kings, and the blind rashness of the multitude: Whenever it has pass'd these bounds, and aimed at any other authority than arbitration, it has proved prejudicial to the constitution itself; for nobility never interests itself for the people: As it is inferior to the crown, it tries to indemnify itself by superiority over the populace: It either takes part, as in *France*, with the king against the people, or tyrannizes over them, as at *Genoa*. *Henry* the 7th, a wise prince! was so sensible of the mischiefs accruing from an overgrown nobility, that he used all methods to depress his; and it is to his prudence that *England* owes the flourishing condition of private persons, and the authority of the house of commons, which in his reign first held up its head, and began to rival the peerage. On the contrary, *Servius Tullius*, to raise his own authority and enslave the people, secretly convey'd the whole power from the commons.

Another inconvenience resulting from a too numerous nobility, is the necessity that they will always find for keeping up an army. The younger sons of commoners, especially in a trading country, can always find handsome means of supporting themselves and their families, by commerce and civil employments; but the progeny of a nobleman can ill brook

the degrading occupation of trade, nor submit to the humble duties of commercial life. Merchantry in *France* fouls the blood; the long robe dishonours it: With us it is as disgraceful to have any farther connection with trade, than is to be contracted by marrying a wealthy citizen's daughter. The church is become, as it were, as reproachful a profession to a man well born, as the law is in *France*. Arms, therefore, must be the only employment worthy of a man of honour; and as our nobility encreases I don't doubt but a standing army will prove requisite, that our young men of quality may have some calling, and not be totally idle: When all our country gentlemen are peers, their younger sons must be officers. The *Custom-house*, the *Stamp-office*, the *Board of Trade*, &c. will cease to be proper hospitals for the needy relations of men who have influence in elections.

From The JACOBITE JOURNAL, N^o 1.

By JOHN TROTT-PLAID, Esq;

———*Ridiculum acri*
Fortius & melius.———

Hor.

IF ever was a time when a weekly writer might venture to appear, it is the present; for few readers will imagine it presumption to enter the lists against those works of his contemporaries, which are now known by the name of news-papers; since his talents must be very indifferent, if he is not capable of shining among a set of such dark planets.——

As it, therefore, requires no apology to appear as a writer, so neither can I persuade myself it requires any, at this season, to appear as a Jacobite. A title which men assume in the most public manner in taverns, in coffee-houses, and in the streets, may surely, without impropriety, be assum'd in print.

To say the truth, *our* party hath been very unfairly accused of having formerly concealed themselves from deep political principles; whereas we have not any such principles among us: for we scorn to regulate our conduct by the low documents of art and science, like the whigs; we are governed by those higher and nobler truths which nature dictates alike to all men, and to all ages; for which reason very low clowns, and young children, are as good and hearty Jacobites as the wisest among us: for it may be said of our party as it is of poets; *Jacobita nascitur, non fit.*

In reality, many have been afraid to reveal their opinion, lest it might be an objection to them in their pursuit of court-favours, or preferment, that they were desirous of removing the present king and his family, and of placing another on the throne. Moreover, they conceived, that outcries against ministers, on pretence of their attempting to undermine the liberty of the subject, would not come with so proper a weight from men who profess the tenets of indefeasible, hereditary right, arbitrary power, and prostrate non-resistance. Again, they apprehend that republicans, who are an artful kind of people, might decline any union with men who wanted to exchange a limited for an absolute monarch. And lastly, that the dissenters would be extremely timorous on account of their religion, and would rather chuse to tolerate them, than to run the venture of being extirpated by the popish-christian methods of fire and faggot.

Others, tho' — very staunch Jacobites in their hearts, have — been ashamed of owning themselves so in all companies. — Amongst one another, indeed, while the glass goes merrily round, they freely drink the healths and talk the language of the party, according to the old observation, *Defendit numerus*, &c. but in the presence of wicked whigs, who look grave at the king over the water, the royal exchange, the three W's, (a great health) and other such witty jests, a modest man may be put out of countenance; — as men of wit generally blush when their jest is not laughed at. Besides, he may thus be drawn into argument, and be put on the defence of those doctrines by reason, which are far above the reach of it: for it may be truly said of Jacobitism (what a modern writer, with as much malice as falsehood, says of christianity) *that it is not founded on argument.*

Again, much the largest part of us have declined the public profession of our principles, because they have really not known what they were. Whoever wears a plaid waistcoat, roars at horse-races and hunting-matches, and drinks proper healths in bumpers, is a good and worthy Jacobite, tho' he should not be able to assign any reason for his actions.

Now from these motives it hath proceeded, that so large a body of Jacobites have been (like Mr Bayes's army) so long at the door, and in disguise, and not from any of those deep designs with which our enemies have charged us.

And here I cannot omit some of the various

various conjectures, however ridiculous, which have been made concerning our sudden appearance, at the latter end of last summer.

Some have imputed it to the extraordinary heat of the season, which filled the air with great numbers of *other* buzzing harmless animals, ——— the *Eng-lish* Jacobites being in all things the reverse of their brethren in the highlands, who never creep out of their holes but in cold weather.

Some, again, will have this great appearance of Jacobites to have been foretold by the great plenty of good liquor, neither malt or cyder having been ever cheaper than lately; and nature hath been observed to produce no creature, without providing it with proper sustenance. For the same reason the great plenty of game hath been urged as another cause, or sign at least, of their appearance.

Others have derived this swarm of Jacobites not from the mildness of the weather, but from the mildness of the government. Because Jacobites began to rage, in a most extraordinary manner, just upon the passing so general an act of grace, that we can scarce find a parallel to it in history. And indeed we always appear most in times of a mild and bloodless administration.

This, indeed, is representing us in a very odious light; for nothing, I own, much worse than ingratitude, can be laid to the charge of the devil himself; but, in reality, none of these are the true cause of our present appearance. Perhaps it will, then, be asked of me, what is? to which I answer, That as Jacobitism itself is a mystery highly above the reach of human reason, so are the causes which, at particular seasons, produce it.

Perhaps the moon itself, of whose influence in terrestrial affairs no one ever doubted, might occasion our appearance. *It is the very error of the moon*, says *Shakespear*, speaking of epidemic frenzy.

—— The comic poet seems to have known us well, when he says, “I would have every man serve the king in the best manner he can. Parsons pray for him, lawyers plead for him, soldiers fight for him—and *Jacobites* drink for him.”

—— Our dearly beloved *Charles-Edward* P. R. saw us in the same inoffensive light. Indeed our love never extends farther than to drink a man’s health; nor our hatred than to drink his d—m—n. As he would be a silly fellow, therefore, who should be greatly ra-

vished with us on account of the former; so none, I think, but an ill-natured churl, would desire to punish us severely for the latter.

But, God be praised, there is no such spirit at present in power; and if a man will only venture being laughed at, he may own himself a Jacobite without any other danger: now as I really love to make men laugh, more than any other person of my acquaintance, so I have owned myself a Jacobite thus publicly, and have contrived a method of appearing in my *Scotch* plaid all over the kingdom at one and the same time.†

In this dress I intend to abuse the ***, and the ***. I intend to lash not only the m—stry, but every man who hath any p—ce or p—n—n from the g—v—rnm—nt, or who is intrusted with any degree of power or trust under it, let his r—nk be never so high, his f—rt—ne never so great, or his ch—r—ct—r never so good. For this purpose I have provided myself with a vast quantity of *Italian* letter, and asterisks of all sorts: And as for all the words which I *embowel*, or rather *emvowel*, I will never so mangle them, but they shall be all as well known as if they retained every vowel in them. This I promise my readers, that when I have any meaning, they shall understand it.

If therefore the poor productions of *Grub-street* and *Billinggate*; the low, quibbling, unintelligible articles of a *London Evening-Post*; or the more than cimmerian darkness of the bellman of *Westminster*; or of the *Argus*, with all his eyes out, of *Old England*; if such stuff as this can raise, inflame, and amuse our party, how much better will all these purposes be served by one, who hath more wit and humour in his little finger than these writers have in their whole bodies!

At the head of this journal is the figure of a sly jesuit introducing the *London Evening Post*, also Mr *Trot-plaid* and his wife, in a plaid petticoat and wasscoat, both huzzajng.

In the 2d number the journalist tells us his wife’s qualifications; that she has a most masculine spirit with so much wit and humour, that she has coined many of the jacobite healths, stories, and remarks, propagated by popish emissaries and the *London Evening Post*; and he promises that his *Peggy* will contribute her part in the journal for the entertainment of the public.

The 3d *Jacobite Journal* gives some tenets

† It was sent to every post town.

of the *Jacobites*, which they maintain above reason and argument.

The 4th is against creating divisions: at a time of such imminent danger, in a letter to the author, who tells us, that the new *Jacobite* health is NO RUSSIAN BEARS.

From the Westminster Journal, Dec. 5.

On the new schemes of taxing PLATE,
SERVANTS, MALT.†

AS there is a great deal of *plate* in furniture, a duty on it annually, provided it did not diminish the stock, must bring in a considerable sum. But *plate* is a very handy *moveable*, and under the pressing load of taxes, often enables the owner, by a short transfer of possession, to pay the land or window duties, which could not be done, if the *moveable* itself was taxed, and obliged to make its appearance every time the weights and scales came about to examine its value. It would be hard indeed if the *coat* or *cloak* must be sent out once a quarter to redeem the *tankard*, in order to bring him into court, and then the *tankard* go back again to release his bail: for proceedings of this nature are attended with considerable expence, greater perhaps than the whole six-pence per ounce duty would amount to. Many *splendid boufets* would be put to shame, if called upon of a sudden to unbosom their secrets without preparation. For fear of this disgrace, and to save the new duty, I presume their owners would think proper to turn their wrought bullion into ready sterling, and supply the place of it with a new-fangled commodity, called *French plate*,—or that the tinman's trade would rise into reputation upon the ruin of the silversmith's.

Many exceptions will be found to the *servants* tax. Some gentlemen already keep more servants than they can pay: and as to those who are able, and reserve a surplus, the same œconomy will direct them to turn off as many servants as will still leave room for the saving. Those who do not chuse to contract debts, and yet would live up to their revenue, will be obliged by necessity to reduce their equipages, in order to live comfortably according to their old maxim.

Possibly in war this may do well enough. His majesty's army may be the better recruited by it, as most of these gentry had rather do any thing than la-

† These were mentioned in the house by a great man, as schemes proposed to him.

bour for their bread: but some, who have been tenderly used, might think the carrying a musket too much fatigue, and must therefore either follow the occupation of the present out-law'd smugglers, or become burthenome to parishes.—I speak this of *English* servants: for as to *French*, that were imported on purpose for service, it would not be too much to lay such a tax upon each of them as would entirely send them all home, and rid us of a danger that might be very great, in case of any new attempt to give us disturbance.

With regard to a general tax on *malt*, tho' the brewers, from their present profit, might be able to bear it; yet I fear, from the general inclination of manufacturers, to make every tax turn to their own advantage, that it would fall upon the consumers with double weight. Now it is certain, that in *England*, next to bread, good beer is the chief support of the spirits and strength of the labouring people: and to pay 4d. a pint for such as is now drank at 2d. must be a most sensible hardship. It must be a large additional tax, indeed, that made this difference *necessary*, but a very small one might make it *convenient*: and what restraint could be laid in this respect, without another great national expence for a sufficient number of government ale-conners, I cannot at present see. These ale-conners too, it is possible, might have a golden restraint laid upon their palates.

As the same spirit of making private profit of public necessity must be expected to prevail also in *distillers* of malt, I should fear a disappointment in this article by such a heavy tax as would pay interest for six millions; and such a large duty on malt to be distilled, with an inhibition of distilling any thing but malt, must unavoidably lessen the consumption.

As I always study for the public good, I have been thinking what can be substituted in the place of all these.—It must be something necessary to all people; of all ranks and sexes: Something that's secure against frauds in individuals, and of which the collectors would not chuse to *secrete* any part for themselves.

Gain is sweet from whatever it arises.—People can lay down their coaches and chaises; they can lessen their number of windows, and yet, according to the late act, have more light; they may do without plate, a number of servants, and, I hope, without gin: but no man, without danger to himself, can *lessen* or

restrain his natural proportion of what I now offer for the subject of a new tax. From the duke down to the beggar, he must *pay his due*, and would not do otherwise for any pecuniary consideration.

The author further displays his humour on the smell, &c. of this commodity, and concludes, that a set of men, called *goldfinders*, are already qualified for the officers.

Two of the Marquis of Worcester's century of inventions.

Art. 9. A N engine portable in one's pocket, which may be carried and fastened in the inside of the greatest ship, which at an appointed minute, tho' a week after, shall irrecoverably sink the ship.

10. A way from a mile off to dive and fasten such pocket engine to any ship, so as punctually to work the same effect, either for time or immediate execution.

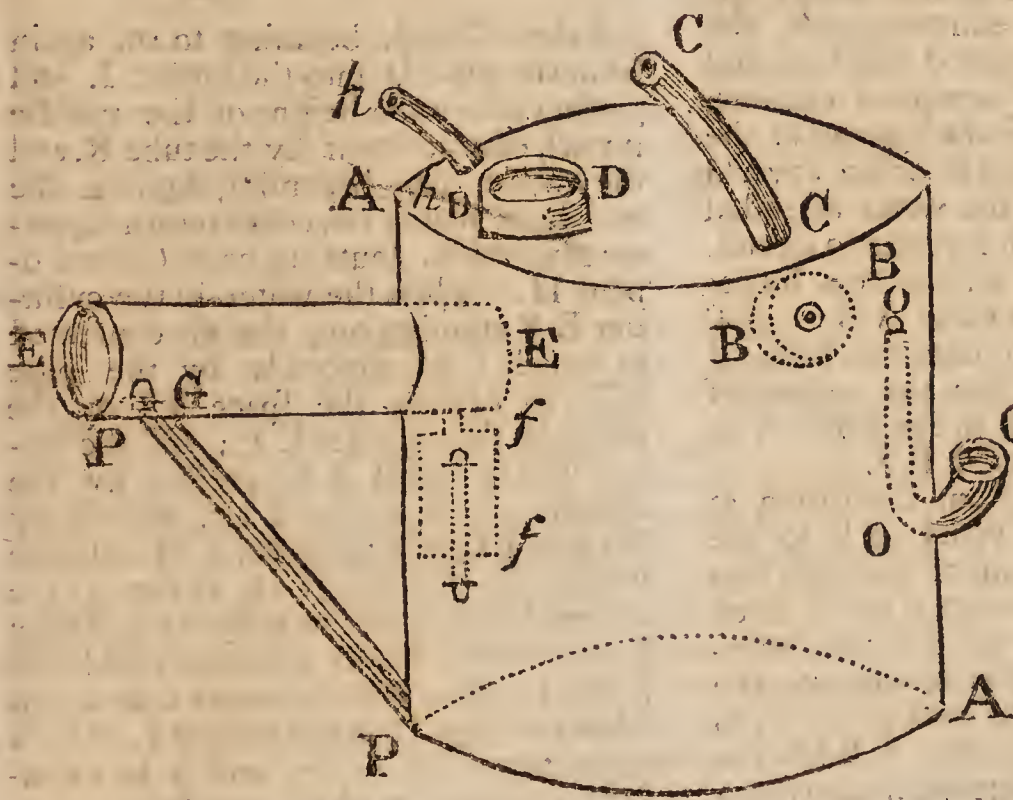
How article 9 may be effected we shall shew in a future magazine.—We have probably met with the marquis's method of conveying it under water, or one like it, in a treatise by Dr Dennis Papin, (who was mention'd in our last p. 526.)

Description of a diving ship, built by order of his most serene highness Charles Landgrave of Hesse Cassel.

THIS prince, being told of the extraordinary conveniences of the famous diving ship, constructed by Drebel, commanded one of the like kind to be attempted (*see the cut*). A A is a

wooden tub of an elliptic or oval figure, 6 feet in height, as many in the greater diameter, and 3 feet in the lesser; B B is the *Hessian* rotatory sucker and forcer, which attracts the external air through the pipe C C. Again D D is a great hole, which serves for a door; E E a great cylindrical copper vessel 6 feet long, and a foot and a quarter in diameter, whose aperture is within the tub A A, and is closed, as also the hole D D, in the most exact manner, with plates fitted for the purpose, and screw'd very tight. P P is a prop to support the cylinder arm. F F is a pump, by which the men shut up in the tub A A may introduce air into the cylinder E E, to repel water from the hole G, through which the man included in the cylinder will be able to destroy the enemy's ships. The pressure on the sides is prevented by the round form of the tub, and the weights put in the bottom to sink the tub, and resist the pressure of the water on that part; and as for the upper part, the pressure of the incumbent water is not very considerable, because it is not necessary that the tub should descend very deep. Fresh air will be attracted through the pipe C C, and the superfluous air expelled through the pipe *b b*; the recurve barometer O O, open at both ends, whose lower part may be made of iron or wood, shews the depression of the ship very exactly; it may be further depressed by letting in the external water by a cock. But to prevent the ship from being quite sunk by letting in too much water, two men ought always

to be trying to depress it by the help of oars, and when they find it can be done without much stress, the cock is immediately to be shut, by which means the ship will for any space of time be kept lighter than water, and yet may, by means of the oars, be depressed more and more at discretion. The oars are to come thro' lateral holes, which are most exactly closed by leather bound about them, as, we are told, was also



(December 1747.)

D d d d

practis'd

practis'd in *Drebel's ship*. When we think fit to emerge, or raise the ship, the thing is easily effected, partly by the help of oars, and partly by expelling the water by a pump contrived for that purpose.

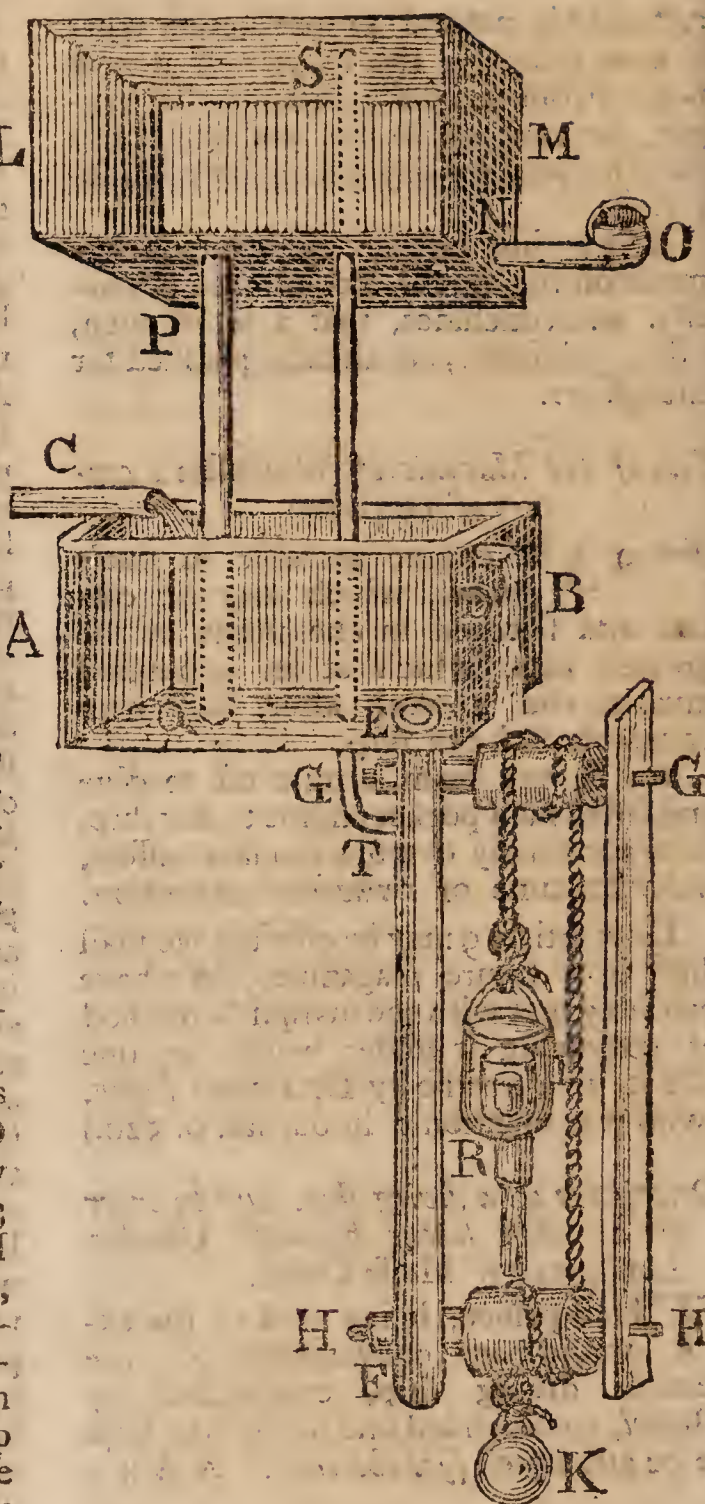
As to the difficulty of breathing in such a ship, *Drebel* mentions that he had provided a certain quintessence of air, one drop of which emitted would render the vitiated air again fit for respiration, but *Dr Papin* imagines this is rather a thing to be wish'd than a reality.

The charge of wheels, &c. in Mr Gervas's engine, and the great friction by pistons, &c. in most other engines for raising water are great disadvantages. But the following machine has scarce any friction, wants little repair, and may be made by any carpenter. It may be called the LIFTING SIPHON, and is capable of raising water to 30 feet, or nearly as high as you have a fall from the spring.

DESCRIPTION of the LIFTING SIPHON, (see the Cut.)

A B is an open vessel which receives water by pipe C from a spring. D a pipe to let it out. E F a hollow cylinder 33 or more feet long, and 3 or 4 inches diameter. G G, H H two cocks passing through the cylinder, having iron axels for more easily turning. I a bucket having a middle tunnel. K a weight which descends when the bucket is empty, and is weighed up by the bucket when full. L M a close vessel, which is fixed 30 feet above the other. N O is an emitting pipe, the orifice of which is turned upward, and has a cover. P Q a pipe of one inch diameter, solder'd in the bottom of the vessel L M, in which is its orifice cover'd with a valve, that the water ascended may not return when it ceases to ascend. This pipe descends within two inches of the bottom of the vessel A B. S T a pipe of half an inch diameter, solder'd about two inches within the bottom of the vessel L M, also in the vessel A B, and the hollow cylinder E F.

When the water from the spring at C has risen in the vessel A B to the height of D, it runs out of the pipe into the bucket I, which when it is half filled descends, and each of the two turn-cocks making a quarter revolution, the cock G opens, and the cock H shuts; so that the water in the vessel A B fills the cylinder E F, mean time the water which



had there stop'd, beginning to run again from the pipe D into the bucket I, and getting above the height of the middle funnel, empties itself by the tube R, and the bucket then becoming lighter, the weight K makes the cocks return a quarter revolution, shuts the cock G, and opens H. Then the water in the cylinder E F running out, the air contained in vessel L M descends by the pipe S T, to occupy the space left by the water in the cylinder E F; and the water in the vessel A B, pressed by the weight of the external air, ascends by the pipe P Q into the vessel L M, whence it issues by the pipe N O, as soon as the external air can pass to it by the cylinder E F. While this is done the vessel A B is filled again, and the water runs again from the pipe D to the bucket I, which again turns the cocks, and is in a constant operation without any help.

S I R,

I Am very glad that such remarks as I have been able to make, are so agreeable to your readers.—For their satisfaction I must inform you, that *wadd mines* in the Cumberland Dialect, signifies the *black-lead mines*, being synonymous terms. Their cause and nature has employ'd the great Bp *Nicolson* in two manuscript letters, whose opinion, with my own, I intended to transmit to you; but as I could not have the opportunity of seeing them myself, I defer publication till a better opportunity. We are positive the whole world affords not another, nor does it appear that the *Romans* ever knew of this. It was accidentally discover'd by a tree blown up by the roots in a tempest.—The produce has nothing common with lead but the name, not being fusible in any fire. The mines are seldom opened, except a great demand require it; tho' notwithstanding the vigilance of the owners, it may be procured from the smugglers thereabouts; it sells at 6s. 6d. per lb. generally.—The inclemency of the weather, and rocks of so formidable ascent, prevented my intention to see them. Yours, &c.

S I R,

I N September last, I sent you a letter, desiring of some of your learned correspondents to ascertain the use of the dash, or *Cæjura*, mark'd thus (—) which is so promiscuously used of late, as to give occasion for these lines in some of your Magazines.

In modern wit all printed trash is,
Set off with num'rous breaks—and dashes. (See p. 579 C.)

I also requested that some of them would favour me with a specific, against the tyrant of this country (*Kent*) I mean the ague, or intermitting fever; as the *Cortex Peruv.* has been often found ineffectual. Yours, &c.

T. DASHILL.

ANSWER. There are several ague recipes mentioned in the news-papers; but as we imagine this correspondent to be a clergyman, he may probably have more regard to that advertised by one, said to cure at once taking in the hot fit, as he will find by perusing the advertisements published in some of the evening papers, by the Rev. Mr Clendon, who, if we mistake not, left a living in Kent, to practise physic in London.

An INSCRIPTION on a Tomb-stone in the Church at Hitchin in Hertfordshire, by direction of WM PAPWORTH, who is named in it.

ROBERT PAPWORTH dy'd on the 9th of November 1693, aged 72.

WILLIAM his eldest son dy'd on the 3d of November 1707, aged 61.

Serve God, and prosper. *Jos. i. 8. Mat. vi. 33.*

Here lies one that of himself had neither worth nor vigour,

And was but a cypher until Christ became the figure.

Ezek. xvi. 1, &c. Rev. iii. 17, 18. 1 Cor. i. 26, &c. Jer. ix. 23, 24. Col. iii. 11.

Christ all alone salvation brings *Jer. iii. 23.*

All other are deceitful things. *Acts xiv. 12.*

To him give all the prophets witness, that through his name

whosoever believeth in him shall receive remission of sins. *Acts x. 43, 44.*

Brevis predicatio, longa ruminatio, actio perpetua. James i. 22.

Denique quid verbis opus est, spectemur agendo. Mat. v. 16.

If all things else must needs be lost, *Mat. viii. 36, 37.*

Yet save thy soul whate'er it cost.

Soli sapienti Patria, sola gloria. Jude 24.

Since God's free grace doth all our good provide,

Let his great glory all our goings guide. *Eph. ii. 8, &c.*

Respice quid prodest præscripti temporis ævum? Eccl. i. 2.

Omne, quod est, nihil est, præter amare deum. Eccl. xii. 13.

When you are dead and laid in grave

As you have done so shall you have. *2 Cor. v. 10.*

Quod sibi quisque serit præsentis tempore vitæ;

Hoc sibi messis erit, cum dicitur, Ille, venite. Gal. vi. 7, 8.

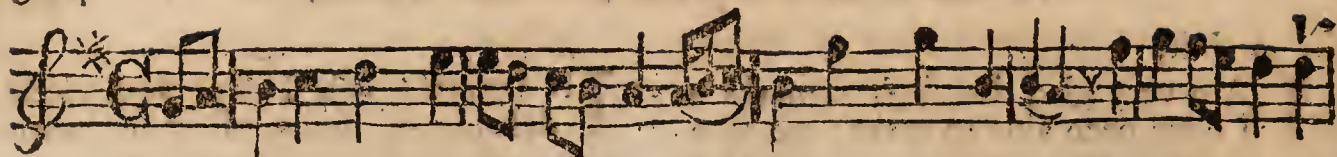
Heb. ix. 27, 28. Rev. xiv. 6, 7. John iv. 24. Rom. viii. 9. Cant. ii. 16, 17.

Let us sing *Μεγαλα και Σαυματα, &c.*

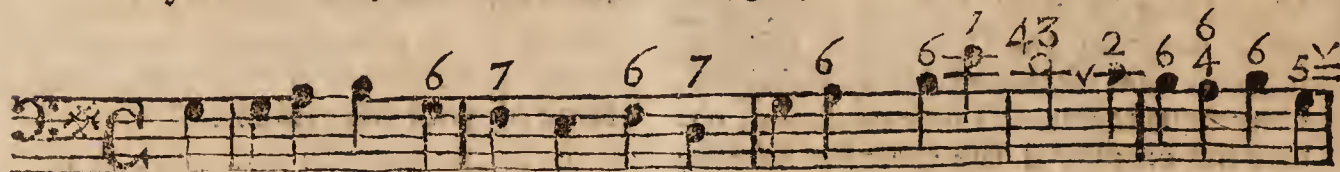
HALLELUJAH.

Redeem Time.

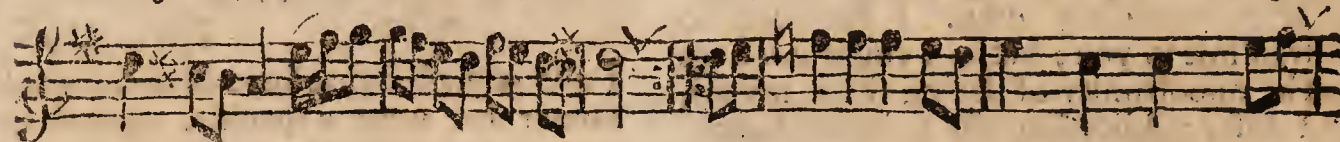
Remember Eternity.



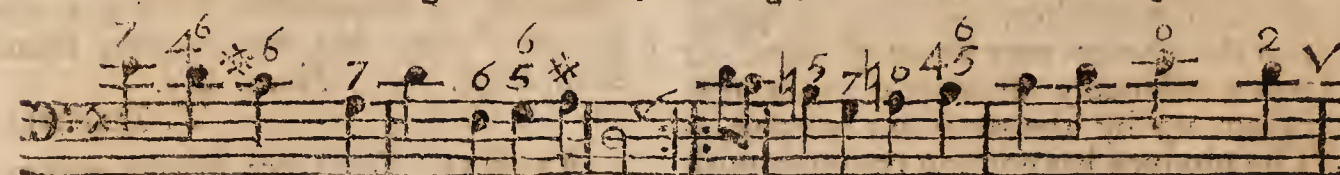
Ye freeborn hearts, that hold most dear Your rights, source of content, Of praise in song all



Ye freeborn hearts, that hold most dear Your rights, source of content, Of praise in song all



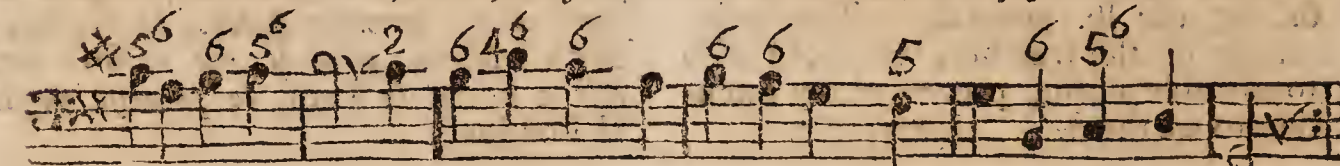
cheerful rear To George a monument; To George, of faithless France and Spain Our



cheerful rear To George a monument; To George, of faithless France and Spain Our



bitt' rest foes the dread, Of all, who freedom's cause maintain, Himself th'enliv'ning head.



bitt' rest foes the dread, Of all, who freedom's cause maintain, Himself th'enliv'ning head.

What, tho' some bear the glitt'ring names
Of great, and Christian both?
To catb'lick others urge their claims,
Their claims of spurious growth?
What, tho' they boast of wide domains,
Of boundless sway and might?
They're senseless sounds, where bondage reigns,
And joyless as the night.

'Tis George, whose soul abhors the thought
Of tyranny and wrong;
Whose actions are with goodness fraught,
The theme of grateful song;
Bright Reason's laws who first obeys,
Resistless rules our hearts;
Our faith defends, his pow'r displays,
To check Ambition's arts;

'Tis He is great; His all the names,
That vainly those betray;
His due, to boast of wide domains,
Of might and boundless sway:
Whilst thus his reign no partial views,
His breast no rage distains;
Whilst his are all the climes that chuse
Mild Reason's easy chains.

On GEORGE may heav'n encrease its smiles!
Success his labours crown!
In peace may he possess these isles,
And hourly gain renown
May sense of right, and solid bliss,
Move gen'rous hearts to sing,
In dutious homage, justly his,
God prosper GEORGE our King!

EPITAPH in Titchfield Church, Hants.

The husband speaking truly of his wife,
Read his loss in her death, her praise in life.

Obiit, July 4, 1618. Aetat. 70.

HERE LIE Quinbie Bromfield buried lies
With neighbours, sad, weeping, hearts, sighs, eyes,
Children eleven, ten living, me she brought.
More kind, true, chaste, was none in deed and
thought. [thrives.
House, children, state, by her was rul'd, bred,
One of the best of maids, women, wives.
Now gone to God, her heart sent long before
In fasting, pray'r, faith, hope, and alms deeds store.
If any fault—she loved me too much.
Ah pardon that! for there are too few such.

Then reader, if thou not hard-hearted be,
Praise God for her, but sigh and pray for me,
Here by her dead, I dead desire to lie,
Till rais'd to life we meet no more to die.

A RIDDLE.

Thing there is, can you expound it?
That still is elbowing all around it,
That moves a tiptoe, deals in sneers,
And matches cottagers with peers,
Is soon provok'd, nay oft will strike,
And never could endure its like;
That, from the dungeon to the throne,
With most men dwells, pertains to none,
Through all times is, yet I can see
No reason, it should ever be.

We have had the following beautiful ODE above a year, under an injunction, which was general on all the copies given out, not to print it; but as it has appeared in Clarissa with several faults, we think ourselves at liberty to give our readers so agreeable an entertainment, from a correcter copy.

TO WISDOM. A nocturnal ODE.

THE solitary bird of night
Thro' the pale shades now wings his
And quits the time shook tow'r, [flight,
Where shelter'd from the blaze of day
In philosophic gloom he lay
Beneath his ivy bow'r.

With joy, I hear the solemn sound,
Which midnight echoes waft around,
And sighing gales repeat;
Fav'rite of *Pallas*! I attend,
And, faithful to thy summons, bend
At Wisdom's awful seat.

She loves the cool, the silent eve,
Where no false shows of life deceive,
Beneath the lunar ray.
Here *Folly* quits each vain disguise,
Nor sport her gayly-colour'd dyes,
As in the beam of day.

O *Pallas*! queen of ev'ry art
That glads the sense, or mends the heart,
Blest source of purer joys,
In ev'ry form of beauty, bright,
That captivates the mental sight
With pleasure, and surprize,

To thy unspotted shrine I bow,
Attend thy modest suppliant's vow
That breathes no wild desires,
But taught by thy unerring rules
To shun the fruitless wish of fools,
To nobler views aspires!

Not Fortune's gem, Ambition's plume,
Nor *Cytherea*'s short-liv'd bloom,
Be objects of my pray'r,
Let Av'rice, Vanity, and Pride
These glitt'ring envy'd toys divide
The dull rewards of Care.

To me thy better gifts impart,
Each moral beauty of the heart,
By studious thought refin'd;
For wealth, the smiles of glad content,
For pow'r, its amplest best extent,
An empire o'er my mind.

When Fortune drops her gay parade,
When Pleasure's transient roses fade,
And wither on the tomb,
Unchang'd is thy immortal prize,
Thy ever verdant lawrels rise
In undecaying bloom.

By thee protected I defy
The Coxcomb's sneer, the stupid lye

Of Ignorance and Spite,
Alike contemn the leaden Fool,
And all the pointed ridicule
Of undiscerning Wit.

From envy, hurry, noise and strife,
The dull impertinence of life,
In thy retreat I rest,
Pursue thee to the peaceful groves,
Where *Plato*'s sacred spirit roves
In all thy beauties drest.

He bade *Ilyssus* tuneful stream
Convey thy philosophic theme
Of PERFECT, FAIR, and GOOD,
Attentive *Athens* caught the sound,
And all her list'ning sons around
In awful silence stood.

Reclaim'd, her wild licentious youth
Confest the potent voice of truth,
And felt its just controul;
The passions ceas'd their loud alarms,
And *Virtue*'s soft persuasive charms,
O'er all their senses stole.

Thy breath inspires the Poet's song,
The Patriot's free, unbiass'd tongue,
The Hero's gen'rous strife.
Thine are Retirement's silent joys,
And all the sweet, engaging ties
Of still, domestic life.

No more to fabled names confin'd,
To THEE! supreme, all perfect Mind,
My thoughts direct their flight.
Wisdom's thy gift, and all her force
From thee deriv'd, eternal Source
Of intellectual light!

O send her sure, her steady ray
To regulate my doubtful way
Thro' life's perplexing road,
The mists of Error to controul,
And thro' its gloom direct my soul
To happiness and good.

Beneath her clear discerning eye,
The visionary shadows fly
Of *Folly*'s painted show,
She sees thro' ev'ry fair disguise,
That all but *Virtue*'s solid joys
Is vanity, and woe.

To Miss P——.

O *Betsy*, brighter than the day,
Whose eyes dart inexpressive charms!
Say, wilt thou throw thyself away
Into the clumsy *Hogan*'s arms?

Shall that fine shape and swelling breast
Yield to an awkward clown's embrace?
And those vermilion lips be prest
By one that almost wants a face?

O *Betsy*, lay aside such thoughts—
If thou love's softest joys wou'dst find,
Choose one, like thee, exempt from faults,
With *Betsy*'s form, and *Betsy*'s mind.

H—n, Dec. 10.

VICINUS.

Oxford, Dec. 10.

The following are the Latin Verses mention'd in the Life of Dr HALLEY, p. 506 C.

Yours, &c.

TYCHONIS BRAHE *Paræneticum ad Astronomiæ Cultores.*

ET jam strata via est, multis prius invia scelis,

Magno equidem & vigili tandem exantlata labore;
Scandere inaccessi liceat quæ culmina cœli,
Et superas penetrare domos, habitacula divûm:
Seu lubeat fixas, vario seu tramite motas
Designare faces, cursumque situmque probare
Siderium, summi at consistent miracula Jovæ.

Ergo agite, O juvenes, quibus est vigor acris,
& altus

Ingenii genique favor, quibus inclita ab ortu
Uranie dium cœli inspiravit amorem:
Et dedit æthereis terram ac terrestria quæque
Posthabuisse bonis; qui non temeraria vulgi
Judicia, aut tetricas voces curatis inertum;
Obscuris talpas mittentes degere in antris,
Perpetuo ut cœcæ maneant, velut esse cupiscunt;
Hæc spirare alacres, populo huc post terga relicto
Tendite, nec mentem, quæ pars est enthea cœli,
Hoc patrio private bono; medium atque laborem
Huc ferte unanimes, fesso ut succorrere regi
Alphanso liceat, pondus non viribus æquis
Qui modo vicini tulerat successor *Atlantis*.
Auxilium simul ut promotum *Copernicus* ingens
Sentiat, *Herculeo* nedum se inferre labori
Aggreditur fidens, on.ri succumbat iniquo:
Sicque poli *Atlantis* cassi, *Aleidaeque* columnæ,
Ingentem jam jam nutantes ferre ruinam
Cogantur, terramque simul statione moventes,
(Barbariæ hospitium crassi ignorantia cœli
Quam pariet) cunctosq; homines pecudesq; ferasq;
Turbantes ca. u ancipiti, cœcisque tenebris,
Antiquoque *Chao* miscentes atria mundi.

Hoc prohibete nefas, pronoque occurrите damno,
Et mecum excelsum validis conscendite *Olympum*
Viribus, ut fissas mature occludere rimas,
Et stabilire novis cœli laquearia transitis,
Jamque prius liceat, quam machina tota fatiscat.
Ecquis adest igitur, pulchram hinc meruisse coronam,

Obrizo, gemmis, ebore & rutilante pyropo,
Conspiciam, firmamque magis, seclisque perennem,
Qui velit, atque animis animum sociare supernis?
Ecquis terricolas inter, quos continet orbis
Innumeros, dabitur cui tam sublimia cordi?
Ecquis & auctorem mundi per condita vasto
Tot miranda polo spectacula agnoscere gestit?
Sicne omnes pariter tanta ad quæsitâ fletis?
Quid mustare juvat? manus est adhibenda labori,
Ut tandem abstrusi pateant mysteria cœli.
Si quos Ambitio, Lucrum, Ignorantia, luxus
Tam celsis retrahunt ausis, & ad infima tradunt,
Saltem aliis parcant, nec commoda summa retardent.

Ipse ego, si facili aspirent mihi numina vultu,
Et superare alto dederint obstacula quævis,
Constantique animo, velut hætenus, omnibus ul-
Annitar nervis, magni penetralia cœli [tro
Pandere terrigenis, tectosque aperire recessus,
Tu modo mirifici sapiens fundator olympi,
Annue, & adfer opem tua facta stupenda notanti.

VERSES written by TYCHO BRAHE, on his viewing the Telescope with which Copernicus made his cœlestial Observations.

'TIS done, amazing work! the path survey
Known to no age that time has roll'd away.

This learning's arduous toils at length supply,
Connecting world with world, and earth with sky;
Guileless we mount, by this cœlestial road,
The domes above, and visit *Jove's* abode;
Or mark what central suns their station keep,
Thro' boundless space what circling planets sweep;
Of these adjust the place, of those the force,
Their distance measure, and compute their course;
And thus in order trac'd and parts conjoin'd,
Behold one whole, and know what God design'd.

Come then, ye vig'rous youths with genius
bless'd,

Of all *Urania* from your birth possess'd,
Who, taught by her, cœlestial objects prize,
And, all that earth bestows on fools, despise;
Who scorn what *Ign'rance* has with haste believ'd,
And *Soth's* crude dogmas from the nurse receiv'd;
The vulgar leave on some oblivious spot,
To doze out life, then die, and be forgot;
Those moles of men, the scandal of their kind,
Content with shame, and happy to be blind.
Aspire, ye few, who live for more than gold,
Nor its best birthright from the mind withhold;
The mind; that beam of uncorporeal light,
Which only knowledge can for toil requite:
Come! all the pow'rs of thought united bring
To ease, at least to emulate, the king,
Who, tir'd of worlds long balanc'd on his mind,
Reels with what *Atlas* to his charge consign'd;
Aid, too, *Copernicus*, and share his praise,
Whose faithful zeal th' *Herculian* toil essays,
Ere yet auxiliar strength shall come too late,
Ere yet he sinks beneath the pond'rous weight.
Learning's whole system else, stupendous ball!
Now from its basis trembling, soon shall fall;
In one vast ruin *Order* lose its name,
And *Chaos*, realms but newly lost, reclaim.
Truth shall be lost in *Error's* driving gale,
And *mental darkness* like a flood prevail;
No beam of *Knowledge* shall those mists pervade,
Nor *Doubt's* dim twilight glimmer thro' the shade.

These dreadful ills avert, *Olympus* climb
With me, and prop th' ethereal vault in time.
There, all the lines that patient science drew,
Now breaking, fading from our sight, renew;
Where yet imperfect circles mark the sky,
Pursue the comet, and the chasm supply;
Haste, ere the tracks of Art shall disappear,
And the clue breaks that guides us round the sphere.

Who at my call stands forth, of all the wise,
By toils like these to gain the matchless prize?
The glitt'ring crown that glory shall bestow,
Where various gems with mingled radiance glow;
Radiance, which underiv'd, essential, pure,
While ages vanish, shall unchang'd endure;
To whom on earth, among the millions there,
Is giv'n an heart sublimely thus to dare?
Who in yon systems that round systems roll,
Attempts, with joy, to trace the moving soul?

For

For God, to search the maze of nature thro',
Tread all known worlds, all space explore for new?
Are all, all silent?—why this cold delay?
Rise, seek new wonders in th' æthereal way;
The plough demands the hand that fears deny,
And the great question asks a bold reply.
If *Au'rice*, *Ign'rance*, *Lux'ry*'s filken chain,
Or low *Ambition*, servile crowds detain,
Sure some they spare to bow at *Virtue*'s shrine,
Nor, all enslaving, blast the great design.

E'en I, if God to grant my wish inclin'd,
Shall guide, confirm, illuminate my mind,
With hope, with joy, will all my pow'rs apply
To pierce the last recesses of the sky;
Heav'n's inmost courts to mortals I'll display,
And lead them wond'ring thro' the realms of day.
To Thee, one only good, one only wise,
Whose word this fabric built, I turn my eyes,
Thy deeds stupendous, while from earth I trace,
Aid me with strength, and bless me ~~th~~ thy grace.

*As there are so many genuine Copies abroad in
M.S. of the following Epistle, no wonder
that the printed Pamphlet of it, so full
of Errors, should not please.*

HORACE *Lib. ii. Ode 16. imitated.*

To the Hon. PHILIP YORKE, Esq;

1. **F**OR quiet, *Yorke!* the sailor cries,
When gath'ring storms obscure the
The stars no more appearing: [skies,
The candidate for quiet prays,
Sick of the bumpers and huzzas
Of blest electioneering.

2. Who thinks, that from the speaker's
chair

The serjeant's mace can keep off care,
Is wond'rously mistaken.

3. Alas! he is not half so blest
As those who've liberty and rest,
And dine on beans and bacon.

4. Why should we then to *London* run,
And quit our chearful country sun
For bus'ness, din, and smoak?
Can we, by changing place and air,
Ourselves get rid of, or our care?
In troth 'tis all a joke.

5. Care climbs proud ships of mightiest
force,

And mounts behind the gen'ral's horse;
Outstrips hussars and pandours;

6. Far swifter than the flying hind,
Swifter than clouds before the wind,
Or C--- before th' Highlanders.

7. A man, when once he's safely chose,
Should laugh at all his threat'ning foes,
Nor think of future evil.
Each good has its attending ill;
A seat, is no bad thing to fill,—
Elections are the devil.

9. Its gifts, with hand impartial, heav'n
Divides: to *Orford* it was giv'n

To die in full-blown glory:

10. To B---, indeed, a longer life;

But tho' he lives, 'tis with his wife,
And shunn'd by whigg and tory.

11. The gods to you, with bounteous hand,
Have granted seats, and parks, and land;
Brocades and silks you wear;
With claret and ragouts you treat;
Six neighing steeds with nimble feet
Whirl on your gilded car.

12. To me they've giv'n a small retreat,
Good port, and mutton, best of meat!
With broad-cloth on my shoulders;
A soul that scorns a dirty job,
Loves a good rhyme, and hates the mob,
I mean, that a'n't free-holders. S. J.

To the LADY who celebrates Cliff-Hill.

(See p. 493.)

FAIR nymph, to your poetic eyes
This seat affords supreme delight,
No beauties here the clown describes,
For wit's a kind of second sight.

But while your easy strains reveal
The pleasures rising in your breast,
All hearts a kindred pleasure feel,
Proud in your blessings to be blest.

In bounty then your lays renew,
And kindly spread a gen'ral joy,
Each subject dignify'd by you
Shall in your praise each voice employ.

MR URBAN, *Louvain, Sept. 30.*

Turning over an old Magazine, I chopt on
some translations of Mr *Pope*'s celebrated
Distich upon Sir *Is. Newton*. The sublime spirit
of the original can scarce be preserved without a
paraphrase; I have attempted it thus:

*SEque suasque premi leges natura gemebat,
Ecce autem dono. numinis ultor. adest.
Neutonium jubet esse Deus miseratus, & orbis
Atonitus subito flumine lucis erat.*

J. BERINGTON.

On JEFFREY. From MARTIAL, L. vii.
Ep. 10.

Sertorius drinks, you say, till morning light:
What's that to thee, good *Jeff*, who snore all
Then, *Lupus* owes as much as any lord: [night?
What's that to thee, who never took his word?
But points that touch you, and in which you fail,
With care, and skill, and tenderness you veil:
Unpaid, tho' old and threadbare, is thy coat,
No mortal now would trust thee with a groat.
Yet points there are which still concern thee more,
That honest rib of thine, thy wife, 's a whore:
Portion thy daughter soon, or, on my life,
The girl's a mother ere she be a wife.
Nay, I could whisper, *Jeff'ry*, in thy ear,
A hundred things that touch thee full as near;
But, as I said just now, what touches thee,
In honest conscience, *Jeff*, regards not me.

J. BERINGTON.

EPIGRAM from BUCHANAN.

Critto suo cupiens aliquid superesse sepulcro, &c.

HIS body lost, and soul, and fame,
To save from hell at least his name;
Tom loads, forgetting glass is brittle,
Each darken'd window with some title.
Why, *Thomas*, if this very day
The south his dabbled wings display,
False to its charge of fame, alas!
Tumbles the monumental glass. J. BE.

WINTER. An ODE.

NO more the *Morn*, with tepid rays,
Unfolds the flow'r of various hue,
Noon spreads no more the genial blaze,
Nor gentle *Eve* distills the dew:
The ling'ring hours prolong the night,
Usurping *Darkness* shares the day,
Her mists restrain the force of light,
And *Phæbus* holds a doubtful sway:
By gloomy twilight half-reveal'd,
With sighs we view the hoary hill,
The leafless wood, the naked field,
The snow-topt cott, the frozen rill.
No music warbles thro' the grove,
No vivid colours paint the plain,
No more with devious steps I rove
Thro' verdant paths now sought in vain!
Aloud the driving tempest roars,
Congeal'd, impetuous show'rs descend,
Haste, close the window, bar the doors,
Fate leaves me *Stella*, and a friend.

In *Nature's* aid let *Art* supply
With light and heat, my little sphere,
Rouze, rouze the fire, and pile it high,
Light up a constellation here.
Let *Music* sound, the voice of joy!
Or *Mirth* repeat the jocund tale;
Let *Love* his wanton wiles employ,
And o'er the season *wine* prevail,
Yet *Time*, *Life's* dreary winter brings,
When *Mirth's* gay tale shall please no
Nor *Music* charm, tho' *Stella* sings, [more,
Nor *Love* nor *Wine* the spring restore:
Catch then, O! catch the transient hour,
Improve each moment as it flies,
Life's a short summer, man a flow'r,
He dies! alas! how soon he dies!

HORACE, Ode xix. B. 3, imitated extemp.
Quantum distet ab Inacho, &c.

NAY, prithee, peace! no more, sweet
Ned!
I own, indeed, you're deeply read
In scutcheons, and coach-doors:
Know, which rewards the widow's tears,
Which commons are, and which are peers,
Which sons of sons of whores.
All this indeed, dear friend of mine,
Sometimes I think is mighty fine;
But now I'd rather know

Where is the tavern you have found,
The usage best, the wine most sound,
Come tell, and let us go.
Leave for a while those nice affairs,
Come, let us toast the moon and stars,
The night, and milky way;
But first, a glass as big as mine,
To him now provident: divin:
ARCH-EP, et cetera.

Poets, of men the merriest class,
To each muse dedicate a glass,
Those jades of mighty glee,
While fops, who fear a pimpled face,
Exceed not one to ev'ry grace,
And stint themselves to three.
My mirth, to day, shall know no bounds,
Amidst variety of sounds,
I'll higher mount and higher;
No one shall unemploy'd stand by,
But all assist (as mad as I)
To raise the madd'ning fire.
Each one shall raise his tuneful voice,
Till testy *Lycus* hear our noise,
And almost burst with spite;
His mistress too, with no small pain,
Shall wish and sigh, but all in vain,
With us to spend the night.
For, well I know, she hates the fool
So cholerick, so old, so dull,
And burns for love of you;
Whilst I, for my part, still remain
Bound in the same dear easy chain,
To none but HETTY true.

An INSCRIPTION design'd for the Entrance
into the Armory, Arsenal, and Magazines
for military Stores, &c. at Pilgrim, the Go-
vernor's Seat in the Island of Barbadoes.

Hoc, peregrine,
Quod præ oculis est,
Tam armorum quam pulveris pyrii
Repositorium*
Propriis sumptibus extruxit,
Et publici juris fecit
THOMAS ROBINSON, Baronettus,
Anno Domini
MDCCLXXXIV.
Fortunata salveto insula!
Cui,
Quod propriæ, quod patriæ saluti,
Manu male parçâ,
Denegavit senatus,
Genio liberiore, hoste jam imminente,
Gratis exhibuit vester præfectus.†

En, en
Munificentia admodum infauſta!
Quæ suum haud cohonestat Dominum;
Et dum civitatem præstat incolumem,
(Inverso pietatis ordine)
Ipsam salutis authorem,
Hodiernis republicæ patronis,
Deridendum propinat:
Opus eheu laudatur adhuc, et alget! §

* A quadrangle of 120 feet square.

† Sir Thomas Robinson was Governor of
Barbadoes above five years. § See p. 557.

Historical Chronicle, December 1747.

TUESDAY, December 1.



Appened a violent storm, which blew down trees in *St James's Park*, over-set boats in the *Thames*, by which several persons

were drown'd, and did a great deal of damage to the shipping on the coasts of *England* and *Holland*; 9 *English* ships were lost, and many forced on shore, among them the *Nympha*, a very rich prize, taken by the Royal Family privateers, at *Beachy Head*; but the gold on board her, with other valuable effects, were saved.—

Multitudes having flock'd thither for plunder, several perish'd with the cold, on the shore, and in their way homeward, many more were taken up as dead, but recover'd by warm beds; a woman was found dead with two children crying by her. But the plundering was soon stopp'd: Mr *Belchier*, member for *Southwark*, part owner, on the first news of this shipwreck, going down with a warrant from the secretary of war, for all soldiers on the coast to assist him, he met about 12 smugglers, with their loading, which they abandon'd at sight of the soldiers; but next day return'd in great numbers to retake it, on which, the soldiers firing, kill'd 2, and dispers'd the rest.

—The *Portsmouth* storeship, laden with naval stores for the fleet in the *Mediterranean*, to a very great value, was* sunk in 18 feet water, she had on board also Rear-adm. *Forbes's* baggage. Many ships were also cast away on the coasts of *Zealand*, and in the *Texel*, among them were lost two *Dutch* privateers, just fitted, with all their men; vast damage was also done at land, and the sea ran so high at *Rotterdam*, as to top two stories of many houses; the hurricane extended to *Brussels*, where it blew down the palisades, and tumbled the centries with their boxes into the ditch. The *Rhine* carry'd away the bridge at *Cologne*, with carts, waggons, and 100 people upon it.

Capt. *Soames* was try'd for the loss of her but acquitted with honour.

At the anniversary meeting of the royal society, held yesterday, the annual prize medal of gold was given to Dr *Knight*, for his great improvement in raising the power of artificial magnets.

WEDNESDAY 2.

Were apprehended at *Scarborough*, by a warrant from the E. of *Chesterfield*, *Thomas Nandich*, and *Edward Huderhil*; the messengers waited 2 days for the

(*Gent. Mag.* Dec. 1747)

ship that brought them from *Amsterdam*.

THURSDAY 10.

At the Court-house, *Southwark*, was tried before Ld chief justice *Lee*, Mr justice *Wright*, and Mr justice *Foster*, *Aeneas*, alias *Angus Macdonald*, late a banker at *Paris* (commonly called the pretender's banker). Eight witnesses in behalf of the crown were examin'd, several of them saw him in the rebel army at several places in *Scotland*, and at *Carlisle*, arm'd, and in a Highland dress.

—His witnesses proved him to be in *France* at the age of 9 or 10, and that he went to school at one of the *French* king's colleges, and was in *France* most part of his life. He surrender'd to Lt Gen. *Campbell* in the N.W. of *Scotland*, May 13, after the battle of *Culloden*.—The *French* king's commission was produced, appointing him commissary in *England* and *Scotland*.—The jury, after withdrawing a few minutes, found him guilty of the indictment. He deliver'd a paper to the jury, on which they recommended him to his majesty's mercy.

One *McLure* was convicted at *Hicks's Hall*, on a late act of parliament for coining halfpence, fined one shilling, and committed to *Newgate* for two years.

FRIDAY 11.

The sessions ended at the *Old Bailey*, when *Joan Walker* and *Wm Wardlaw*, highway robbers, *Sam. Austin* for smuggling, and *Eliz. Taylor* for felony, receiv'd sentence of death; *Peter Tickner* and *James Hodges*, smugglers, try'd on another act, were order'd for transportation.

Serjeant *Smith* (see p. 452) was conducted from the *Savoy* to the *Parade* in *St James's Park*, and from thence by a party of the footguards, commanded by Col. *Dury*, attended by the minister of the *Savoy*, to *Hyde Park*, where he was hang'd on a gibbet erected for that purpose, and bury'd near it; he seemed not much concerned, and professed himself a protestant. He had been in the service of several princes. and abus'd them all by desertion. Having thus acquir'd divers languages, he was of great service to our officers in *Germany*, as interpreter, who treated him as a companion, and promoted him to be paymaster serjeant, by which, and other perquisites, he had above 200 l. per Ann. but he could not overcome his propensity to change.

F f f f

A bill

TUESDAY 15.

A bill for better relief of the poor by voluntary charities, (See p. 566.) prepar'd by Mr Hay, Sir F. Dashwood. Lt. Gen. Onslow and Mr Trevor, was read a first time.

WEDNESDAY 16.

A petition was presented by the sheriffs of London, in behalf of themselves, and the court of lord mayor, aldermen, &c. to the house of commons, against the bill for a general naturalization of foreign protestants; which represents,—

‘ That it will occasion the decrease, if
‘ not total loss of the duties of package,
‘ scavage, portage, and balliage of the
‘ goods of foreign merchants: That it
‘ is more likely to increase the poverty,
‘ than add to the wealth of this nation;
‘ for that neither the rich nor the indu-
‘ strious foreigners need such induce-
‘ ment, as the latter never want encour-
‘ agement, nor the former the very
‘ privilege in question, when they apply
‘ for it to parliament: That a like law
‘ was attempted in the reign of the late
‘ K. William, but was rejected. on such
‘ national considerations as it is presumed
‘ can never escape the attention, nor
‘ lose the regard of the house: That the
‘ experiment being made, By passing a
‘ law for that purpose, in the reign of
‘ the late Q. Anne, it was found to de-
‘ damental to the public interest; inte-
‘ rest, that it was shortly after repealed,
‘ and not without some reflections on
‘ the mischief it had propuced: and
‘ that as a naturalization cannot convey
‘ to foreigners a true knowledge of our
‘ happy constitution in church and state,
‘ or give them such zeal and affection
‘ for it as may be requisite for maintain-
‘ ing and defending it; and as those
‘ who have grown up under arbitrary
‘ government, may be fittest to answer
‘ arbitrary purposes, too much caution
‘ cannot be used in a matter of so great
‘ importance: and therefore pray the
‘ bill may not pass into a law.’

THURSDAY 17.

Was communicated to the royal society the case of a woman who speaks articulately. and sings very prettily, after being deprived of the whole substance of her tongue by a disease; another case of a child (which was produced) taken out of a woman after her death, which has lain there 18 years, in which time she had 4 children all born alive.

* An instance (says the Jacobite Journal) that a woman cannot have too little tongue.

FRIDAY 18.

Aeneas Macdonald was brought to the

bar at the Court-house, Southwark, and the attorney general having moved that sentence might be pronounced against him, he deliver'd a paper into court, desiring it might be read (which was done) declaring that he had used no subterfuge ou his tryal; that his witnesses were men of credit, who proved him to be in France many years; that he was sent out of this country without his knowledge; and if he had acted against the laws of it, it was thro' ignorance. Then the L. C. Justice Lee pronounced sentence of death for the 15th of January, and the court adjourned to Feb. 15.

A bill (order'd the 11th) to prohibit insurance on ships belonging to France, and merchandise and effects laden therein, prepar'd by Mr Nugent, Mr Janssen, Mr Walpole sen. and Sir Wm Calvert, who spoke for the motion, was read a first time; to be read again Jan. 18.

Account of the disposal of the money granted last session unto Dec. 15, 1747, and of the dispenditure of the sum of 500,000 l. granted to enable his majesty to carry on the war, chargeable on the first aids next session, being referred to the committee, resolved, that there be granted to discharge the said sum 500000 00 0

To make good deficiencies in 1747, not above 571827 18 7

The Dutch have resolved to establish a military school, in imitation of those at Paris, to instruct young officers in the true knowledge of their profession, as well as of natural philosophy, geography, and the languages of most general use.

SUNDAY 20.

One of his majesty's messengers arrived express from the E. of Hindford at Petersburg, with the treaty sign'd by the empress of Russia, for the immediate march of 30,000 Russian troops for Flanders.

MONDAY 21.

The tryal of Capt Fox, of the Kent, at a court martial (see p. 486) began at Portsmouth on the 25th ult. Sir Peter Warren president, assisted by rear-admirals Osborne, Forbes and Chambers; and captains Martin, Parry, Harrison, Brett, Keppell, Jelfe, Delangle, West, Dennis and Pratten. The charge against him, read by the judge-advocate, was, that he did not come properly into the fight, nor do his utmost to engage, distress, and endamage the enemy, nor assist his majesty's ships who did. The witnesses in support of the charge were Capt. Watson of the Louisa, Capt. Cotes of the Edinburgh, Capt. Saunders of the Yarmouth, and Capt. Radney of the Eagle, which last declar'd, that he was engaged between two fires, when Capt.

Fox

Fox could have easily come to his assistance, but did not. The evidences, which were numerous, for the captain, unanimously agreed, that his personal courage was not wanting in the day of battle; and whereas the evidence against him swore that the *Kent* did not engage but at a great distance, his evidence made it appear, to the satisfaction of the court, that she engaged the *Fougueux* 3 quarters of an hour, within musket and pistol-shot, till she struck to her; then the *Kent* shot a-head, and engaged the *Tonant* for half an hour, till she carry'd away the *Tonant's* main-top-mast, when the *Kent* forged a-head, her braces, preventers, and hoppers being all shot away.—The tryal ended this day, and the court were of opinion, that part of the charge was proved, that he had been guilty of backing his mizen-top-sail, and leaving the *Tonant*, contrary to the 10th and 11th articles of war. They acquitted him however of the charge of cowardice; but, because he paid too much regard to the advice of his officers, contrary to his better judgment, passed sentence that he be dismissed from the present command of the *Kent*.

Was published in the *Gazette* an order of council, continuing the orders of *June* 18, *Sept.* 8, and *Oct.* 27, for preventing the distemper among the horned cattle (*see our Mag. for those months*) from the 20th instant to the 1st of *Feb.* next, except as follows:—Permission is given to remove sound cattle from fens lands destitute of pasture to the owners respective farms and inclosures, even tho' some other cattle in the said fens should be infected, provided the owner enter into a recognizance of 10*l.* for each beast so removed, that they shall be kept in separate pasture for two calendar months.—For better continuing the breed, cows may be drove to bull, tho' in different parishes, on a certificate of the health of such cows and bulls.—The time of digging pits for cattle dead of the distemper is enlarged from 3 hours (limited by the order of *Oct.* 27) to 8.—Farther, the oaths of the herdsman, or other servant having charge of the cattle, are accepted, where the oaths of the owners are not, as in many cases, to be had.

WEDNESDAY 23.

James Thomas and *Charles Pretty* were convicted of taking away the dead body of *John Race*, an infant of two years, lately bury'd at *Whitechapel*, fined one shilling each, and committed to *Newgate* for six months.

WEDNESDAY 23.

Were executed *James Walker* and *Wm Wardlow*; and *Samuel Austin* on the 21st, who was hung in chains at *Shepherd's-Bush*.

SATURDAY 26.

A proclamation was order'd for observing a general fast throughout *England* and *Scotland*, on Wednesday the 17th of *February* next.

TUESDAY 29.

His majesty's royal annual bounty of 1000*l.* was distributed to poor house-keepers of the parishes of *St Margaret's Westminster*, *St John the Evangelist*, *St Martin's* in the fields, *St Paul's Covent-Garden*, *St Clement's Dean*, *St Mary le Strand*, *St James's*, *St Anne's*, and *St George's Hanover-square*.

THURSDAY 31.

Two violent hurricanes on *Sept.* 21, and *Oct.* 24 last, have done vast damage among the leeward islands of *Montserrat*, *Nevis*, *St Kitts* and *Antigua*; 14 ships were lost at *St Kitts* in the last storm, bound for *London* only, and most of them fully loaded with sugar. The lost of all sorts are reckon'd above 50.

No more GAMBOLS. L.E.

'T WAS merry at *Christmas* when money was plenty,

And taxes took off not above five in twenty:

But how is it possible mirth should arise

Now all that can make it is under excise?

When light is not free in the worst of dull weather;

Wheels pay, if we ride; if we foot it, shoe-lea-

A LIST of BIRTHS for the Year 1747.

DEC. 3. L Ady of Mr *Baron Clarke*, deliver'd of a son.

27. Lady of Sir *Everard Faulkener*,—of a son.

A LIST of MARRIAGES for the Year 1747.

DEC. 1. R *Ob. Hartwell* of *Eritb, Kent*, Esq; was marry'd to Miss *Amelia Hunter* of *Camberwell*.

2. Mr *Solomon da Costa*,—to Miss *Lopez*, daughter of Mr *Lopez*, a Jew broker.

Mr *Triton*, linen-draper in *Southwark*,—to Miss *Jenkins* of *Mortlake*, with 12,000*l.*

Mr *Stabler*, linen-draper in *York*,—to Miss *Peyton*, with 12,000*l.*

11. Henry *Hyde* of *Hertfordshire*, Esq;—Miss *Colston* of *Hampstead*, in the same county.

Geo. *Cobbin* of *Ham, Essex*, Esq;—to Miss *Maria Brighton* of *Rumford*.

Reynolds of *Spital-fields*, Esq;—to Miss *Letitia Vernon*, niece to Adm. *Vernon*.

17. John *Jackson* of *Eisham, Berks*, Esq;—to the relict of the Rev. Mr *Martin* of *Wallington, Oxfordshire*, 300*l.* per Ann.

19. The Countess of *Aylesbury*,—to the Hon. Col. *Conway*, member for *Fowey*.

23. Walter *Withers* of *Ham, Essex*, Esq;—to Miss *Martha Harris* of *Walthamstow*, with 10,000*l.*

24. James *Jeffreys* of *Denbighshire*, Esq;—to Lady *Fitzroy*, mother to the E. of *Essex*.

A. 187

25. *Rich of Deptford, Esq;—to Miss Powel, of the same, with 10,000 l.*

27. *Theophilus Lewis Hopkins of Marston-Hedge, Kent, Esq;—to Miss Fanny Hopkins of Slough, Buckinghamshire, 10,000 l.*

A LIST of DEATHS for the Year 1747.

Sept. . *Edw. Legge, Esq; son of the Earl of Dartmouth, commander of his majesty's ships on the Leeward Island station. He is succeeded by George Pocock, Esq; Capt. of the Sutherland.*

Nov. . *Lieut. Gen. Price at Breda.*

Capt. Horshall of the Artillery, at Wmsstadt.

Gen. Wentworth, at the Court of Turin.

30. *Mr Hudson York, formerly a skinner in Shad Thames, at his seat near Skittleton, Bedfordshire, worth 50,000 l. aged 90.*

DEC. 1. *Russel, Esq; a land surveyor.*

Died, a few days after the birth of her fourth child, and in the 25th year of her age, Mrs Ann Stonhouse, wife of Dr Stonhouse, a physician of Northampton.—She was a lady of fine accomplishments, and the greatest benignity of temper;—perfectly amiable in all the relations, and uniformly good in all the offices, of life:—Which qualities must unavoidably render her death at once a cause of the most distressing sorrow, and of the most delightful hope; and cannot fail to make her memory dear, her example useful, so long as any, who knew her, shall survive.

Charles Rutterford of Suffolk, Esq;

2. *Mr Vincent Bourne, late usher in Westminster school, author of the ingenious Latin poems, call'd Poematia.*

3. *Galliard, Esq; purveyor to K. stables.*

Rev. Mr Rawlinson, rector of Wansted, Ess.

5. *John Hamilton, Esq; one of the 6 clerks in Chancery.*

Governor Bradyll, at Woodford, Essex; he left his two brothers Dodding and James Bradyll, 20,000 l. each, and 30,000 l. to be equally divided between his sisters.

Rev. Dr James King, prebend of Winchester, aged 98.

Lady of Hon. Horatio Townshend, Esq;

8. *Hump. Edwin of Berks, Esq; aged 77.*

10. *Henry Topham, Esq; at St Albans.*

Rev. Mr Jeremiah Seed, rector of Enham, Hants, author of two volumes of sermons on curious subjects, which have pass thro' three editions, and were translated into the Russian.

Hugh Yeates of Devonshire, Esq; at Chelsea.

Hon. Duncan Forbes of Culloden, Esq; Ld President of the Court of Session: A person of great virtues and abilities, and zeal for the present establishment, which distinguish'd him during the two rebellions in Scotland; he is succeeded in estate by his only son John Forbes, Esq;

11. *Mr Edm. Curll, bookseller, aged 72.*

14. *John Nichol of Coney-Hatch, Esq;*

Hugh Rogersen of Cheshire, Esq; aged 102.

Holmes of Dorsetshire, Esq; aged 80.

Edw. Drew, Esq; deputy recorder of Exeter, of a sudden inflammation of the pericardium, aged 33.

17. *John Dean (only survivor of the 16*

mariners, who remain'd on board the Sussex Indiaman, (See Vol. xv. p. 109) in the East India company's hospital at Poplar.

19. *Jonathan Dobbins at Newington, Esq;*
Arthur Batt in York Buildings, Esq;
John Fenwick, Esq; member of parliament for Northumberland.

25. *John Payne, an East India director.*

27. *Mrs Merfys, at Hoxton, aged 101, in health a few minutes before her death.*

28. *Mr Cuxon, a wealthy salesman and grazier in St John's-square.*

29. *Tho. Robinson, Esq; Counsellor in Lincoln's Inn.*

A LIST of PROMOTIONS for the Year 1747

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, **R**ight Hon. John Ld Delawar, Dec. 1. **R** Lieut. Gen. of his majesty's forces, appointed governor of Tilbury fort.

Gavine Cumming, Esq; made Capt. in Ld Tyrawley's Reg. of foot, in room of

Edw. Momby, Esq;—Major of the said Reg. in room of

Tho. White, Esq;—Lieut. Col. thereof, in room of Peter Hart, Esq; dec.

Charles Fitzroy, Esq;—2d Major of the 1st Reg. of foot-guards, commanded by the D. of Cumberland, in room of

Alex. Dury, Esq;—1st major, in room of John Laforey, Esq;—Col. of a regiment of marines, in room of

Wm Herbert, Esq;—Col. of a Reg. of foot, in room of Gen. Price, dec.

Hedworth Lambton, Esq;—2d Major of the 2d (or coldstream) Reg. of foot-guards, com. by the E. of Albemarle, in room of

Cba. Russel, Esq;—1st major, in room of Maurice Bockland, Esq;—Col. of a Reg. of foot, in room of Brig. Graham, dec.

John Scott, Esq;—2d major of the 3d Reg. of foot-guards, commanded by the Earl of Dunmore, in room of

Wm Earl Panmure,—Col. of a Reg. of foot, in room of the Earl of Crawford, [promoted to a Reg. of Dragoons.]

Jonathan Driver, Esq; [late 1st Lieut. Col. of the 4th troop of horse-guards, which were broke 1746.]—Lieut. Col. of Ld Mark Kerr's Reg. of dragoons, in room of

Wm Earl of Ancram,—Col. of a Reg. of foot, in room of Brig. Houghton, dec.

Francis Leighton, Esq; [Lieut. Col. of Gen. Blakeney's Reg. of foot,]—Col. of a Reg. of foot, in room of Brig. Douglass, dec.

Ld George Beauchlerk, [a Col. in the foot-guards,]—Col. of a Reg. of marines, in room of Col. Duncomb, dec.

Ld Robert Manners, and John Mostyn, Esq; [both Cols in the foot-guards]—aids de camp to his majesty.

John Folliott, Esq; [Col. of a Reg. of foot in Ireland,]—Lieut. Gov. of Kinsale, and Charles fort, in that kingdom.

Charles Rainsford, Esq;—major of the garrison in the Tower of London, in room of

Rich. White, Esq;—Deputy to the Lieut. of the Tower of London; in room of General Williamson, dec.

From other Papers.

David Scott of Scotstarvit, Esq; appointed a
 Ld of the Sessions in Scotland, in room of
 Robert Durndass of Arniston, Esq;—Presi-
 dent of the Sessions, in room of Mr Forbes, dec.
 John Richardson, Esq; Lieut. and Adjutant
 in the late 3d troop of horse-guards,—Capt.
 in the 1st Reg. of Dragoon guards, in room of
 George Benbow, Esq;
 Capt. Gordon,—commander of the *Assistance*, 50 guns.
 Capt. Barrington of the *Bellona*,—com.
 of the *Romney*, 44 guns.
 Capt. Anscamb,—of the *Onslow*, 18 guns.
 Capt. Francis Holborne of the *Rippon*,—
 commander of the *Kent*, in room of Capt. Fox.
 Francis Fodrel, Esq;—King's counsel.
 Cha. Pelham, Esq;—comptroller of the
 customs for Guernsey.
 Mr Stratford,—port surveyor for New-
 port in the isle of Wight.
 Mr Robert Avis,—naval storekeeper of
 Antigua, a place of 1000 l. per Ann.
 Hugh Smithson, Esq;—receiver general of
 the land and window tax for Huntingdonshire.
 John Andrews, Esq;—surgeon to the Duke.
 James Ward, Esq;—collector of Yarmouth
 Mr Nutley,—collector of excise for Rutland.
 The Archbishop of Canterbury, elected go-
 vernor of the Charter-house, in room of the
 deceas'd Archbishop.
 Melmoth, Esq; barrister at law,—
 register of the same.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS
 conferr'd on the following Rev. Gentlemen.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Washington Coates, clerk, doctor of the civil
 law, obtained a grant under the great seal
 of Ireland, of the deanery of St Carthage, o-
 therwise *Mocal* in that kingdom, void by the
 death of Alex. Alcock.

ALTERATIONS in the List of PARLIAMENT since the Returns. (See July Mag.)

Places.	Elected.	In the room of	chooses to serve: for
Rygate,	Hon. Charles York.	Hon. Philip Yorke,	Cambridgeshire.
Stamford,	Robert Barber,	Lord Burghley,	Rutlandshire.
Shaftsbury,	Wm Beckford,	George Pitt,	Dorsetshire.
Coventry,	Samuel Greatheed,	Viscount Petersham,	St Edm. Bury.
Tavistock,	Sir Rich. Wrottesly, Bt.	Hon. Rich. Lev. Gower,	Litchfield.
Richmond,	Earl of Ancram,	Sir Conyers D'Arcy,	Yorkshire.
Plimpton,	Ald. Baker of London,	Hon. Rich. Edgcumbe,	Lestwithiel.
	George Treby,	Geo. Edgcumbe,	Fowey.
Old Sarum,	Earl of Middlesex,	Thomas Pitt,	Oakhampton.
Tiverton,	Viscount Donerayle,	Sir William Irby,	Bodmin.
Salisbury,	John Plumtre,	Sir Wm Yonge,	Honiton.
Downton,	Stamp Brooksbank,	Hon. Edward Boscawen,	Truro.
Pembroke,	Hon. Temple,	George Lyttelton,	Oakhampton.
Cockermouth,	Lewis Barlow,	Wm Owen,	Pembrokeshire.
	Hon. William Finch,	Sir Charles Wyndham,	Taunton.
Portsmouth,	Hon. Edw. Legge,	Thomas Gore,	Bedford.
Bedwin,	Ad. Hawke, Mr Legge being dead when chosen, the election void.		
Droitwich,	Lascelles Metcalfe and Wm Sloper		
Milbourn Port,	Edwin Sandys and Francis Winnington,		
Weobly,	Thomas Medlycot and Cha. Churchill,		
	Lord Percival,		
		Manfel Perwel not opposing his petition.	

John Fogg, D. D. presented by the king to
 the rectory of *Spafford*, in the West riding of
 York, void by the promotion of the Bishop of
 Bangor to the See of York.

From other Papers.

REv. Mr Tho. Mesey, by dispensation, vi-
 car of *Mamble*, and rector of *Perton*,
 both in *Worcestershire*.

John Taylor,—rector of *Hampton Lever*,
 and of *Selworp*, both in *Worcestershire*.

Charles Leaver,—rector of *Corby*, Nor-
 thamptonshire, and of *Gloucester*, Linc.

Mr Arnoldson,—rector of *Maden*, in the
 Isle of *Sheppey*, Kent, 200 l. per Ann.

John Cornwallis, LL.D.—by the Abp of
 Canterbury, to the rectory of *Milford*, Kent.

Wm Beardmore,—vicar of *St Cruz*, in
 Fossegate, York city.

James Welden,—of *Beltenger*, Hants.

Henry Cotton,—of *Kumefbury*, Warwickshire.

Mr Adworth, chaplain to the Archbp of
 Canterbury,—by his grace to the living of
Westbury, Sussex, 300 l. per Ann.

Samuel Stedman, D. D. prebendary of Can-
 terbury, and Mr Merrit, appointed King's
 chaplains in ordinary.

Mr Miller of *New England*, presented by
 the University of Oxford with the degree of
 doctor of divinity.

B—N K R—P T S.

Joseph James of Chippenham, Wilts, clothier.

Wm Neale of Chancery-lane, London, taylor.

Ben. Michell of Saltcombe, Devonshire, maltster.

Maac Gale of Bristol, merchant.

Mathias Mawson of Gainsboro', Lincolnsh. money-scriv.

Tho. Walduck of Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordsh. draper.

John Rodgerston of Highworth, Wilts, innholder.

Wm Winckley of the Haymarket, Westm. locksmith.

Edm. Tooms of Newport Pagnel, Bucks, carrier.

Wm Saulsbury of Birmingham, Warwicksh. grocer.

George Smith of Chiswell street, victualler.

Jn Williams of Marshal-street, Westm. cheefmonger.

AS between contending nations no concession is made but thro' weakness, and strength is the rule of right, the powers at war are endeavouring to intimidate each other by a parade of their forces, insinuating designs of more vigorous hostilities, in order to obtain their views in the congress for peace, proportioned to their apparent abilities to continue the war. With this intention the *Dutch* have published placarts, fitted out a swardon and privateers, and in conjunction with the *English*. procured 30,000 *Russian* auxiliaries. On the other hand, the *French* threaten to have 100,000 more men in arms than last year, to take *Zealand* and *Maeſtricht* this winter, and over-run the greatest part of the United Provinces next campaign. In the mean time many parts of *France* are distressed for want of bread.

Letters from *Paris* mention a mutiny at *Toulouse*, occasion'd by the bakers shutting their shops, declaring they were not able to sell bread at the price (tho' very high) fixed by the magistrates, and that in a very small time it would be out of their power to make bread at all, as not knowing where to purchase corn at any price. The rage of the people was so great, that an insurrection was fear'd, but very luckily for the magistrates, advice coming that 25 vessels of corn* were arrived in the river of *Bordeaux*, they were, tho' not without much difficulty, dispersed. The first president of the parliament exerted himself on this occasion, and in a fine speech from a balcony, exhorted the people not to exceed the bounds of their duty. But a note being handed to him, in which were these words, *The belly has no ears, hunger has no loyalty, and harangues are to no purpose*, he retired in some confusion.

Substance of the Placarts publish'd by the States General, against France.

THAT none of the subjects of the United Provinces shall transport from the said territories, nor from other states and kingdoms, to the ports, islands, &c. belonging to the king of *France*, in *Europe* or elsewhere, any contraband goods, such as offensive and defensive arms of all kinds, saltpetre, sulphur, or any other warlike provision and ammunition; horses, saddles and other accoutrements for cavalry, or any kind of naval materials; upon pain of being punished as enemies to the state: foreigners living in the republic's dominions are

* The *Dutch* writers say, sent thither by G. F. G. an *English* Merchant.

included in this prohibition.

That as their high-mightinesses are not obliged, by virtue of common right or law, and the customs that have obtained among nations, to permit any whatsoever to carry to the king of *France*, or to his subjects, any sort of contraband goods, they hereby amicably forewarn and require the allied, the friendly, and the neutral powers, and all people and nations in general, not to transport to the ports and places under the dominion of the king of *France*, in *Europe* or elsewhere, any of the contraband goods, above specified; because they think themselves warranted to seize the same, and bring them into their ports as good Prize: Be it however understood, that with regard to the subjects of the friendly or neutral kings and princes, nothing shall be deemed contraband, but what has been declared such, in the respective treaties made between the republic and the said kings and princes. And none shall be allowed to freight ships in the republic's territories with any of the said goods, in order to transport them to the countries of the allies friends, or neutral powers, without first taking the precautions enjoined by the placart of the 31st of *August* last.

That the Inhabitants and subjects of the state, and those of the allies or neutral powers, as well as other people and nations, sailing to or from any place whatsoever, shall be obliged to keep the high seas, because such Vessels as may be met with on the coasts of the territories and islands under the crown of *France*, and have contraband merchandise on board, shall be seized, brought in, and condemned as legal prizes.

That the commandants and other officers of the republic's ships of war and privateers may bring to the ships they meet with at sea, and make them exhibit their passports, bills of lading, and other papers; and in case they find any contraband goods on board, destined for a *French* port, they shall seize the vessel. (See *Prussian memorial* p. 569.)

GThe placart for encouraging *Dutch* privateers, not only exempts them from giving one man in three for the fleet, but grants 150 florins, on taking *French* ships of war, or privateers, for every *French* man alive before engaging, also for every pound weight of metal the guns are reckoned at, besides every ship which y captors without any deduction.

Another placart prohibits all the produce of *France*, or sending provisions thither; and a fourth, the insuring of *French* ships.

EACH DAY'S STOCKS IN DECEMBER, 1747.

Bank Stock.	E.-India	South Sea Annu. old	South Sea Annu. new	4per Cent. B. 1746.	4per Cent. B. 1747.	3per Cent. Annu.	India Bon. præm.	B. Cir. pr.	Lottery Tickets l. s. d.	Wind at Deal.	W. at St John's G.	Ther. meter		
													W. N.W.	W. N.W.
28	162a 163	100 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	82 1/2	23s a 24	2 5 0	10 15 6	N.W.	N.W.	29,75	65	Males
29										S.W.	N.E.	29,65	68	Female.
30	161 1/2	100 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	82 1/2	23s	2 5 0	10 19 0	North	N.W.	29	63	Males
31	161 1/2	100 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	82 1/2	22s a 23	2 5 0	10 19 0	S.W.	N.W.	28,7	67	Female.
32	160 1/2	100 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	82 1/2	20s a 21	2 5 0	11 4 0	S.E. by E.	East	29,4	75,5	Under 2 Years old
33	161	100 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	82 1/2	19s a 20	2 5 0	11 5 0	W.S.W.	East	29,3	70,5	Between 2 and 5
34	161	100 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	82 1/2	20s a 21	2 5 0	11 9 0	N.E.	S. by W.	29,6	56	5 and 10
35	161	100 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	82 1/2	20s	2 5 0	12 7 0	North	East	29,75	59	10 and 20
36										E.S.E.	East			20 and 30
37	161	101 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	82 1/2	19s a 20	2 5 0	13 5 0	S.S.E.	East	29,9	72	30 and 40
38	161 1/2	101 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	82 1/2	20s a 16	2 5 0	13 5 0	S. by E.	East	29,8	71	40 and 50
39	161 1/2	100 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	82 1/2	16s a 18	2 7 6	13 8 0	N.W.	West	29,7	65	50 and 60
40	161 1/2	100 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	82 1/2	18s a 19	2 7 6	13 10 0	S.W. by W	West	29,4	56	60 and 70
41	163	100 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	82 1/2	19s a 20	2 7 6	13 10 0	West	West	29,2	55	70 and 80
42	163	100 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	82 1/2	21s	2 7 6	14 10 0	E.S.E. h	N.W.	28,9	56,5	80 and 90
43										N.W.	South			90 and 100
44	163 1/2	100 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	82 1/2	21s	2 7 6	15 10 0	S.S.W. h	S.W.	29,5	63	
45	162 1/2	100 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	82 1/2	20s	2 5 0	17 0 0	S.W.	S.W.	29,4	55	2100
46	163	100	94 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	82 1/2	20s a 18	2 7 6	17 17 0	S.W.	West	29,4	58	Within the walls
47	163	100 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	82 1/2	17s a 19	2 7 6	16 16 0	S.S.W. h	S.W.	29,8	60,5	Without the walls
48	162 1/2	100	94 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	82 1/2	18s a 19	2 5 0	17 17 0	S.W.	S.W.	29,7	50	In Mid. and Surry
49	162 1/2	100	94 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	82 1/2	19s a 18	2 7 6	26 0 0	S.W.	S.W.	29,65	53	City & Sub. West.
50										South	S.W.			2100
51	162 1/2	100 a 99 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	82 1/2	18s	2 7 6	28 0 0	S.W.	East	29,95	55	
52	163 1/2	99 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	82 1/2	18s	2 7 6	28 0 0	W.N.W.	West	29,9	60,5	
53	163 1/2	100	94 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	82 1/2	18s a 19	2 10 0	19 0 0	W.N.W.	N.E.	30,05	61	Weekly Dec. 1.
54	163 1/2	100	94 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	82 1/2	19s a 20	2 12 6	15 0 0	East	East	30,05	70	8.
55										E.S.E.	East	30,1	64,5	15.
56	163 1/2	100	94 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	82 1/2	19s a 20	2 12 6		East	East	30,05	5	22.
57										E. by N.	East			485
58	163 1/2	100	94 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	82 1/2	20s	2 17 6						2100

Wind at Deal Dec. 29. S.W.

Wheat Peck Loaf is. 8d.
Wheat 26 to 28s. per qr
Barley 13s. to 14s. per qr
Oats 9s. to 12s. per qr
Hops 4l. 0s. to 5l. 13s. h.

(Hay 35 to 40s.)

The subsequent days for the payment of 10 per cent. on the new subscription are January 28, February 27, March 24, April 22, May 24, June 21, July 21, August 23, September 20. The first deposit of 10l. per cent. was on December 12. and all money that is advanced before the days appointed to have 5 per cent. interest from the day of payment till Michaelmas next. — India Stock transfer books will be shut from the 22d of December to the 19th of January next, for the Christmas dividend which will be paid the 28th ditto.

HISTORICAL.

Travels into *Turkey*; by the late Rev. Mr *Edm. Chisbull*; illustrated with cuts. pr. 1*l.* 1*s.* *Tinney*.

2. A journal of the life of *Tho. Story*, one of the people call'd Quakers. Folio. pr. 13*s.* 6*d.* *Patching*.

3. An historical review of the transactions of *Europe*. Vol. 2. which compleats the whole. By *S. Boyse*, M. A. pr. 5*s.* *Robinson*.

4. A rational of the ritual of the *Hebrew* worship. By *Moses Loxman*. 5*s.* *Noon*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

5. Letters on various subjects. By the late *Sir Tho. Fitzosborne*, Bart. 3*s.* 6*d.* *Dodsley*.

6. A catalogue of above 2000 *English* heads. By *J. Ames*, F. R. S. pr. 2*s.* 6*d.* *Robinson*.

7. A letter to a patentee. 6*d.* *Mumford*.

8. Twenty moral fables, with a dissertation on fables. pr. 1*s.* *Robinson*.

9. The secret history and memoirs of the barracks in *Ireland*. pr. 1*s.* *Moore*.

10. An elegy on the death of the Rev. Mr *Peter Goodwin*. By *Tho. Gibbons*. 3*d.* *Oswald*.

11. Retirement. An epistle. By Mr *Potter*. pr. 1*s.* *Vaillant*.

12. The fustiad; or, a cudgel-match. A poem. In 2 books. pr. 6*d.* *Owen*.

PHILOSOPHY and PHYSICK.

13. *Philosophia Britannica*. By *B. Martin*. Numb. 1, 2. pr. 6*d.* each. To be comprised in 30 numbers. *Cooper*.

14. A discourse of the small-pox and measles; with a treatise on the same diseases. By *Rhazes*. Translated under the author's inspection. By *Tho. Stack*, M. D. 4*s.* *Brindley*.

15. A physico-medical dissertation on the nature, cause, and signs of a Schirrus. By *G. Dowman*, M. D. pr. 1*s.* *Corbet*.

16. An essay on the nature and cure of the distemper among the cattle. pr. 6*d.* *Owen*.

17. A treatise upon mercury; with some queries on the bark. By *G. Tyte*, M. D. 1*s.*

18. Dr *Woodward's* ghost; occasion'd by a passage reflecting on him in Dr *Mead's* late Treatise. By Dr *Tripe*. pr. 6*d.* *Reason*.

19. A new theory of the oblate spheroidical figure of the earth. By *Rowl. Jackson*, M. D. pr. 2*s.* *Straban*.

POLITICAL.

20. An apology for the conduct of a late celebrated second-rate minister. pr. 1*s.* *Webb*. (See p. 574.)

21. A full answer to the same infamous libel. By the author of the *Jacobite's Journal*. pr. 1*s.* *Cooper*. (See p. 575.)

22. A free comment on the said apology for his conduct. By a lady. pr. 1*s.* *Webb*.

23. The case of the nation for the year 1747, and respecting 1748. pr. 1*s.* 6*d.* *Cooper*.

24. A chain of facts in the reign of King *James II.* Being an exact narrative of every transaction preparatory to and at that labour'd event, the birth of a pretended prince of *Wales*, in the year 1688. By *R. Wilkins*. 1*s.* *Cooper*.

25. Reasons for reviving the late law for preventing frivolous and vexatious arrests. 6*d.* —The Bill for reviving it is ordered to be ingrossed.

26. An essay toward deciding the important question, whether it be a national advantage to *Britain* to insure the ships of our enemies. pr. 1*s.* *Robinson*. (See p. 551.)

27. *Galba*. A dialogue on the navy. pr. 1*s.*

28. A true account of the behaviour and conduct of *Arch. Stuart*, Esq; pr. 1*s.* *Cooper*.

29. The coup de maitre; or, the informer's winding sheet. pr. 6*d.* *Dodd*.

30. The court-broker. A description of an anti-patriot. pr. 6*d.* *Fox*.

31. The roll or list of the claims enter'd in the court of sessions in *Scotland*, in pursuance of the late act for abolishing heretable jurisdictions. pr. 1*s.* *Cooper*. (See p. 556.)

32. A pocket companion for the purchasers of stocks, pr. 1*s.* *Hett*.

SERMONS.

33. *The advantage and abuses of learning consider'd*:—A sermon preach'd at *Crewkerne* before the gentlemen educated there. By *Tho. Hare*, M. A. *Shuckburgh*.

34. *The hand of the Lord upon the cattle*:—A sermon. *Austen*.

35. Two sermons before the university of *Cambridge*, May 29 and June 11. By *T. Rutherford*, D. D. *Innys*.

36. Thirty-four sermons on several subjects. By the late Rev. Mr *John Hill*. pr. 4*s.* few'd and 5*s.* bound. *Oswald*.

DIVINITY.

37. The remission of the curse at the flood. By *W. Ogilby*, L. L. D. pr. 1*s.* *Davis*.

38. The rational foundation of christian churches, and the terms of communion; with 3 discourses. By *I. Watts*, D. D. pr. 4*s.* 6*d.* *Oswald* and *Buckland*.

39. The convert; or, an apology for the conduct of a young gentleman for turning dissenter. Part I. *Griffith*.

40. Meditations and contemplations on the tombs, a flower-garden, night, and the starry heavens. By *James Hervey*, A. B. In 2 pocket volumes. pr. 4*s.* few'd. *Rivington*. The 2d Vol. may be had alone, pr. 2*s.*

41. A treatise of forms of prayer of human composition. By *S. Hebdon*. pr. 1*s.* *Oswald*.

The fire engine lately published in a monthly collection is very erroneous, being from Dr *Desaguliers's* cut only, it having since received great improvement, particularly the new fire engine between *Bow* and *Stratford*, drawing of which has been promised us by proprietors, on account of its being more presented, as above.

Jan. 15 will be publish'd. (Pr. 6 d.)

COMPLETE LISTS of both Houses of PARLIAMENT.

Printed by E. CAVE, jun. at St John's Gate.

As the list-makers are charging one another with errors, we may be allow'd to say, that they have taken the members residence, the number of times chosen, and most of the distinctions from the list printed at St John's Gate.—Those who have attacked the infallible assuming list-maker might further ask him, why he makes but four Lds of the Treasury, what he means by Privy Council of Brecon, and where he finds *Silenhurst* near Bromley in Kent.





S U P P L E M E N T

T O T H E

Gentleman's Magazine, For the Year 1747.

C O N T A I N I N G,

(Besides the Title and preface, with a frontispiece and two other copper plates, with the head of the speaker of the house of commons, and the arms of 20 noblemen) the following particulars.

1. An account of *Amsterdam*, and the murder of *W. I. P. of Orange*.
2. The whole trinity proceed co-operative in the work of creation, particularly of man.
3. A compleat list of *French* and *Spanish* ships taken or destroy'd since the commencement of the war.
4. Captures on both sides in *December*.
5. A remarkable account of two children, deaf and dumb from their birth, taught to speak.
6. Dr *Wallis's* method for teaching the dumb, and those who stutter, to speak distinctly.
7. On two different accounts of original sin.
8. Apparition on *Souter-fells*.
9. Additional memoirs of bishop *Hooper*.
10. The peerage of *England*, with their titles at large, and references to their arms, now publishing in the *Gentleman's Magazine*.
11. A hunting song set to music.
12. Two letters exculpating the *Methodists* of *Salisbury*; with a third in support of the charge against them.
13. The *Remembrancer* No. 1. on the decays and restitution of government.
14. The *London* and *Northampton* yearly bill of mortality.
15. Copious indexes to this 17th volume.
16. Account of preparations for county maps.
17. Mr *Lyttelton's* poem on the death of capt. *Grenville*, and verses to him on the same, (a correct copy). The *Vision*, a poem address'd to *S. Urban*.

An account of preparations made by E. CAVE, for a new Set of COUNTY MAPS.



T having long been the desire of all lovers of geographical exactness to see a more correct set of county maps than any hitherto published, he has had for some years past in view such an attempt, thinking it also a matter of concern that our own country should not be more truly described. As he talked of the *Magazine* above four years before he began it, so this scheme was no secret; and some persons, according to what now appears, being more eager to get the start, than solicitous to obtain such improvements as he proposed, it may not be improper to make publick what he has done towards this desirable and elaborate work, and then give some instances that *Haste* in this affair is inconsistent with *Accuracy*.

1. Many journies have been taken

with a measuring wheel, at no trifling expence, thro' various parts of the kingdom, for the purpose before mentioned, together, indeed, with the pleasure of seeing countries, men and cities; in which journies various enquiries were made, the course of roads and distances of places noted, cities measured, and towns plann'd.

2. He has further been at the charge of particular observations and surveys by different persons, eminently skilled in the business, in order to adjust the junctions of counties, take the angles, &c. of roads, and bearings of the sea coast.

3. It being necessary, for fixing the true situation of places throughout *England*, to determine the difference of the meridians of *London* and *Edinburgh*, (which had not been before done,) an ingenious gentleman, moved by a zeal for the truth of the work, more than a view to self-interest, was pleased to go to *Edinburgh* in the year 1746; solely for that end. He waited for a fine day, took his observations at the castle there, and car-

carried forward his meridian thro' the south of *Scotland* into the north of *England*, and sent up the particulars to *St John's Gate*.

4. The same gentleman has almost ever since been making and communicating his observations, which, being inspected, have given pleasure to competent judges; and it is a further satisfaction to find, from some of his rough notes and drawings inserted in the *Magazine*, (as well as from other pieces published by himself,) that its learned readers have (to say nothing to offend his modesty) not the least distrust of his judgment and accuracy. We shall therefore, as desired, insert some more of his remarks in the *Mag.* for *Jan.* 1748.

By these methods, and by the kind intimations sent by gentlemen from different parts, Mr C. will be able, if not to attain absolute exactness, at least to supply some defects, and to avoid a great number of errors, committed by those *all-sufficient* and *sage* adventurers, who dreaming of mountains behind their counters, imagine that a good map may be made without stirring out of *London*; and that, if they purchase two or three old maps, and deliver them to a neat engraver, all the business is done; but people of common parts only think it absolutely necessary that a geographer should spend some time in travelling and nice observation, in order to know which map to follow, and to insert the roads with any degree of exactness. However, it must be left to the public, whether by examinations on the spot, and a little more thought than has been shewn in the late performances, several contingent improvements may not be made to the best maps of counties.

There are indeed a kind of *Universal Undertakers*, that fancy themselves equal to every thing, but do nothing right. He has no reason to be displeased at the start which such have got, nor to envy them the credit and profit of it. On the contrary, tho' he has taken so much pains, he will freely instruct them how to correct one great error of errors, the *Bedfordshire* map, against the next impression.—As the writing on a plate may be rubbed out, they must erase half a dozen towns, and re-ingrave them in a quite different order; and if they please to ask pardon of the public for exhibiting so confused a jumble, he will proceed to finish his tour and enquiries in the county, and publish a correct map of the whole, for them accurately to survey and copy in a garret.

Mention was made in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for *September* and *November*, of the number of parks (14), and places (120) omitted in their map of *Berks*; and with regard to their map of *Buckinghamshire*, the world was therein informed, that the editor should not have omitted the coach and turnpike road to the county town, nor a duke's seat within 20 miles of *London*, and where the map was empty.—As to their *Bedfordshire*, at first view the distortion of the great *Watling-street* road, (obvious to every traveller,) also of the adjacent towns, but above all the false situations of places at the north corner, immediately appeared; and upon further inspection a number of errors and defects. By the following copy of a small part of this little county of *Bedfordshire*, the reader will have a sufficient idea of the industry and skill of two new sets of map-undertakers, and magazine-compilers, their maps being alike except a small difference in the scale.

P.S. In their last map for *December*, the first glance discovered places set at above two thirds less distance than they are in reality.

The north corner of *Bedfordshire*, as it appears from a view of the county.

The north corner of *Bedfordshire*, as it stands in the two *Magazine* maps of it, from pretended accurate surveys.

Such is the information to be expected in these *new* maps; and the description of the counties is of the like kind, scarce one in ten of the fair days being right.

It is hoped, therefore, that such gentlemen as have made any geographical remarks, or have any partial surveys, will be pleased to contribute their assistance and observations to this work, directing to E. CAVE at St John's Gate, who will gratefully acknowledge the favour.

N.B. The intimation of the survey of a large lake, in the hands of a person of distinction, is received, and may be of use; but we have seen before, that part of the history of it which was sent.

S I R,

THERE having been very great admiration expressed by many, who have seen mother of pearl, Egyptian and other stones, stained with landscapes, figures, and even portraits, so as to appear to be in the substance of the stone, very neatly executed by a German; I was pleased in finding an old receipt, containing the secret by which this work is or probably may be effected; I send it you, not doubting but it will be agreeable to your ingenious readers, and that your publishing it may occasion the improvement or revival of the art, if lost to the English.

Method for preparing a Liquor that will sink into and penetrate Marble; so that a Picture drawn on its surface, will appear also in its inmost Parts.

TAKE of aqua-fortis, and aqua-regia, two ounces of each; of sal-armoniac one ounce, of the best spirit of wine, two drams; as much gold as may be had for four shillings and six pence; of pure silver two drams. These materials being provided, let the silver, when calcined, be put into a vial; and having poured upon it the two ounces of aqua-fortis, let it evaporate, and you will have a water, yielding first a blue, and afterwards a black colour: Likewise, put the gold, when calcined, into a vial, and having poured the aqua-regia on it, let it by to evaporate; then pour the spirit of wine upon the sal-armoniac, leaving it also to evaporate; and you will have a golden coloured water, which will afford divers colours. And after this manner you may extract many tinctures of colours out of other metals: This done, you may, by means of these two waters, paint what picture you please upon white marble of the softer kind, renewing the figure every day for some time with some fresh superadded liquor; and you will find that the

picture has penetrated the whole solidity of the stone, so that cutting it into as many parts as you will, it will always represent to you the same figure on both sides.

A Mr Bird, a stone-cutter at Oxford, practised this art before the year 1660; several pieces of marble so stained by him are to be seen in Oxford; several others being shown to K. Charles II. soon after the restoration, they were broken in his presence, and found to correspond thro' the whole substance.

Yours, &c. J. B.

B

We suppose that the German mentioned is one Miller, who has beautifully engraved some plates in the history of Africa and China. As for staining marble, that art is not lost among us, for we have been lately informed, that the wife of Mr Long, stone-cutter at Bow bridge, Essex, performs it in a very curious manner.

Supplement to an Essay on the Disease among the Cattle. (See p. 480.)

November 18, 1747.

A S the bark has been found successful in stopping gangrenes, I judge it to be an excellent verminecant, (as most bitters are) and would advise two ounces of it, with an equal quantity of crude antimony, both finely powdered, to be added to the preservative balls; proportioning the size to the creature's capacity of swallowing, and administering them night and morning.

It having been objected to my hypothesis, that, in 1665, large fires were made in London without effect, I answer by a *Quere*: Were the houses fumigated as well as the streets? If they were not, it is probable the animalcules fled from the noxious smoke to places where they could be free from it. But, had all the infected rooms (the sick being remov'd) been well fum'd, and stopp'd up for some time, I doubt not but the experiment would have succeeded: The dismal conflagration of the city totally routing the distemper in the year following; so that (thanks be to God) it never has appear'd since.

It has been also objected that the plague has lain dormant and inactive in bale goods, imported from infected places, for many years, and upon opening the said goods broke out with fury. This is easily answered, supposing the animalcules oviparous: for, then, their eggs may lie long without being hatch'd, till being exposed to the open air, and light enough to float upon it, they are car-

carry'd into our blood, hatch'd by our vital heat, and furnish'd with substance; and so generate, multiply, and spread the infection. Dec. 10.

THE distemper having spread into Gloucestershire, the commissioners of the land-tax appointed persons to guard the bridges at Over and Maismore, to prevent cattle passing without certificates; and on this occasion the author of the foregoing piece, republished his receipt improved, in confidence that it would be of service,

“ Take of the powder of elecampane, four ounces; *Peruvian bark*, “ *Turmeric*, *Æthiops mineral*, *Crude antimony* and salt-petre, of each two ounces; camphire and assa-fœtida, of each half an ounce; of the gall of any creature (especially beef's) one good spoonful; vinegar, with a little flour, enough to make the whole of a proper consistence to be made into 14, 16, or 18 balls; which are to be given one every night and morning, washing it down with some warm water, wherein quicksilver has been boil'd, or infus'd; or with tar-water.

N. B. In these contagious times, it would not be a bad hint given to the ladies, to boil quicksilver in the water they make their tea with.

The following POEM to Mr Lyttelton, on his Verses to the Memory of Capt. Grenville, being injur'd by its Publication in the London Magazine, and previously in the News-papers, we here give it correct, with the Lines which occasioned it; specifying the Errors.

Dublin, Nov. 5.

A POEM, address'd to Adm. Boscawen, &c.

THrice have the muses wept, the tuneful train

Mourn'd their first hopes in gentle Sydney slain; While Spencer's pious hand an altar rears, Preserves the * dirge, and consecrates the * tears.

Faulkland was next, nor civil rage could tell What urg'd his fate, but wonder'd why he fell; By Hyde's rich genius are his honours paid, In grave discourse of high record display'd.

Grenville the last, this precious pledge the nine To thee, their † priest, O Lyttelton, consign; Thy verse alone can satisfy the dead,

And pay the glorious prize for which he bled.

A spotless sacrifice in beauty's prime, Fell the lov'd youth, nor fell before his time.

No life is timely to the coward slave, No death untimely to the free and brave.

While, with his friend's, the public sorrows flow, And each soft eye adopts a † sister's woe;

* Alluding to two poems of Spencer.

† Quarum sacra fero. VIRG.

† This gentleman was remarkable for being the best of brothers.

While honour, truth, and ev'ry sacred name, Fill the grand chorus of his finish'd fame. 20 Could years have added more? O envy'd breath,

Lost for thy country! O luxurious Death! To such deserts, such praises to succeed, [bleed? Lives there a wretch who would not wish to Lives there?—But stop the song,—too much is past, 25

And may his fate, Boscawen, be the last.

From thy try'd fortune Britain hopes to A cheaper triumph, and less guilty bays, [raise And bids thee take the fasces of the main, And free fair Commerce from her servile chain. Already I behold thy navy steer,

By other stars, and gain upon the year, 32 Where seas impell'd by faithful breezes roll, And the broad shadows shorten from the pole; With no proud luxury the vessels groan, The richer freight is Liberty alone; That rare exotic to a foreign sky, Which Britain gives, but India cannot buy.

At her approach the Gaul shall hide his face, And herd for shelter with a swarthier race; C His spurious || sun no more shall rule the day, But set for ever in an eastern sea; New titles, and strange trophies, shall be thine, And laurels cull'd beneath the burning line: Go! with these auspices, and, when thy sails 45 Bend homeward, swelling with less spicy gales, The Muse, who mourns thy much lamented friend,

D With better strains thy triumphs shall attend; E'en now she strives to raise her drooping wing, Effays her harp, and meditates to sing; 50 While o'er these, late, so sad and joyless plains, Again smiles Phœbus, and a Stanhope reigns.

|| Alluding to the device of the French king.

The chief errors are, Line 9, his put for this. E l. 17, friends. l. 22, to thy. l. 36, The glorious. l. 41, the note at sun left out. l. 47, mourns. l. 49, the for her. Last line is almost treason, being printed at London, without mentioning Dublin.

To the Memory of Captain GRENVILLE, of the Defiance Man of War, who was slain in the Engagement with the French Fleet, May 3, 1747. (See p. 246.)

By Mr LYTTTELTON.

YE weeping Muses, Graces, Virtues tell, If, since your all accomplish'd Sydney You, or afflicted Britain e'er deplor'd [fell, A loss like that these plaintive lays record? Such spotless honour, such ingenious truth, Such ripen'd wisdom in the bloom of youth; So mild, so gentle, so compos'd a mind, To such heroic warmth and courage join'd. He too, like Sydney, nurs'd in Learning's arms, For nobler war forsook her softer charms; Like him, possess'd of ev'ry pleasing art; The secret wish of ev'ry female heart: Like him cut off in youthful glory's pride, He, unrepining, for his country dy'd.

But nobler far, and greater is the praise, So bright to shine in these degen'rate days; An age of heroes kindled Sydney's fire, His inborn worth alone could GRENVILLE'S deeds inspire.

Conclusion of Letter XIV. by a PERSIAN
SPY, concerning the Republic of HOL-
LAND, from p. 416.

THE moderation of the government, the integrity of those in power, and the wisdom of the laws, soon peopled their country with a multitude of strangers, who transplanted their families and effects to this *land of liberty*, and not a little contributed to its present flourishing condition. It is a thing almost incredible, that a republic whose territory is not above 50 leagues in length, and 30 broad, whose soil is barren, marshy, and subject to inundations, should appear on a footing with the largest kingdoms in *Europe*, respected and feared abroad for its power and riches, and happy at home by the wisdom of its government, and the equity of its laws.

The most considerable town of these provinces is *Amsterdam*, capital of a district called *Amstelland*. At first the place was only a manour belonging to the lords of *Amstel*, whose family are amongst the antient nobility of *Holland*. The ground, which is low and moist, is watered by several streams, the chief of which are the *Y* and *Amstel*; the latter discharges itself into the former, and is secured by a dyke or bank, to prevent inundations. From *Dam* (the dutch word for this dyke) and the name of the river (*Amstel*) is corruptly formed that of *Amsterdam*.

Some poor fishermen, drawn by the conveniency of the place for their business, built a few huts here. The settlement increas'd by the accession of others, and they thrived so well in a short time, as to be able to build a rampart round their village, and give it the form of a town. But in 1300 this city was destroyed by the inhabitants of *Harlem*, who were jealous of their growing commerce, and who rased it to the ground. Not discouraged with this misfortune, the dispers'd fishermen by degrees return'd and rebuilt their habitations. In 1342 they purchas'd their privileges from the then lord of *Amstel*, and the place took a new form; since that time it has constantly increas'd to that state in which it now appears; it is thought, next to *Paris* and *London*, to be the largest town in *Europe*, but some imagine *Naples* to be as big: However, it far exceeds *Naples* in riches, in which point it is perhaps little inferior to either *London* or *Paris*. The walls are of brick, fortified with 26 bastions, and towards the sea it is defended by vast piles, drove

(Supplement 1747.)

down perpendicularly, and join'd by boards placed horizontally, with openings for the vessels, of which an infinite number daily depart from and enter the harbour, without the least confusion. These openings are every night shut up at a certain hour, when a bell rings to give the ships warning. The walls of the city are high, and kept in good repair, having a broad ditch, with a bank on the opposite side, adorned with two rows of trees, which form an agreeable walk. This bank serves also to secure the water in the ditch, which being higher than the neighbouring meadows, would overflow the gardens and country houses; each bastion has a windmill on it, besides innumerable of all kinds in the suburbs; the city has 8 gates. The bridge which joins the rampart from one side of the *Amstel* to the other, is one of the best pieces of architecture in *Holland*. It has 35 arches, of which 11 are very high; 8 of these are always shut to keep in the yachts or barks, the remaining 3 are open, and thro' these pass the vessels bound up or down the river; the other arches of the bridge are small, and the whole structure is 660 feet long by 70 broad, it has on each side an iron balustrade; thro' this bridge the *Amstel* enters the city, and fills the canals, which form so many islands, whose banks or keys are embellished with trees, and add a great beauty to the place.

The publick places at *Amsterdam* have nothing in them very grand; the principal square, which they call the *Dam*, is very irregular; its only ornament is the Town house, which is a superb edifice, tho' a little too much hid by an adjacent building called the *Weigh-house*; the *New Market* is surrounded by old houses, chiefly inhabited by people who sell old cloathes; the *Butter Market* has only in it a square building for weighing goods, and the *Royal Square* is as indifferent: But, on the other hand, there are few cities have finer publick buildings, either with regard to the number or the revenue of these foundations.

Of the churches, the principal is the *New Church*, built on 6363 piles; it is 315 feet long by 210 broad, and contains 52 pillars and 75 windows. The choir is surrounded by a screen of copper 30 feet high; here are to be seen the magnificent tombs of two admirals famous for their naval exploits, viz. *John Galen d'Essen*, and *Michael Ruyter*.

I shall not mention several hospitals, which are handsome buildings, neatly kept,

H h h h

kept, and where the sick and poor are both carefully and charitably attended. For the same reason I pass over the houses of correction for men and women of a loose disorderly life; those for the men are called *Rasp-houses*, and those for the other sex *Spin-houses*, from the different tasks assign'd the criminals of rasping logwood, or spinning flax or hemp.

The *Town-house*, which is a superb building of freestone, of the *Corinthian* order, stands in the center of the city, and cost in building above three * millions of florins; the first stone was laid Oct. 28, 1648; this edifice is of a surprizing solidity and compass; its foundation, which is on 13659 piles † drove close together, cost 100,000*l*. The figure is almost square, being 282 feet long, by 255 broad; the height is 116. Neither marble nor the richest materials have been spared, and the architect, whoever he was, has shown himself a master; the connoisseurs however find fault with the seven little doors by which you enter the place, as not answerable to the rest of the work, but it is said they were contriv'd so to represent the seven provinces; the first floor of this structure contains the arsenal, the bank, and the publick prisons, and the story next above it the courts of justice.

The *Exchange* is also a noble building; the foundation was laid in 1608, and it was finished in 1613; it is in length 250 feet by 140 broad, and is sustained by three arches, beneath which the waters of the *Amstel* discharge themselves out of the canal called *Roche* into the *Dam-Rack*; these arches are shut up with wooden grates to prevent the passage of boats, a precaution occasioned by a plot once formed to blow up the *Exchange* while the merchants were assembled, by setting fire to a boat-load of powder. The first story of this edifice consists of a gallery, which surrounds a handsome court well paved; the story over this is supported by 46 pillars, all number'd, each of which is appropriated either to a particular na-

* Three million sterling, says the Univ. Mag. which must be a mistake, as St Pauls cost only 1,500,000*l*. Versailles palace but 800,000, and the *Escorial* 1,000,000.

† The large houses of this city having their foundations thus piled, it is a common saying, that the inhabitants live on the tops of trees; but as it is probable, that the top or taper part was driven downwards, there is more wit than truth in it.—We may add, that the foundation of *Westminster-bridge* ought to have been thus laid, as it was once proposed.

tion, or to a particular sort of trade; the merchants or their clerks appear in the court, or at these pillars, every day (excepting fundays or holidays) from twelve to one o'clock; the brokers go backward and forward to negotiate bills of exchange, or the sale of goods. This method is much easier than if we were obliged to go to the merchants houses; they never fail to attend, for if a man should only disappear for four or five days running, he would be suspected of bankruptcy.

The *Admiralty-office* formerly was a house of the princes of *Orange*; the *Arsenal* for ships of war is at the harbour; it is a fine building, 200 feet long by 22 broad; the first floor contains the bullets, the second the arms, rigging, &c. and the third the sails, flags, &c. Here is to be seen a *Greenland* canoe, brought from *Davis* streights, and a reservoir for water contrived in the roof which holds 1600 tons, and in case of fire can be conveyed by pipes to 16 parts of the edifice; near the *Arsenal* is the *Dock* for building ships of war, 500 feet long, and surrounded with houses for the workmen; it is well provided with all necessaries.

[We have imported from Holland several beautiful prints of these buildings, one of which we are getting engraved to illustrate this description.]

The *East-India* company hold their assemblies in a large building, consisting of several apartments, where they keep their spices and other valuable effects, besides a large magazine and store houses adjoining; they have here a rope-walk 2000 feet long; the dock is behind the edifice, and it is reckoned they keep 3000 men employed in it every day throughout the year.

The famous bank of *Amsterdam* is in one of the vaults beneath the town-house, and never opened but in presence of the burgo-masters, so that it is difficult to know the wealth it contains; it is supported by the credit and power of the city, all payments amongst the merchants being made in bank bills; the city pays no interest for the money lodged here, but insures it only from robbery, fire, and inundation.

Amsterdam is governed by 12 burgo-masters, four of which officiate annually, and are called burgo-masters-regent. These have the absolute disposal of all inferior offices, and sole management of the city revenues; they have full power to do whatever they think proper or necessary for the security or embellishment

ment of the town, either by augmenting the fortifications, or erecting new publick buildings. Their salary and perquisites are very inconsiderable, but when they go out of office, the town council usually allow them a certain sum, to defray any extraordinary expences they have been at; such as the entertaining of princes and foreign embassadors who pass through the city, which these magistrates must do at their own expence.

There is another magistrate at *Amsterdam*, called the Schaut (or great officer) whose power is very considerable; he has always a guard of archers at his house, ready to arrest criminals; his office is so respected, that it would be death to oppose the execution of his orders; yet such is the happiness of the *Dutch*, such the attention of the government for the repose of the subject, that neither this great officer, great as he is, nor his myrmidons, can seize a malefactor in the house of a citizen, without first asking his permission, who may, if he pleases, insist that the civil magistrate assist in person at the seizure, to secure his house from violence.

The city of *Amsterdam* is the last town in *Holland* which acceded to the union of *Utrecht*; the states were even forced to employ their arms to reduce it, the possession of it being of the last consequence to the confederacy.

Here is a magistrate called the Pensionary, who makes the publick speeches, and manages the affairs of the city*.

Tho' *Holland* is but one province of the seven, it is the most considerable, and gives name to the whole, the inhabitants in general being frequently called *Hollanders*.

As this province pays 1,000,000 of the five millions of ducats, which is the whole revenue of the republick, the city of *Amsterdam* pays 1000 every day.

A league from *Amsterdam* lies *Sardam*, a village of about 800 families, mostly shipwrights, at which are more vessels built than in any place in *Holland*; this induced the czar *Peter I.* to reside here some time to learn that art.

The *Armenians* and other *Greek* christians have a church at *Amsterdam*, but I have avoided visiting it, for fear of being known by some who may have seen me at *Ispahan*.

When the tyranny of *Philip II.* first caused the *Walloons* to revolt, he sent the duke of *Alva*, the greatest captain of that age, to reduce them, vesting him

* Like our Recorder.

with an unlimited power, which only administred fuel to his cruel temper. Happily for his countrymen, *William I.* prince of *Orange* escaped the snares laid for him, and put himself at their head; he was one of the greatest statesmen and generals of his time; and a protestant, a sect to whom *Philip* gave no quarter, burning and massacring them with a zeal, worthy the title of *Catholick*, which the kings of *Spain* assume. I shall not enter into this prince's military exploits, which were attended with various success; I shall only observe that in his greatest misfortunes he never lost the confidence and affection of the people, a circumstance very uncommon, and which is to me an incontestable proof of his merit. After long struggles with fortune, sometimes victorious, sometimes vanquished, at length he triumphed to form that glorious union, which now constitutes the republick of *Holland*, and which so far alarmed *Philip II.* that, believing when the head was gone, it would be easy to divide and subdue the members of the confederacy; he offered considerable rewards to whoever should assassinate him, and the clergy to second so pious a design promised the wreaths of paradise to the hand that should strike the blow.

A merchant of *Biscay*, named *Gaspar Anastro*, who lived at *Antwerp*, and was reduced, hoped to repair his broken fortune by so detestable an action; but as he wanted courage himself, he hired a young countryman, who lodged at his house, one *Juan Tauregni*, to make the attempt. The day this villain chose for his design was *March 15th, 1582*, being the festival of the duke of *Anjou's* nativity; the prince lodged in the castle of *Antwerp*, and after dinner, as he passed from one chamber to another, *Tauregni* fired a pistol at his head; a sudden turn the prince that moment made with it, saved his life, the ball grazing his temple; this stroke failing, other tools were sought out, to whom the greatest rewards, eternal and temporal, were promis'd in the name of *God* and the *K. of Spain* in case of success. Two years passed in this manner, when one *Balthazar Gerard*, a *Burgundian*, aged 27, undertook this wicked design.

The prince then kept his court at *Delft* in *Holland*, where the assassin arrived in *May 1584*, and delivered him a letter signed *Francis Guion*; his highness demanding from whom he brought it, he reply'd, from himself, adding, that his name was undersigned, that he

was

was son of *Peter Guion*, put to death for the protestant religion, and that he could serve his highness in a certain affair.

He was accordingly sent to *France*, and being returned, the prince, who was affable and humane, ordered him to be called into his bedchamber, not being yet up, and spoke to him with great goodness; yet the villain afterwards had the impudence to own, that if he had then had a penknife or dagger, he would have lodged it in his heart.

The prince ordered him 12 crowns for the present; with part of this sum the wretch bought a pistol from one of the guards, but finding it not answer upon trial, he bought a pair from a sergeant, and proving them to his mind, kept them for use.

Next morning (*July 10, 1584*) he waited for the prince as he came out of his apartment to dinner, and advancing towards him desired a pass-port, but with so confus'd an air, that the princess of *Orange* took notice of it, and asked her husband *why he suffered so ill-looking a fellow to come near him*; the prince reply'd, *the man wants only a pass-port*, and turning to the false *Guion*, told him it should be granted.

While the prince was at dinner the wretch walked round the avenues, then posted himself behind a pillar of the gallery, through which he knew the prince would come from the dining room; he had two pistols under his mantle, and as his highness crossed he took aim so well, that at the first shot, the ball went thro' his body; the prince fell on his knees, and being carried back to the hall where he dined, expired in a moment after.

Mean time the criminal had got as far as the stables, and was about to climb the wall, when he was discovered and seized by a footman and a halberdier. Being confined he was told he had miss'd his aim, at which he appeared much concerned, saying, 'he should die with pleasure if he had killed the favourer and patron of heresy; but if he had failed in it, the thought afflicted him more than all the torments he could suffer.'

They put him several times to the most exquisite torture, and as he gave not the slightest groan, nor shewed any mark of pain, they thought he had some spell about him; on this account they shaved all the hair off his body, and in that condition led him to execution; he marched undauntedly, in the middle of

the officers of justice, tho' his feet were half consumed with the fire; the hand which he committed the murder was a long time squeez'd with red-hot pincers, after which he lifted it up and shewed it to the spectators, laughing at the executioners, who taking him for a devil, or at least a forcerer, ran away; so that the magistrates were forced by threats to bring them back to their office; the red-hot iron was apply'd to several parts of his body, after which being ripped open alive, his heart was flung in his face. He was lastly quartered, and his limbs hung up on the ramparts of the town.

I have made this digression, most excellent *Mekter*, to shew you how the *Nazarenes* propagate their religion, of which I shall give you other examples not less surprizing. Sometimes you will read of a monk stabbing his sovereign, sometimes of an emperor poisoned by means of the host (which is a wafer the *Nazarenes* affirm to be changed into the body of the *Messiah*) sometimes you will see a hero struggling against his own subjects, leagued to dethrone him, under pretence of his being a heretick; in short, I could shew you *Asia* the theatre of the *Nazarene* madness, and *Europe* drowned in seas of blood, which the *Roman Pontiffs* have shed to gratify their ambition and pride; to all this (would time permit) I might add a parallel of the conduct of the *Mahometans*, that your excellency might judge, if the reproach thrown upon us by these unbelievers, of extending our religion by the sword, be not more applicable to themselves. *Thine, &c.*

P. N. B.

RECEIPT for distemper'd Cattle, order'd to be left by the *Lincolnshire Drovers* in every Town they pass'd, it having only fail'd where Persons would not be at the Expence of all the Ingredients.

TAKE daucus (that is wild carrot) angelica root, fennel seeds, groundsel, and misselto, of each a large handful; and eringo 2 ounces; boil these well in 12 gallons of spring water for two hours; then take a gallon of this liquor, and boil in it two ounces of cassia for half an hour, (the use of this gallon of liquor is to put an horn-ful down the nostrils every time you give the beast a drink) thicken the other liquor with wheat-meal like calves pottage; when cold, put in 2 ounces of myrrh, and 2 ounces of frankincense, finely powder'd: give 3 or 4 quarts at a time three times a day, for three days together: let the beast have both meat and water.— If they are costive, put in 2 ounces of *Glauber's salts*.

Mr URBAN,

THOUGH I have not read Mr Kennicott's dissertation, yet with a small share of learning, and no great application to reconcile the seeming inconsistencies of the Holy Scr. I am able to vindicate the assertion that these words spoken by God, *Gen. i. 26. Let us make man after our own image*, are a consultation of the whole three persons in the Godhead, agreeable to what Mr K. hath advanced; and that these words are not addressed to the Son alone, and not to the Holy Ghost also. Let us see first of all the account given by *Moses*, how the world and all things therein were created, and if from hence we are able to assert that the whole Trinity were operating towards the creation of all the other parts of this amazing whole, we shall not be able to conclude that in the creation of man two persons of the Tr. were the makers of man, exclusive of the third person, but rather absolutely the reverse. *Gen. i. 2. it is said, the earth was without form, &c. and the SPIRIT of God moved, &c.* Not to insist upon the expression here made use of for the action of the H. G. in the original signifying the incubation, as it were, over the infant world (a comparison admired by ingenious men, and the foundation of the ancient heathen opinion that all things were produced from an egg) yet this part of *Moses's* account will irrefragably prove that the H. G. was active in the creation of the world. And as to the creation of man, we read in *Moses's* account, that God said *Let us make man after our own image*; accordingly let us examine in what did this likeness, or this image of God consist. In that erect posture, and the construction of our bodies, different from that of other animals? It could not be. In what then? Why, we are told that God having made man out of the dust of the ground *He breathed into his nostrils the breath of life, and man became a living soul*. This is the operation of the holy spirit in a peculiar manner. By this we are made remarkably in the image of God, as might be more amply set forth by proofs from the New Testament. *Job xxxiii. 4. says, the spirit of God hath made me, and the breath of the Almighty hath given me life*. Mr Poole, and other great men, have observed that the word *Elohim* in the Hebrew is a word of the plural number. As *Gen. i. 1. In the beginning God (Elohim) created the heaven, and the earth*; to denote this creation to have been by the operation of the whole Trinity in Unity (the verb *created* being of the singular number.)—Nay it would be absurd to confess a belief of an undivided Trinity in Unity, and at the same time to ascribe any act to the operation of two persons in the godhead, wherein the third person was not concern'd, nor so much as consulted. If there are three persons in the deity, and one of which eminently moved upon the face of the waters, by what rule of construction will it be understood that this person is not included in the term *us*, when one person of the Trinity says *let us make, &c.* But the objector will say, How do you recon-

cile to this same the expressions of St John and St Paul, both of which say that all things were made by J. C. or *the word* (that is the second person in the Trinity) *and without him was not any thing made, &c.* Here it will be necessary to take notice that St John and St Paul are both shewing that J. C. was God as well as man; which could be no way better done than by asserting that he was *with the father from all eternity*, and that through his operation, together with the Father and the H. G. all things had their original, for without the word was not any thing made that was made. But that St John or St Paul intended to say that the Son alone made all things, will be proving too much; for with equal reason may their expression be produced to shew, that neither was God the father the maker of all things. But what will this objector say to that miraculous operation of the H. G. when the pure virgin conceived the blessed son of God? *Luke i. 35.* Here was power exerted equal, because the same, with that which first gave life to the dust of the ground; which moved upon the face of the waters, and by which Christ himself tells us *he cast out devils. Matth. xii. 28.* The objector asks, As the new testament is to be explanatory of the old, ought not their accounts to be agreeable to each other? At least the one account cannot be contradictory to the other. Very true. So likewise ought what St John writes in one place to agree with what he writes in another. The same of St Paul, and yet both St John and St Paul attribute life to the operation of the Holy Ghost. I shall take notice of but one text in each of them. *John vi. 63. Jesus tells his disciples, It is the Spirit that quickneth* (*ζωοποιεῖ*) making alive. This is a metaphor without all dispute taken from the first life given to us, which was by the H. G. The other text is in St Paul *2 Cor. iii. 6. For the letter killeth, but the spirit giveth life* (*ζωοποιεῖ*) quickneth. The metaphor is the same with what was observed above. In short, in the works of creation and every other work of the Trinity, what one relation is said to do, the others do also, but in their order, answerable to the three principles in every action, wisdom, will and power. And were it not so, it would, from the literal sense of holy writ, be an easy matter to point out the greatest confusion imaginable. It would be ridiculous to suppose God speaking to the angels, when he says *Let us make man after our image*, when we are told that God made man in his own image, twice in a few words, *Gen. i. 27.*—The angels only saw the work rising under almighty will, and rejoiced. *Job xxxviii. 4, &c. Where wast thou when I laid the foundations of the earth? Declare, if thou hast understanding. Who has laid the measures thereof* (tell) *if thou knowest? Or who has stretched the line upon it? Whereupon are the foundations thereof fastned, or who hath laid the corner-stone thereof? When the morning stars sang together, and all the sons (angels) of God shouted for joy.* Sir, Yours, &c.

Nov. 16, 1747.

R. D.

S I R,

No list of captures consisting of so many particulars as the following, I hope you'll not refuse it a place in your collection, tho' most of the articles are extracted from it, since your readers may like to see them at one view, and it may serve to convince the publick, that, exclusive of the glorious victories gained by the brave admirals Anson, Warren, and Hawke, the naval power of France and Spain was greatly reduced, and is now brought to the lowest ebb.

Yours, &c. D. B—g.

A LIST of SPANISH and FRENCH ships of war, taken, lost, sunk, burnt or destroyed, since the commencement of the present war.

SPANISH ships of war taken, &c.

Guns.

- 1 THE Glorious, taken Oct. 1747, (see p. 541.) by the *Russel*. 74
- 2 The *Princessa*, taken Apr. 1740, by the *Kent*, *Lenox* and *Orford* 68
- 3 ———, taken by the *Worcester* after 17 hours engagement 70
- 3 *Invincible*, burnt Jan. 1742, at the *Havannah* 60 or 70
- 5 ———, cast away July 1741, off *Santa Martha*, following commodore *Anson* when he doubled *Cape Horn* 70
- 6 ———, another lost on the same errand (force not said)
- 7 The *Fuerte*, lost Jan. 1742, on the islands *Cayos*, endeavouring to make prisoners the crew of the *Tyger* (a British man of war of 50 G.) lost there 60
- 8 The *Africa*, destroyed April 1741 at *Carthage* 70
- 9 *San Carlos*, ditto 70
- 10 *Conquestadore*, ditto 70
- 11 *Gallicia*, ditto 70
- 12 *St Philip*, ditto 70
- 12 *Dragon*, ditto 64
- 20 *Seven Galleons*, ditto
- 21 *St Isidore*, burnt at *Ajaccio* in *Corfica* by the *Ipswich*, *Revenge*, and *Ann Fireship*, Feb. 1742 70
- 22 *St Antonio*, Oct. 1743 64
- 23 *Poder* burnt Feb. 1743, in the engagement in the *Mediterranean* 60
- 24 The *Acapulco* ship, taken by commodore *Anson*, June 1742, carriage and swivel guns 60
- 25 *Fort de Nantz*, a galleon, taken Jan. 1746 32
- 26 ——— A galleon, taken May 1746.
- 31 Five galleys, burnt June 1742 at *St Tropez* by the *Duke Fireship*
- 32 *Conde de Chincon*, taken March 1744 by the *Rippon* 24

- 33 ——— taken Oct. 1741, by the *Worcester* 24
- 33 *Astrea*, taken Nov. 1739, at *Porto Bello* 20
- 35 *Triumph*, taken ditto 20
- 37 ——— two sloops destroyed at *Fort Chagre*, Mar. 1739
- 38 ——— A sloop taken by the *Sea Horse* 16
- 40 ——— two sloops taken March 1744, and Oct. 1745
- 41 The *Garland's* prize 13

FRENCH ships of war taken, &c.

- 1 *St Esprit* after engaging the *Jersey* of 60 guns 2 hours and a half, Aug. 1745, bore away for *Cadiz*, and was said to sink next day 74
- 2 *Fleurion*, burnt Jan. 1745 at *Brest* 68
- 3 *Vigilant*, taken June 1745, off *Cape Breton* 64
- 4 *Mars*, taken Oct. 1745, by the *Nottingham* 64
- 5 *Ardent*, drove ashore in *Quiberon* bay, Oct. 1746, by the *Exeter*, and burnt 64
- 6 *Causibon*, one of *D'Anville's* squadron, burnt by the French at *Chebouctou*, before they returned to *Europe*, 1746 60
- 7 *St Michael* 64
- 8 *Mercury*, taken Nov. 1746, by the *Namur*, &c. 54
- 9 *Perfaite* 54
- 10 ——— a ship with stores and ammunition for *Canada*, taken Sept. 1746 by the *Pembroke* 54
- 11 *Augusta*, taken Feb. 1746, by the *Portland* 50
- 12 ——— a French man of war, taken August 1744 50
- 13 ——— a French man of war in the bay of *St Laurence*, loaded with furs, taken August 1746, by two English men of war 50
- 14 *Etoile*, burnt June 1747 by adm. *Warren's* squadron 46
- 15 *Ambuscade*, taken April 1746 by the *Defiance*, &c. 44
- 16 *Medway's* prize, in the *East Indies* 40
- 17 ——— drove ashore and burnt by adm. *Warren's* squadron, August 1747, off *Cape Penas* in the bay of *Biscay* 40
- 18 *La St Maline*, taken Sept. 1745, in the *West Indies* 36
- 19 ——— a French man of war carried to *Antigua*, Jan. 1745 36
- 20 ——— a frigate, lost Oct. 1745 off *Porto Rico* 36
- 21 ——— a French frigate, taken Sept. 1745 off *Porto Rico* by the *Dreadnought* 36

- 22 — a frigate, taken May 1746 by the Woolwich 36
- 23 — a French man of war Jan. 1745, by adm. Warren's squadron 30
- 24 — a frigate, taken Sept. 1745 off Porto Rico by the Dreadnought 30
- 25 Renomme, taken Sept. 1747 by the Dover 32
- 26 Castor, taken Nov. 1747, by the Hampshire 28
- 26 Medea, after 50 hours chase by the Dreadnought, April 1744 26
- 28 Panther, taken Aug. 1745 by adm. Martin's squadron 26
- 29 Subtil, taken Nov. 1746 by the Portland 26
- 30 Flora, taken Feb. 1746 by the Greyhound privateer 24
- 31 Elephant, taken Mar. 1744 by the Chester and Sunderland 24
- 32 — a French man of war, taken Oct. 1746 by a Rhode island priv. 24
- 34 — two frigates, tak. Oct. 1745 24
- 36 — two frigates drove ashore Oct. 1745 in Audiernie bay by the York and lost (force not mentioned)
- The next 4 were copied from a list of the British royal navy published last year, (quere whether they were not French privateers) each of* 20
- 37 Bien Aime
- 38 Grand Turk
- 39 Inverness
- 40 Lys
- These 7 were taken from the same list, each of* 16
- 41 Centurion's prize
- 42 Deptford's prize
- 43 Pembroke's prize
- 44 Peregrina
- 45 Rupert's prize
- 46 Sapphire's prize
- 47 Trial's prize
- 48 — a sloop taken July 1745 16
- 49 — a french man of war from Canada, taken Aug. 1747 in St Lawrence bay, by two British men of war (force not said)
- 51 Lively and Malina, two snows 8
- These 6 following taken by the admirals Anson and Warren, May 1747.*
- 52 Invincible, taken May 1747 74
- 53 Serieux, ditto 66
- 54 Diamante, ditto 56
- 55 Ruby, ditto 52
- 56 Jason, ditto 52
- 57 Glory, ditto 44
- These by admiral Hawke.*
- 58 Montague, taken Oct. 1747 74
- 59 Terrible, ditto 74
- 60 Neptune, ditto 70
- 61 Trident, ditto 64
- 62 Fougueux, ditto 64
- 63 Severn retaken, ditto 56

64 The Solebay also retak. Ap. 1746 20

A LIST of French East India and S. Sea ships taken, &c. since the commencement of the present war.

FRENCH India ships taken, &c.

- A 4 — four French East India ships taken 1744 by com. Barnet
- 5 La Frigate de Affaires of 300 tons taken ditto
- 6 A French East India ship homeward bound, taken by the Leostoff Au. 1744
- 9 Three China ships, Dauphin, Hercules, Jason, by com. Barnet, Au. 1745
- B 10 — a ship from Manilla, ditto
- 11 St Louis from Canton, ditto
- 13 Charmante, a French East India ship, and Heron from Bengal, taken Aug. 1745 off Cape Breton
- 14 — a French outward bound East India ship destroyed in the bay of Senegal (Africa) 38 guns 170 men, by the Sutherland and Gosport, Oct. 1745
- 15 — a ship from Surat, taken by the Preston, May 1746

The next 9 by advices in August 1746.

- 16 The Amiable Maria
- 17 The Mahomet, from Manilla
- 18 La Hereux, from Surat
- D 19 Duplex, from Boffeuren
- 20 Cardanagore, from —
- 21 Cesar, from Pondicherry
- 23 — two pilot sloops from Bengal
- 24 — a sloop from Pondicherry
- 25 And — a privateer of 14 guns
- 26 Phillibert 30
- E 27 Apollo 30
- 28 Thetis 22
- 29 Dermont 18

The last 6 outward bound, these 2 by adm. Anson's squadron, May 1747.

- 30 Vigilante 22
- 31 Modelte 22
- 32 The Duke de Chartres an outward bound Indiaman of 30 G. 195 M. 700 ton, by the Bellona, Aug. 1747

FRENCH South Sea ships taken, &c.

- 1 Lewis Erasmus, 28 G. and 500 tons, taken July 1745
- 2 Marquis d'Antin 24 G. 450 tons, ditto
- 3 Notre Dame de Deliverance 22 G. taken Aug. 1745
- 4 Superbe, outward bound 36 G. and 136 M. Apr. 1747
- 5 The Hector 28 G. 56 M. 600 tons, tak. by the Viper sloop, Aug. 1747.
- 6 The Eagle, outward bound, 30 G. 150 M. Sept. 1745.

N.B. Several of the dates are not the precise time of capture, but when the advice was received.

A LIST

SHIPS taken by the English, December 1747.

- A Spanish privateer, which had taken several ships eastward of the Bermudas, taken by a sloop of war bound for the W. Indies.
- A Fr. priv. of 28 guns, and about 250 men, car. by the Dover man of war into Lisbon.
- A ship from Hispaniola, richly laden, carry'd into Gibraltar.
- Two ships from Mississippi, and a schooner, car. by the Merlin sloop into Jamaica.
- A stout Fr. priv. brought into Torbay by a ship of admiral Boscawen's Squadron.
- A small French vessel, having only 12 stout fellows with small arms, taken at anchor at Bawdsey Cliff, near Harwich (where she lay to pick up some small traders) by the custom-house smack.
- Fourteen French vessels, one laden with grain, the other 13 with troops for Genoa, to the number of 2000 (which were sent to Port Mahon) taken by the English off Cape Corso.
- A French ship from Martinico to Marseilles, taken by a New York privateer.
- Several captures, one of 35 soldiers, and 70,000 crowns in specie, for Genoa, car. to Leghorn.
- Three Martinico ships, which had escaped Adm. Hawke, car. into Lisbon.
- The *Le Heureux* privateer of Bayonne, 16 guns, 116 men, sent by the Hampshire, capt. Daniel, into Plymouth. *Gazette.*
- The *St Barbara*, from Smyrna for Marseilles, car. by the Roebuck and Leostoff into Leghorn.
- The *Tuffrow Elizabeth*, Reinevet's, from Marseilles for Nantz; and
- A Fr. vessel, late the Pellings of Bermudas, car. by the George privateer into Guernsey.
- The *Extravagant* privateer of St Sebastians, 8 guns and 120 men, car. by the Anglesea man of war, capt. Duff, into Kinsale. *Gaz.*
- The *Riccaux* privateer of Dunkirk, 6 carriage, 6 swivel guns, and 52 men; and two hostages for 200 l; *Le Roy David* sloop of Boulogne, 57 men, 8 carriage, and 6 swivel guns, with three hostages for 725 l; *Louis Quinze* dogger of Calais, 54 men, 4 carriage, 6 swivel guns, and seven hostages for 1348 l; and the *Alexander* sloop of ditto, 52 men, 4 carriage, 6 swivel guns, and one hostage for 105 l; all 4 taken by the Flamborough man of war, with the sloops Lancaster, Grampus and Hazard, convoying the Baltic fleet. *Gazette.*
- A Dutch ship, from Marseilles to Nantz; another bound to Bayonne; and a French ship, from Granville to St Domingo, carry'd into Leghorn.
- A French ship valued at above 6000 l. from Smyrna to Marseilles, car. to ditto.
- Two French bankers, with fish and oil, taken by the Saltash privateer.
- A Spanish sloop, with a schooner, each valued at 300 pieces of 8, taken by a privateer of Providence, capt. Gardiner.
- A Spanish settee, carry'd into Gibraltar.
- A rich prize, taken between the islands of Candia and Roxata, on the Barbary coast, by a ship in the Turkey trade, and ransom'd.
- A French ship with wine, provisions, &c. taken by a ship in her passage to Jamaica.
- A very rich prize, laden with cocoa, white sugar, &c. carry'd by the ship of capt. Mayberry into St Kitts, where she was condemn'd: He cut her out as she lay at anchor at the Grenade under the grand fort, without any loss.
- A Spanish ship of 406 tons from La Guira to La Vera Cruz; and a French brig. from Curacao for St Domingo, taken by captains Husk and Griffin in two privateers of Rhode Island, and carry'd into Jamaica.
- A Dutch ship with arms and ammunition, &c. from Cadiz for La Vera Cruz, carry'd by one of his majesty's ships into Charles Town.
- A sloop with 20000 lb. of cocoa, and 3000 dollars, taken by capt. Sweet in the Defeece privateer of Rhode Island.
- The *Grand St Juan* of St Sebastians, a privateer of 20 guns, and 220 men; and
- The *Thetis* of Bayonne, a privateer of 18 guns, and 245 men, sent by commodore Mostyn into Plymouth. *Gazette.*
- Two prizes taken on the Caracca coast, car. by a privateer of St Kitts to Port Harbour.
- Two sloops with sugar, cocoa, &c. car. by capt. Purnell into New Providence.
- A French man of war from Cyprus, 82 guns, 700 men, carry'd by the Leostoff man of war into Mordovia.
- The *Providentia*, Boyson, a Swedish ship 400 tons, with masts, &c. for Brest and Port Louis, brought by the Prince of Orange privateer into Dover.
- A Spanish privateer sloop, taken by capt. Davis in a privateer schooner of Georgia.
- The *Polinan*, Breiwdet, a Dutch ship from Batavia, with Madras goods on board, and two of Bourdenay's officers, car. by the Cumberland privateer of London into Milford.—Orders were sent to bring her round into the Thames.—M. le Bourdenay, who was commander of the French squadron which took Madras, is also taken on board the *Statianse*, a Dutch ship, with two of his officers, and some of his treasure. He had quitted the French service, and was going to Holland. He had sent most of his treasure to Lisbon in a Portuguese ship.
- RETAKEN.] The *Dantzic Merchant*, Brown, from Carolina for Bristol; the *Industry*, —, from Newfoundland for Tinmouth; the *Lamb*, Tomlinson, from Jamaica for Lancaster; the *Swift* brigantine, from Chester for Gibraltar; the *Union Galley*, Frith; the ship of David Wallace, and another of Dundee. [The 3 last retaken by two cruisers in the port of Bergen, Norway, which they violated for being deny'd a pilot by the Danes.]

SHIPS taken by the French and Spaniards, December 1747.

- THE *Sally*, Mesnard, from London for Philadelphia, richly laden with bale goods, sent by the Conquerant privateer for St Sebastians.
- The *Lyon*, Skinner, from Virginia for London, taken near the coast of Virginia.
- The *Pegasus*, Ramfay, from London for N. Carolina, taken near Cape Fare.
- The *Anson* brigantine, Broughton, from the Leeward Islands for New England, carry'd by the French into Port Louis.
- The *Elizabeth* and *Anne*, Hilliard; and the *Pigeon*, Haws, both bound for the W. Indies, car. by a Spanish privateer into the Havanna.
- Two schooners, taken by a Brest man of war near the isle of Sable.
- A boat laden with coals, taken near Ardroth in Scotland by a French privateer of 4 guns and 45 men, and ransom'd for 4 sheep, a leg of beef, and 72 bottles of ale, for which, part of the crew were detain'd as hostages, the privateer lying by at anchor till the ransom could be procur'd.
- The *Betsy* of Dartmouth, Peavis, from Lisbon for Newfoundland, taken by 16 sail of French merchantmen for Martinico; which had escap'd Adm. Hawke; but being of little value, plunder'd of most of her provisions, and restored.
- The *Providence*, Poppleton, from Hull to Smyrna, carry'd into Toulon.
- The *Elizabeth*, Ker, from Maryland for London, carry'd into St Maloes.
- The *Lark*, Gardiner, from Jamaica for London, carry'd into Bayonne.
- The *Prudence*, Martin, from Honduras for London, carry'd into Havre de Grace.
- The *Dolphin*, Hoffack, from Jamaica for London, richly laden, taken by the Count de Mautepeas, a privateer of St Maloes.
- The *Europa*, Wright, from Carolina for London, taken by a Spanish privateer, after 4 hours fight, in which capt. Wright was kill'd, in N. America.
- The *Pope*, Brewster from Bristol for Carolina, taken near the bar of Charles Town.
- The *Sea Nymph*, Bentley, from Boston for London; the *St George*, Grayson, from Liverpool for Africa; and the *Union*, —, from Newfoundland for Guernsey, all 3 car. to St Maloes.
- The *Dispatch*, Dixon; and the —, Ransom, both from Stockholm for Lynn, tak. by a Fr. pr.
- The *Speedwell*, Harrison, arriv'd in the river from Nairn, taken in her passage and ransom'd.
- The *Postillion*, Franklyn, from Newfoundland for Leghorn, car. into Cadiz.
- The *Charming Fanny*, M'Namara, from Antigua for London, car. into Bayonne.
- The *Ballance*, Gil, from Antigua for London, carry'd into Rochelle.
- The *Lydia*, Nichols, from Gottenburgh for London, taken by a French privateer, who by the bad weather was forced to put into Rotterdam.
- The *Expedition*, —, from Newfoundland for Lisbon, carry'd to St Sebastians.
- The *London*, Kerry; the *George and Mary*, Hayton, both from Virginia for Hull; the *Bolton*, Eve, from Jamaica for Philadelphia; the *Delawar*, Leake, from Philadelphia for Maryland; the *Charity*, Newbold, from Philadelphia for Antigua; the —, Green, from Providence for Philadelphia; the —, Smith, from Rhode Island for Cape Fare; and a schooner, name not known; all taken within the capes of Delawar, by a French priv. of 12 guns.
- The *Enterprize*, Holt, with provisions from Ireland, carry'd into Guardaloupe.
- A ship from London for Leghorn, laden with corn, carry'd into Catalonia.
- The *Phillis* snow, Carr, from the Streights for the Leeward Islands; car. to Porto Rico.
- Near 30 sail of North America men, carry'd into the several ports of Hispaniola.
- The *Hampshire*, Hogg, from Curacoa, carry'd into the Havanna.
- Two schooners, very richly laden from the Spanish main, taken by a French m. of war of 38 g.
- The ships of capt. Bonny and capt. Ruggles, from the northward to Jamaica, car. to St Jago de Cub.
- The snow of capt. Henders, from the northward.
- The ship of capt. Taylor of New England, carry'd into St Augustine.
- The *Betty*, 12 guns, capt. Fry, from Rhode Island.
- The *Princess Anne*, Dimpsey master, from Dublin for Rotterdam, taken and ranf. for 250 l.
- The *Guiny Hen*, Misery, from Boston to the Leeward Islands, taken by a privateer sloop.
- The *Prince William*, Strawbridge, from Jamaica to London, carry'd into Bergen.
- The *Glasgow*, Gould, from Africa to Jamaica; and the *Nancy*, New, from Bristol to ditto, carry'd into Martinico.
- The *Charming Betty*, Barnes, from Liverpool to Jamaica, carry'd into Guardaloup.
- The *Somerset* snow, Henderson; and the sloop of capt. Papiter, from New York to Jamaica, carry'd by the French into Leogane.
- The *Sarah* brigantine, M'Neal, from Philadelphia for Barbadoes, car. into Martinico.
- A ship from Hamburgh, with linen and pipestaves; two ships from the Baltic; and the —, Fredre, a Dutch ship, from Yarmouth to Naples, all carry'd into Ostend.
- "The *Immaculate Conception*, capt. Bignola, worth 40,000 l. from London to Leghorn, carry'd by two Algerine xebecs into Algiers."
- The *Vineyard*, Roach, from N. England for the Leeward Islands, car. into Hispaniola.
- The *Lark*, Robins, from Carolina for Barbadoes, carry'd into Porto Rico.
- The *two Brothers*, Bailleul, from Virginia for Falmouth; the *Assistance*, —; from Lancaster for Barbadoes; and the *Langford*, Oliver, from Antigua for London, all carr. to Martinico.
- The —, Orlam, from Piscataqua; the *D. of Cumberland*, Clark, from Antigua for M-quebo; the *Dolphin*, Gardiner, from Boston to Antigua, carry'd to Martinico.

S I R, *Brussels, Dec. 29.*

I send you a relation which came hither from *Caen*, by way of *Paris*; the miracle mentioned in it, tho' certified by jesuits, ought not to be the less regarded, as none of their religious schemes are pretended to be promoted by it, nor any saint contributes the least assistance.

A remarkable Account of two Children, who were deaf and dumb from the Birth, being brought to speak articulately. From the Register of the Academy at Caen in Normandy, &c.

A Spaniard, named *Jacob Rodrigues Pereira* (settled with his family at *Bordeaux*) is the author of this surprising art, of which he made the first Essay at *Rochelle*, by way of friendship, on a son of Mr *Israel Beaumartin*, a merchant, named *Aaron*, and aged 13, who was deaf and dumb from his birth. He taught him in a hundred lessons (tho' the scholar was employ'd in manual work during great part of the time) to know and name, by means of certain signs, the greatest part of the letters, consonants as well as vowels, and to pronounce articulately *madame, chappel, vessel, what's your pleasure?* &c. The fact is well known at *Rochelle*, and confirmed by a multitude of tryals made in the hall of the jesuits, and other places, in the presence of persons of great judgment; among the rest was M. d' *Azi de Tavigni*, director of the great farms, who examin'd particularly into the success, and with reason, as he had the misfortune of a son in the same unhappy condition, for whom the physicians and surgeons in *France, Italy, and Germany* had been consulted to no effect.— He had been seven years at *Amiens*, with an old deaf and dumb man, who taught him, by signs, to ask for the common necessities. He was afterwards a pensioner in the college of *Beaumont* at *Auge*, from *October 1743* to *July 1746*, all the while deaf and dumb, till he took lessons from M. *Pereira*, who, upon a contract with the father, went to *Beaumont*.— After a few days, the youth pronounced articulately several words, as *pappa, mamma, madame, castle*; and made so speedy a progress, that, by the *November* following, he could speak above 300 words, of which he understood the meaning, and most others, though not distinctly, and without knowing the meaning.

The fact is attested by Father Ca-

seaux, the prior, the director of the college, and the bishop of *Bayeux*, who presided in an assembly at the academy at *Caen*, held to examine the affair. Being first satisfied that the boy had been deaf and dumb from his birth, he was produced, and was found, in 4 months time, to have learned to pronounce the letters of the alphabet, to join them in syllables and words, and annex to them ideas; for instance, those of *quantity, much, little, good, bad, affirming and denying*. He addressed himself to the bishop thus: *Monseigneur, je vous souhaite le bon jour*; “My Lord, I wish you a good day.” But it is to be observed that he pronounces syllabically, making as many words as syllables. The bishop having written, *The prior is a good man*, he read the paper and answered *yes*, looking at the prior with a genteel smile. The bishop then wrote, on another paper, *The prior is a wicked man*, he took it, and immediately said *no*.— A paper was shewn to him, with *Young Taverni is wicked*; he took it, and threw it eagerly down, saying *no*. Many present made signs to their sword, hat, ruffles, and he named them distinctly: of all which the bishop, prior, &c. gave a certificate, dated *April 25, 1746*, in which it was observed that he sometimes transposes words, and uses mostly the infinitive, as *moi vouloir aller a Paris*, “Me will to go to Paris”—yet it was not doubted but, after longer practice, M. *Pereira* would make his scholar as perfect as can be desired.

It would be a pleasure, Sir, to be able to inform you as to this maker's method of teaching so difficult an art, but that he keeps secret for his own advantage. I am informed that it is not the same with that used by Dr *Wallis*, which he (*Pereira*) not only found impracticable and defective, but in a discourse deliver'd before the academy of *Caen*, charged the principles of it with absurdity, and even called in question the truth of any dumb and deaf person being perfectly taught to speak by it. M. *Pereira*, before he begins, strictly examines the organs of speech, and this is all I can learn of his proceeding, except that it is very agreeable and inviting to the learner; and that he takes no money but according to the improvement of his pupils.

Yours, &c. A. J.—E.

[Notwithstanding what is said in this Letter, as our learned countryman's method was always thought rational, it is pro-

probable that Pereira's is only an improvement of it. However, it may be proper to lay it before our readers.

Dr WALLIS's

Method of teaching a dumb Person to speak.

YOU must first, by the most significant signs you can devise, make him understand the posture and motion of the tongue, lips, and other organs of speech, in forming any sound; which, if it be right, you are to confirm him in it; and, if he miss, to signify to him in what he differed from your direction, and to what circumstances he must attend to correct it; and it would be in vain to enter upon this task without exactly considering, and being perfectly master of the accurate formation of every sound in speaking. As to the method of teaching the language, begin with such actions and gestures as have a natural significancy; and from them, or some few signs the person himself had before taken up to express his thoughts, proceed to teach him the meaning of something else, and so by degrees to other things; and this in such a method, that, what he knows already, may be a step to what he is next to learn.

By this method, Dr W. undertook to teach two deaf and dumb persons to speak. The first was Mr Daniel Whalley of Northampton, who having lost his hearing at five years old, in about half a year afterwards his speech was quite gone also. He was an ingenious man, and as he could draw pictures, was accustomed to observe the little varieties of the face. He went to Dr Wallis in January 1661, who, in a little more than a year's time, taught him to pronounce distinctly any words as he directed him, and at the desire of a Polish lord then at Oxford, even six or seven of the most difficult in the Polish language, such as are proposed to foreigners for the difficulty, and none but Poles are able to pronounce. He was also taught in a good measure to understand the English language, and express his mind in writing, so as to be understood, but not elegantly.—This success made a great noise (says the *Gen. Dictionary*) and Mr Whalley appeared at the royal society, May 21, 1672, and pronounced distinctly enough such words as were proposed to him, and did the like at Whitehall, before the king, prince Rupert, and the nobility. The Dr also taught Mr Popbam, son of Adm. Popham, in the same

manner; but owns that both of 'em, after departing from him, were apt to forget much of the nicety, not living near to direct them, but would regain it when he had been with them again.—

Dr W. taught, by the like method, several people to speak plain, who stammered and hesitated very much.

S I R,

Downs, Jan. 8, 1748.

If you have had no Remarks sent you on the two following subjects, by publishing the observations of a sailor, you may perhaps please some of your readers ashore.

I. On the different Accounts of ORIGINAL SIN, in *Gent. Mag.* Oct. 1747.

BY universal facts, sage Racine draws Full demonstrations to support his cause: But that he blindly errs, blind *Taylor dreams, And † *suppositions* brings to back his schemes. Decide then, readers, that can judgment act, Which must be true, the fancy, or the fact?

* *blind.* Could Mr Taylor see the wand'ring thoughts in his own devotions, and perceive that God is infinitely holy, he might know that it was impossible for God to create him as he now is, and therefore might be assured that he himself sinned in Adam, and fell with him; since God could not create a depraved being, and yet call it *very good*.

† *Suppositions.* The sense he gives of scripture being contrary to scripture, which ever takes Sin and Death to be contrary to Holiness and Happiness; the first death arresting the prisoner, the second executing him. e. g. — *The wages of Sin is Death* [i. e. eternal damnation] — *And so Death* [i. e. eternal damnation: the sentence of it] *passed upon all men* [and is to be executed on the most]; *for that all have sinned.* — *This* [i. e. eternal damnation] *is the second death.*

Indeed, to those in *Christ*, Death is disarmed of its sting: *for the sting of death is sin.* — So that the true christian rather sleeps than dies; which gives the sense of 1 Cor. xv. 22, 26. to be, that, *As in Adam all die* [i. e. their souls are separated from their bodies, and made liable to eternal damnation for their sins] *so in Christ shall all be made alive* [i. e. their souls shall be united to their bodies again, when the sheep shall be separated from the goats] after which *Death shall be destroyed*; there being no more any separation to be made between soul and body; tho' the *second death* [i. e. eternal damnation] shall still remain to the goats, and would to the sheep also, had not *Christ* died in their stead.

Yours, &c. J. T.

II. On the APPARITION at Souterfells, &c. (*see Gent. Mag.* Nov. 1747.

HAVING observed the learned author's account and suggestion, that these strange appearances might be only *Meteors*, I cannot but remark that our modern men of learning, having taken

ken it into their heads to imagine there is no *hell*, at least that its punishments are not eternal, and that the devil, if there is such a being, hath nothing to do with the world; and, consequently, that there can be no such things as spirits. Whenever *these* immaterial beings are constrained to act in a more open manner than they chuse (for 'tis not the interest of the *devil* to have it known there is such a being) these wise men are forced either to deny the facts, by accusing the relators of falsehood, folly, or credulity, or impute them to other causes. Yet there is an *old book*, which I shall not name, lest it should be ranked with *Glanville*, or *Amadis de Gaul*; for in that *old book* the *Sabeans* and *Chaldeans* could not steal cattle, lightning kill some sheep, a high wind blow down a house, nor a man be troubled with boils, but all is imputed to the Devil; whereas, our modern philosophers would have found a thousand other causes for those misfortunes, in order to excuse that being. Shall I add, that that *old book*, to give a slight idea of the number of *Dæmons*, asserts, that seven were cast out of one woman, and a legion from a man, &c. But, leaving that *old book* to itself, let us suppose one of our philosophers to see a regiment of dragoons reviewed in *Hyde-Park*: If asked *what they were?* might he not truly answer, that *they were a company of spirits, confined for a time to inhabit material bodies of different forms and textures?* And was he asked the same question, on sight of a number of animalcules, visible only thro' the assistance of microscopes, would not the same answer be a truth, tho' the bodies of these animalcules are almost as rarefied as themselves? Nay, do we not know that there are several insects that change their shapes at times? Where then is the absurdity in supposing it possible for some spirits to appear for a short time in bodies still more refined, and capable of what shape they please, and when? And were this the case, as who can prove it is not? is not the regularity of a regiment of men's exercise a greater wonder than that of spirits, who may well be supposed much wiser than mortal beings, who are more confined by their bodies than they? In short, if there are really a vast multitude of immaterial beings concerned in the affairs of the world, as the said *old book* seems to assert, is not the denying their existence as great an absurdity as was theirs who denied the antipodes, because they

had never seen them? And would not the allowing of such beings be a much easier and truer way to account for such appearances, than that of meteors, &c?

P. S. It is pleasant to observe, that, notwithstanding the endeavours to discredit the being of spirits, there is hardly a person in *England* (I believe I may say the world) but hath either heard or seen one himself, or been acquainted with those that have: and was this rightly attended to, such apparitions would be reckoned no more supernatural than it is to see an *American* or *East-Indian*; the one being as much a work of creation as the other. But, because spirits are beings something above us, and we cannot account for all their actions, therefore we think there are no such things; but Death shall remove us from our material bodies, when we may perhaps view more fellow-spirits than ever we saw fellow-mortals.

MR URBAN,

THE writers of the General Dictionary having only abridged the account of Bishop Hooper, from Milt's Journal of Oct. 21, 1727, to which paper it was sent by Dr CONEY, to excite imitation in such as shall succeed him in the episcopal office; you will please many of your reverend readers by inserting the following omitted paragraphs.

Yours, W. W.

SUPPLEMENT to Bishop HOOPER's CHARACTER, pag. 386.

DR Hooper was born in *Worcestershire*, educated in *Westminster-school*, and proceeded regularly thro' all his degrees in the university of *Oxford*. He was successively chaplain to bishop *Morley* and archbishop *Sheldon*, and presented by the latter to the rectory of *Lambeth*, and the precentorship of *Exeter*. Upon the marriage of the princess *Mary* with the prince of *Orange*, he was appointed one of her chaplains, and went with her into *Holland*; and, after the revolution, was promoted, by her interest, to the deanery of *Canterbury*. Whilst he was in this post, he was unanimously chosen prolocutor of the lower house of convocation, and became a zealous defender of the rights and privileges of the *English* presbyters. Upon the accession of *Q. Anne*, he was first advanced to the bishopric of *St Asaph*, and soon afterwards translated to the see of *Bath and Wells*. Here it was that he was received with the universal applause

plause of clergy and laity ; and, by the future conduct of his life, verified that saying of his master *Busby*, that Dr *HOOPER* was the best scholar, the finest gentleman, and would make the completest bishop that ever was educated in Westminster-school.

Little would one have thought that the travels of this great man were confined to a clownish part of the *Low Countries*, when he knew the manners of the whole world, and had transcribed into his own practice whatever was really valuable in the most polite courts of *Europe*.

Such a learned and accomplish'd person must be acceptable to any diocese ; and we have the less reason to wonder at his growing character, if we consider the wise rules, and uncommon maxims by which he conducted his life.—

His frequent complaint was, the want of more preferments for a numerous, an indigent, and a deserving clergy : and, instead of stocking his cathedral with relations, and filling the pulpit with party and faction, he broke the neck of the strongest combinations, and left nothing but sound doctrine in his diocese, and the blessing of peace and unanimity amongst his clergy.

Pray God we may always continue in the same posture that he left us ; and may have no reason to make that complaint upon the decease of our spiritual father, which *Pliny* did upon the loss of his friend, *amisi vitæ meæ rectorem, amisi ducem, & vereor ne posthac negligentius vivam*.

I know the compass of your paper, or else I could add a thousand things about the intellectual capacities of this great prelate, who, like *Moses*, had no dimness in his understanding, no abatement of his natural force, and youthful wit, at the uncommon period of almost 90 years.

It is probable that some other person, who is under greater obligations to his lordship than myself, and better acquainted with his private and public designs, may, in due time, give a larger account both of his natural and acquir'd endowments. I have confined my remarks to my own knowledge, and made my observations upon his moral and relative perfections, and look'd back with comfort and pleasure upon the fixed and stated rules of his government in his diocese : for here we all partook of his goodness, his clemency, his candour, and paternal indulgence.

Heu pietas ! heu prisca fides !

As long as *Religion* shall lift up her head, and *Learning* retain a sense of gratitude, the memory of this great and good man shall be blessed ; and nothing shall be able to hurt him but *Vice*, nothing to traduce his character but *Envy*, and nothing to insult his ashes but *Faction*.

ORTHODOXUS.

LIST of the PEERAGE of ENGLAND, with their TITLES at large, referring by the Figures to the ARMS, which were begun to be published in December Magazine, are continued in this Supplement, and will be finished in a few months.

Marks for brevity, * Knight of the Garter. † Knight of the Thistle. ¶ Knight of the Bath. || Do not sit in the House of Lords. * Under Age. p. c. Privy Councillor. g. c. Governor of the Charter House.

N.B. See the dates of the creations and titles of the eldest sons in the Mag. for February 1743. since which have been created the last Marquis, the ten last Earls, and ten Barons.

DUKES.

1. *Edward Howard*, Duke of Norfolk, Earl marshal, and hereditary Earl marshal of England, Earl of Arundel, Surrey, Norfolk and Norwich, and Baron Mowbray, Howard Segrave Brewse of Gower, Fitz Allen, Warren, Clun, Oswaldstree, Maltravers, Graystock, Furnival, Verdon, Lovetot, Strange of Blackmere, and Howard of Castlerising, premier Duke, Earl, and Baron of England, next the blood royal. ||

2. *Charles Seymour*, D. of Somerset, E. of Hertford, Visc. and Bn Beauchamp, Bn Seymour of Hack, and Bn Seymour of Trowbridge, Lord of the honours of Cockermouth and Petworth, chancellor of the university of Cambridge. * p. c. g. c.

The following Titles created by King CHARLES II.

3. *William Fitzroy*, D. of Cleveland and Southampton, E. of Southampton and Chichester, Bn of Nonsuch and Newbury, receiver and comptroller of the profits of the seals in the King's Bench and Common Pleas, also collector of the duties on *Prisage* wine.

4. *Charles Fitzroy*, D. of Grafton, E. of Arlington and Euston, Visc. Thetford and Ipswich, Bn Arlington of Arlington and Sudbury, lord chamberlain of the king's household, Lt Lieut. and Cust. Rot. of Suffolk, and vice admiral of the same, remembrancer of the first fruits and tenths, ranger of *Whittlewood Forest*. * p. c. g. c.

5. *Charles Lenox*, D. of Richmond, Lenox, and Aubigny, E. of March and Darnley, Bn of Settrington, and Torbolton, master of the horse

horse to the king, and Lieut. Gen. * P. C. g. c. F. R. S.

6. Charles-Noel Somerset, D. of Beaufort, Marq. and E. of Worcester, E. of Glamorgan, Visc. Grosmont, Bn Herbert, Ld of Ragland, Chepstow and Gower, Bn Beaufort of Caldecot Castle.

7. Charles Beauclerk, D. of St Albans, E. of Burford, snd Bn of Heddington, hereditary register of the high court of chancery, Gov. of Windsor Castle, keeper of the parks and forests there, and high steward of that borough, a lord of the bed-chamber, Ld Lieut. and Cust. Rot. of Berks. * F. R. S.

Created by K. WILLIAM III.

8. Charles Powlet, D. of Bolton, Marq. of Winchester, E. of Wiltshire, Bn St John of Basing, Ld Lieut. and Cust. Rot. of the town and county of Southampton, and Glamorgansh. and high steward of Winchester. * P. C.

9. Thomas Osborne, D. of Leeds, Marq. of Carmarthen, E. of Danby, Visc. Latimer and Dumblane, Bn Osborne of Kiveton, F. R. S.

10. John Russel, D. and E. of Bedford, M. of Tavistock, Bn Russel of Cheney and Thornhaugh, Bn Howland of Stretham, first lord of the admiralty, Ld Lieut. and Cust. Rot. of Bedfordshire, warden and keeper of the New Forest, Hants. P. C.

11. William Cavendish, D. and E. of Devonshire, Marq. of Hartington, Bn Cavendish of Hardwick, Ld steward of his maj. household, Ld Lt. and Cust. Rot. of Derbysh. * P. C. g. e.

Created by Queen ANNE.

12. Charles Spencer, D. of Marlborough, Marq. of Blandford, E. of Marlborough and Sunderland, Bn Spencer of Wormleighton, and Bn Churchill of Sandridge, Ld Lieut. and Cust. Rot. of Oxford and Bucks, and a major Gen. * P. C.

13. John Manners, D. and E. of Rutland, Marq. of Granby, Bn Roos of Hamlake, Trusbot and Belvoir, Bn Manners of Haddon, Ld Lieut. and Cust. Rot. of Leicestersh. * P. C.

14. John Montague, D. and E. of Montagu, Marq. and Visc. Mountbenger, Bn Montagu of Boughton, great master of the order of the Bath, master general of the ordnance, master of the great wardrobe, master falconer to his majesty, Ld Lieut. and Cust. Rot. of the counties of Northampton and Warwick, master of Geddingdon chase, warden of the west bailiwick of the forest of Rockingham, Col. of a Reg. of horse, and Gen. of horse. * P. C. F. R. S.

Created by K. GEORGE I.

15. Peregrine Bertie, D. of Ancaster and Kesteven, Marq. and E. of Lindsey, Bn Wiltoughby of Eresby, lord great chamberlain of England by inheritance, Ld Lieut. and Cust. Rot. of the county and city of Lincoln. P. C.

16. Evelyn Pierpont, D. and E. of Kingston, Marq. of Dorchester, Visc. Newark, Bn Pierpont of Holme Pierpont, master of the Rag-hounds. *

17. Thomas Pelham Holles, D. of Newcastle, Marq. and E. of Clare, Visc. Houghton, Bn Pelham of Loughton, Ld Lieut. and Cust. Rot. of Middlesex, Westminster and Nottingham, keeper and warden of his majesty's forest of

Sherwood, and park of Folewood, one of his maj.'s principal secretaries of state. * P. C. g. c.

18. William Bentinck, D. and E. of Portland, Marq. of Titchfield, Visc. Woodstock, Bn of Cirencester, *. F. R. S.

19. Robert Montagu, D. and E. of Manchester, Visc. Mandeville, Baron Montagu of Kimbolton, Ld Lieut. and Cust. Rot. of the county of Huntingdon, lord of the bedchamber.

20. Henry Bridges, D. of Chandos, Marq. and E. of Carnarvon, Visc. Wilton, Bn Chandos of Sudley, clerk of the hanaper, ranger of Enfield Chase, and groom of the stole to the Prince of Wales.

21. Lionel Cranfield Sackville, D. of Dorset, E. of Dorset and Middlesex, Bn Buckhurst, and Bn Cranfield of Cranfield, lord president of the council, lord warden of the Cinque Ports, and Gov. of Dover-Castle, Vice-adm. and Custos Rot. of Kent and the city of Canterbury, high steward of Stratford upon Avon, and Tamworth. * P. C. g. c.

22. * John Egerton, D. and E. of Bridgewater, Marq. and Visc. Brackley, Bn of Ellesmere.

MARQUESSSES. Created by K. James II.

1. William Herbert, Marq. and E. of Powis, Visc. Montgomery, Bn Powis of Powis. ||

Created by K. GEORGE II.

2. Femina, Marchioness of Grey, baroness Lucas of Crudwell.

3. Thomas Watson Wentworth, Marq. of Rockingham, E. of Malton, Visc. Higham, Bn Rockingham, Malton, Wath and Harrowden, Ld Lieut. and Cust. Rot. of the west riding in Yorksh. ||

E A R L S.

1. Gilbert Talbot, E. of Shrewsbury, Baron Talbot of Strange, (of Blackmore) Furnival, Verden, Lowetot, Gifford, (of Brimfield) Comyn (of Badenagh) Valence and Montcherysy. ||

2. Edw. Stanley, E. of Derby, Visc. Kinton and Strange, Bn Stanley of Latham, &c. Ld Lieut. of Lancashire.

3. * Francis Hastings, E. of Huntingdon, Bn Hastings, Hungerford, Botreux, Molins and Moels.

4. Henry Herbert, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, Bn Herbert of Cardiff, Ross of Kendal, Parr, Fitzbush, Marmion, St Quintin, and Herbert of Shurland, Ld Lieut. of Wilts, high steward of Salisbury, groom of the stole to his majesty, and a Lt. Gen. P. C. g. c.

5. Henry Clinton, E. of Lincoln, Bn Clinton and Say, Ld Lieut. and Cust. Rot. of Cambridgeshire, lord of the bedchamber to the K. and cofferer of the household.

Created by K. JAMES I.

6. Henry Bowes Howard, E. of Suffolk and Berkshire, Visc. Andover, Baron Howard of Walden and Charlton.

7. James Cecil, E. of Salisbury, Visc. Cranborn, and Bn Cecil of Essington.

8. Brownlow Cecil, E. of Exeter, and Baron of Burghley.

9. James Compton, E. of Northampton, and Bn Compton of Compton.

10. Edward Rich, E. of Warwick and Holland,

Holland, Bn Rich of Lees, & Bn of Kensington.

11. William Fielding, E. of Denbigh, Visc. and Bn Fielding of Newnham Padox (also E. of Desmond in Ireland.)

12. John Fane, E. of Westmorland, Bn le Dispenfer and Burghorst (also Bn Catherlogh in Ireland) a major general.

Created by K. CHARLES I.

13. Charles Mordaunt, E. of Peterborough and Monmouth, Visc. Avalon, Bn Mordaunt of Turvey, and Bn Mordaunt of Rygate.

14. Harry Grey, E. of Stamford, Bn Grey of Groby, Bouville and Harrington.

15. Daniel Finch, E. of Winchelsea and Nottingham, Visc. Maidstone, Bn Fitz-Herbert of Eastwell, Ld Finch of Daventry, Ld of the royal manor of Wye, and baronet, P. C.

16. Phillip-Dormer Stanhope, E. of Chesham, and Bn Stanhope of Shelsford, one of his majesty's principal secretar. of state. * P. C.

17. Sackville Tufton, E. of Thanet, Baron Tufton of Tufton, Ld Westmorland and Vezey, Ld of Skipton in Craven, and hereditary sheriff of Westmorland and Cumberland.

Created by K. CHARLES II.

18. John Montagu, E. of Sandwich, Visc. Hinchinbroke, and Bn Montagu of St Neots, one of the lords of the admiralty, ambassador to the States General, and plenipotentiary at Breda. F. R. S.

19. Henry Hyde, E. of Clarendon and Rochester, Visc. Cornbury, and Visc. Hyde of Kenilworth, Bn Hyde of Hindon and Wotton-Basset, lord high steward of the university of Oxford.

20. * Ann Holles Capel, E. of Essex, Visc. Malden, and Bn Capel of Hadham.

21. George Brudenel, E. of Cardigan, Bn Brudenel of Stanton Wivel, warden and chief justice in Eyre of all warrens, parks, &c. beyond Trent.

22. Richard Annesley, E. of Anglesey, Bn Annesley of Newport Pagnel. (V. Valentia, Irel.)

23. Henry Howard, E. of Carlisle, Visc. Howard of Morpeth, and Bn Dacres of Gillisland.

24. Francis Scott, E. of Doncaster, Bn Scott of Tindal (D. of Buccleugh, and E. of Dalkeith in Scotland.) F. R. S.

25. Richard Boyle, E. of Burlington, Baron Clifford of Lanesborough, (also E. of Cork, and Visc. Dungarvan, in Ireland) * P. C.

26. Anthony-Ashley Cooper, E. of Shaftsbury, Bn Ashley of Winborne St Giles, and Bn Cooper of Paulet, Ld Lieut. and Cust. Rot. of Dorsetshire.

27. George-Henry Lee, E. of Litchfield, Visc. Quarendon, Bn of Spelbury, custos brevium in the court of Common Pleas.

28. John Robartes, E. of Radnor, V. Bodmin, Bn Robartes of Truro. F. R. S.

29. Augustus Berkeley, E. of Berkeley, Visc. Dursley, and Bn Berkeley of Berkeley-Castle, Morubray, Segrave, and Brewse (of Gower) ranger of Dean Forest in the county of Gloucester, Ld Lieut. and Cust. Rot. of the same county. †

30. Willoughby Bertie, E. of Abingdon, and Bn Norris of Rycot, high steward of Abingdon

and Wallingford.

31. Baptist Noel, E. of Gainsborough, Visc. Campden, Bn Noel of Ridlington, and Bn Hicks of Ilmington.

32. Robert D'Arcy, E. of Holderneffe, Bn D'Arcy, Menil, and Conyers, a lord of the bedchamber, Ld Lieut. and Cust. Rot. of the north riding of Yorkshire.

33. * Other Lewis Windsor Hickman, E. of Plymouth, Bn Windsor of Bradenham. *

Created by K. JAMES II.

34. Mathias-Stafford Howard, E. and Visc. Stafford, Bn Stafford of Stafford-Castle. ‖

Created by K. WILLIAM III.

35. Thomas Lumley Saunderson, E. of Scarborough, Visc. and Bn Lumley of Lumley-castle, (also Visc. Lumley in Ireland) treasurer to the prince of Wales.

36. George Booth, E. of Warrington, and Bn Belamere of Dunham Massey.

‖ Thomas Newport, E. of Bradford being a lunatic, has been left out of most lists.

37. William-Henry Zulestein de Nassau, E. of Rochford, Visc. Tunbridge, Bn of Enfield, one of the lords of his majesty's bedchamber.

38. William-Anne-Van Kevel, E. of Albemarle, Visc. Bury, and Bn of Ashford, a lord of the bed-chamber, Col. of the 2d Reg. of guards, and a Lieut. Gen. ¶

39. William Coventry, E. of Coventry, Visc. Deerhurst, Bn Coventry of Ailsborough, lord Lieut. and Cust. Rot. of the county of Worcester, P. C.

40. William Villiers, E. of Jersey, Visc. Villiers of Dartford, Bn of Hoo, a lord of the bedchamber.

41. Henry D'Auverquerque, E. of Grantham, Visc. Boston, Baron of Alford, P. C.

Created by Queen ANNE.

42. John Poulett, E. V. and Bn Poulett of Henton St George, Ld Lieut. and Cust. Rot. of Somersetshire, a lord of his majesty's bedchamber.

43. Francis Godolphin, E. and Bn Godolphin, Visc. Rialton, and Bn of Helfton, Gov. of the island of Scilly, P. C.

44. Geo. Cholmondeley, E. of Cholmondeley, Visc. Malpas, Bn Cholmondeley and Newburgh, (Visc. Cholmondeley of Kells in Ireland) one of the vice-treasurers of Ireland, Ld Lieut. and Custos Rot. for the county and city of Chester, governor of the castle of Chester, Ld Lieut. of North Wales, chamberlain of Chester, steward of the manor of Sheen in Surrey, P. C. ¶

45. Edward Harley, E. of Oxford and Mortimer, Bn Harley of Wigmore.

46. Rob. Shirley, E. Ferrers, Visc. Tamworth.

47. Wm Wentworth, E. of Strafford, Visc. Wentworth of Wentworth Woodhouse, and of Stainborough, Bn Raby of Raby-Castle, New-march and Overfley.

48. Wm Legge, E. of Dartmouth, Visc. Lewisham, Bn of Dartmouth. g. c.

Created by King GEORGE I.

49. Henry Paget, E. of Uxbridge, Bn Paget of Beaudefert, and of Burton.

50. † Charles Bennet, E. Tankerville, Bn Ossulston of Ossulston, Ld Lieut. and Cust. Rot. of Northumberland.

51. Heneage Finch, E. of Aylesford, Bn of the Isle of Guernsey.

52. John Hervey, E. of Bristol, Bn Hervey of Ickworth.

53. George Montagu Dunk, E. and Bn of Halifax, Visc. Sunbury, ranger of Salfey forest, and Busby Park, warden, chief justice, and justice in Eyre of his majesty's forests, parks, warrens, &c. South of Trent.

54. John Carteret, E. of Granville, Visc. Carteret, Bn Carteret of Hawnes, and bailiff of Guernsey. P.C.

55. *Geo. Augustus Yelverton, E. of Suffex, Visc. Longueville, Bn Grey of Ruthen.

56. Wm Cowper, E. Cowper, Visc. Fordwich, Bn Cowper of Wingham, Ld Lieut. and Cust. Rot. of Hertfordshire. F.R.S.

57. Philip Stanhope, E. Stanhope, Visc. Stanhope of Mahon, and Bn of Elvaſton. F.R.S.

58. Countess of Coningsby.

59. Philip Sherard, E. and Bn of Harborough, Visc. Sherrard of Stapleford (and Bn of Leitrim in Ireland.)

60. George Parker, E. and Bn of Macclesfield, Visc. Parker of Erwelme, one of the tellers of his majesty's Exchequer, and high steward of Henley upon Thames. F.R.S.

61. Tho. Fermor, E. of Pomfret, Bn Lempster of Lempster.

62. Countess of Walsingham.

63. Wm Graham, E. and Bn Graham of Belford, (Duke of Montrose, &c. in Scot.) F.R.S.

64. Robert Kerr, E. and Bn Ker of Wakefield (Duke of Roxburgh, &c. in Scotland.)

Created by King GEORGE II.

65. James Waldegrave, Earl Waldegrave, Visc. Cheynton, Baron Waldegrave of Cheynton, a Ld of the bedchamber.

66. Benjamin Mildmay, E. and Bn Fitz-Walter, Visc. Harwich, treasurer of his majesty's household, Ld Lieut. and Cust. Rot. of Essex. P.C.

67. *John Ashburnham, E. and Bn of Ashburnham, Visc. St Asaph.

68. Thomas Howard, E. of Effingham, Ld Howard of Effingham, deputy E. marshal of England, Lieut. Col. of the 2d troop of guards.

69. Countess of Yarmouth.

70. ¶ Robert Walpole, E. of Orford, Baron Walpole of Walpole, Bn of Houghton, high steward of Yarmouth and Lynn, auditor of the Exchequer, Ld Lieut. and Cust. Rot. of Devonshire, and ranger and keeper of Richmond Park.

71. Wm Stanhope, E. of Harrington, Visc. Peterſham, and Ld Harrington, Ld Lieut. of Ireland, Gen. of foot. P.C. g. c.

72. Wm Pulteney, E. of Bath, Visc. Pulteney of Wrington, Bn of Hedon. P.C.

73. John Wallop, E. of Portsmouth, Visc. Lynnington, Baron Wallop of Wallop, bailiff of Burley in New Forest, Gov. and Capt. of the Isle of Wight, governor, constable and door-keeper of the castle of Carisbrook, and steward, surveyor, receiver and bailiff of all manors, lands, tenements, &c. within the said island.

74. Thomas Coke, E. of Leicester, Visc. Coke of Holkham, Ld Lovel of Minſter Lovel, joint post master general. F.R.S. ¶

75. ¶ Hugh Earl Clinton, Bn Clinton, and Bn

Fortescue of Castle Hill, Devon.

76. Francis Gréville, E. Brooke of Warwick castle, Ld Brooke of Beauchamp's Court.

77. John Earl Gower, Visc. Trentham, Ld Gower of Sittenham, Ld Lieut. and Cust. Rot. for Staffordshire, and recorder of Litchfield, Ld privy seal. P.C.

78. ¶ John Hobart, E. of Bucks, and Bn Hobart, Cust. Rot. and Vice Adm. of the C. of Norfolk, Capt. of the band of pensioners. P.C.

79. Wm Earl Fitzwilliams of Narborough, Visc. Milton, and Bn Milton (E. Fitzwilliams of Ireland) Ld Lieut. of the liberties of the city of Peterborough.

VISCOUNTS 15.

1. Price Dewereux, Visc. Hereford, Bn Dewereux.

2. ¶ Anthony Browne, Visc. Montagu, Bn Browne of Cowdray.

Created by King JAMES I.

3. Rich. Fienes, Visc. and Bn Say and Sele.

Created by King CHARLES I.

4. Thomas Bellaffys, Visc. Fauconberg of Hencknole, Bn Fauconberg of Yarm, one of the Lds of the bedchamber to his majesty.

Created by King CHARLES II.

5. Charles Townshend, Visc. Townshend of Raynham, Bn Townshend of Lynn Regis.

6. Thomas Thynne, Visc. Weymouth, Baron Thynne of Warminster, ranger of St James's and Hyde park.

7. Wm Hatton, Visc. Hatton of Gretton, and Bn Hatton of Kirby.

Created by King WILLIAM III.

8. Henry Lowther, Visc. Lonsdale, Bn Lowther of Lowther, Ld Lieut. and Cust. Rot. of Westmorland and Cumberland. P.C.

Created by King GEORGE I.

9. John St John, Visc. St John, Baron St John of Battersea.

10. Richard Temple, Visc. and Bn Cobham, Gov. of the Isle of Jersey, Col. of a Reg. of horse, and field marshal of the forces. P.C.

11. Hugh Boscawen, Visc. Falmouth, Baron Boscawen Rose.

12. Simon Harcourt, Visc. and Bn Harcourt of Stanton Harcourt, one of the lords of the bedchamber.

13. George Byng, Visc. Torrington, Baron Byng of Southill.

Created by King GEORGE II.

14. James Fitzgerald (Earl of Kildare, Ireland) Visc. Leinster of Taplow, Bucks. 1746

15. Jacob Bouverie, Visc. Folkstone of Folkstone, Kent, Bn Longford, Wilts. 1747

BARONS.

1. Coke, Baroness Clifford of Cumberland.

2. * George Newil, Ld Abergavenny.

3. Algernoon Seymour, Bn Percy, Lucy, Poynings, &c. in right of his mother, son and heir apparent to the D. of Somerset, therefore called E. of Hertford, Ld Lieut. of the county of Suffex, and Cust. Rot. of Suffex, and Wilts, a Lieut. Gen. Col. of his majesty's horse guards blue, and governor of the island of Guernsey, and of the castle of Cornet.

4. ¶ John

4. ¶ *John West*, Ld *De Lazwarr*, Col. of the first troop of guards, and governor of *Virginia*, and *Tilbury Fort*, master forrester of *Frietham*, a major general. P.C. F.R.S.

5. † *James Murray*, Ld *Strange* of *Knockyn*, &c. (D. of *Atbol* in *Scotland*) Ld privy seal for that kingdom. P.C.

6. *Berners*, Baroness *Knyvet* of *Suffolk*.

7. *Ferdinando Dudley Lea*, Baron *Dudley* of *Dudley castle*.

8. ¶ *Cha. Stourton*, Ld *Stourton* of *Stourton*.

9. *Richard Verney*, Ld *Willoughby* of *Brook*. Sir *Edward Noel*, Lord *Wentworth* of *Net-lested*. Arms 57.

10. *Hugh Willoughby*, Lord *Willoughby* of *Parham*.

11. *Francis North*, Ld *North* and *Guilford*, a Ld of the bedchamber to the prince of *Wales*.

12. *John St John*, Ld *St John* of *Bletsoe*.

Created by King JAMES I.

13. ¶ * *Robert Petre*, Ld *Petre* of *Writtle*.

14. ¶ *Henry Arundel*, Ld *Arundel* of *War-dour*, (count of the sacred *Roman empire*.)

15. *John Bligh*, Baron *Clifton* of *Leighton Bromswold*, (E. of *Darnley*, &c. in *Ireland*) Ld of the bedchamber to the P. of *Wales*. F.R.S.

16. ¶ *Charles Dormer*, Ld *Dormer* of *Wenge*.

17. ¶ *Henry Roper*, Ld *Teynham*.

Created by King CHARLES I.

18. *Charles Maynard*, Ld *Maynard* of *E-staines parva*, (Baron *Maynard* of *Wicklow*, in *Ireland*.)

19. *Thomas Leigh*, Ld *Leigh* of *Stoneley*.

20. *Wm Byron*, Ld *Byron* of *Rochdale*.

21. *John Ward*, Bn *Ward* of *Birmingham*.

Created by King CHARLES II.

22. ¶ *Marmaduke Langdale*, Ld *Langdale* of *Holme*.

23. *John Berkeley*, Ld *Berkeley* of *Stratton*.

24. *Charles Cornwallis*, Ld *Cornwallis* of *Eye*, constable of the *Tower*.

25. *John Arundel*, Ld *Arundel* of *Trevice*.

26. *Fulwar Craven*, Ld *Craven* of *Hamsted Marshal*.

27. ¶ *Hugh Clifford*, Ld *Clifford* of *Chudleigh*

28. *Edward Starvel*, Ld *Starvel* of *Somerton*.

Created by King WILLIAM III.

29. *Charles Butler*, Lord *Butler* of *Weston*, chancellor of the university of *Oxford*, and Ld high steward of *Westminster* (Earl of *Arran* in *Ireland*.)

30. *Henry Arthur Herbert*, Baron *Herbert* of *Cherbury*, Lord Lieut. and Cust. Rot. of the county of *Salop*. †

† This title being lately extinct, and re-granted to *Henry Herbert, Esq*; should be immediately after Ld *Sandys*, at 56.

31. *Gilbert Vane*, Ld *Vane* of *Barnard's castle*.

Created by Queen ANNE.

32. *Francis Seymour Conway*, Lord *Conway* of *Ragley* (Bn of *Killultagh* in *Ireland*.)

33. *John Boyle*, Ld *Boyle* of *Marston*, (Earl of *Orrery*, &c. in *Ireland*.)

George William Hervey, Lord *Hervey*.

Arms the same as the Earl of *Bristol*, which title descends to his lordship.

(SUPPLEMENT 1747.)

34. *George Hay*, Ld *Hay* of *Peckwarden* (E. of *Kinnoul*, &c. in *Scotland*.)

35. *Herbert Windsor*, Ld *Montjoy* of the *Isle of Wight*, (Visc. *Windsor* in *Ireland*.)

36. *Bussy Mansel*, Ld *Mansel* of *Margam*.

37. *Francis Willoughby*, Lord *Middleton* of *Middleton*.

38. *Thomas Trevor*, Lord *Trevor* of *Bromham*. F.R.S.

39. *Samuel Masham*, Ld *Masham* of *Oates*, King's remembrancer in the court of *Excheq*.

40. *Thomas Foley*, Ld *Foley* of *Kidderminster*.

41. *Allen Bathurst*, Lord *Bathurst* of *Battlefsden*. P.C.

Created by King GEORGE I.

42. *Richard Onslow*, Ld *Onslow* of *Onslow* and *West Clendon*, Ld Lieut. and Cust. Rot. of *Surrey*.

43. *Robert Marsham*, Ld *Romney*.

44. *Charles Cadogan*, Ld *Cadogan*, Baron of *Oakley* and *Reading*, Col. of the 2d troop of guards, a Lieut. Gen. F.R.S.

45. *Matthew Ducie Morton*, Ld *Ducie*, Bn of *Morton*.

46. *Peter King*, Ld *King*, Bn of *Ockham*, outranger of *Windsor forest*.

Created by King GEORGE II.

47. ¶ *John Monson*, Ld *Monson* of *Burton*, first commissioner of trade and plantations. P.C.

48. *Robert Raymond*, Lord *Raymond*, Bn of *Abbots Langley*. F.R.S.

49. *Philip Yorke*, Lord *Hardwicke*, Bn of *Hardwicke*, Lord high chancellor of *Great Britain*. P.C. G.C.

50. *Wm Talbot*, Ld *Talbot*, Bn of *Henfoll*.

51. *Godolphin*, Ld *Godolphin* of *Hellston*.

The arms were engraved by mistake for this title, which does not take place till the death of the Earl *Godolphin*.

52. *Henry Bromley*, Ld *Monfort*, Baron of *Horse-heath*, high steward of *Cambridge*.

53. *Stephen Fox*, Lord *Ilchester* and *Stavordale*, Bn of *Woodford Strangersways* in *Dorsetshire*, and *Redlynch*, *Somersetshire*, joint controller of his majesty's army.

54. *John Howe*, Lord *Chedworth*, Baron of *Chedworth* in *Gloucestershire*.

55. *Richard Edgcombe*, Baron *Edgcombe* of *Mount Edgcombe*, *Devon*, Ld Lieut. and Cust. Rot. for the county of *Cornwall*; chancellor of the dutchy of *Lancaster*. P.C.

56. *Samuel Sandys*, Lord *Sandys*, Bn of *Ombersley* in the county of *Worcester*. P.C. 1744

58. *Bruce Brudenell*, Baron *Bruce* of *Tottenham*, *Wiltis*. 1746

59. *George Anson*, Ld *Anson*, Bn of *Sober-ton*, in the county of *Southampton*, a Ld of the admiralty, and vice admiral of the red. 1747

60. Sir *Henry Liddel*, Ld *Ravensworth*, Bn of *Ravensworth*, in *Durham*. 1747

61. *Anthony Duncombe*, Ld *Fewersham*, Bn of *Downton* in the county of *Wiltis*. 1747

62. *Thomas Archer*, Ld *Archer*, Bn of *Umberslade* in the county of *Warwick*. 1747

63. *Henry Rolle*, Ld *Rolle*, Bn of *Stewenston* in the county of *Devon*. 1747

N. B. We are engraving plates, which will fully explain the arms, the blazon, and the principles of heraldry.

K k k k

ARCH-

ARCHBISHOPS and BISHOPS 26.

- Dr Thomas Herring, Ld Archbp of Canterbury, primate of all England. P.c. g. c.
 Dr Matthew Hutton, Ld Archbp of York, primate of England. P. c.
 Dr Edmund Gibson, Lord Bishop of London, and dean of the chapel. P. c. g. c.
 Dr Edward Chandler, Lord Bishop of Durham, Custos Rotulorum for Durham.
 Dr Benjamin Hoadley, Ld Bp of Winchester, prelate of the order of the Garter.
 Dr Joseph Wilcox, Ld Bp of Rochester, dean of Westm. and chancellor of the order of the Bath.
 Dr Richard Smallbrooke, Ld Bp of Litchfield and Coventry.
 Dr Samuel Peploe, Lord Bishop of Chester.
 Dr Thomas Sherlock, Lord Bishop of Sarum, chancellor of the Garter, master of the Temple, and lord high Almoner.
 Dr Robert Butts, Lord Bishop of Ely.
 Dr Martin Benson, Lord Bishop of Gloucester, prebendary of Durham.
 Dr Thomas Secker, Lord Bishop of Oxford, prebendary of Durham.
 Dr Isaac Maddox, Lord Bishop of Worcester.
 Dr Thomas Gooch, Ld Bishop of Norwich, master of Caius college, Cambridge.
 Dr Joseph Butler, Ld Bishop of Bristol, Dean of St Paul's, clerk of the closet to the king.
 Dr Matthias Mawson, Lord Bishop of Chichester.
 Dr John Gilbert, Ld Bishop of Landaff, and canon of Christchurch.
 Dr Edward Willes, Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells.
 Dr John Thomas, Lord Bishop of Lincoln.
 Dr Samuel Lisle, Lord Bishop of St Asaph, archdeacon of Canterbury.
 Dr Richard Trevor, Lord Bishop of St Davids, canon of Christ's church, Oxon.
 Dr John Thomas, Ld Bp of Peterborough.
 Dr Rich. Osbaldeston, Ld Bp of Carlisle.
 Ld James Beauchamp, Ld Bp of Hereford.
 Dr George Lawington, Ld Bp of Exeter.
 Dr Zachary Pearce, Ld Bp of Bangor.

The Hunting Song in November Magazine. Set to Musick.

Hark! hark! the huntsman winds his horn, And welcomes in the

rosy morn. Ton, ton - - - - - The chanting beagles

frisk around, Our glowing flocks quake to the sound. Ton

ton - - - - - ton.

The musical score is written on ten staves, alternating between treble and bass clefs. The melody is in a major key with a 6/8 time signature. The lyrics are interspersed between the staves, with some words like 'Ton' and 'ton' indicating a chorus or refrain. The score ends with a double bar line.

THE two following letters, which are earnestly desired to be inserted, may contribute to discover the truth, and open some of ~~the~~ tenets, or practices of those people who pretend to greater purity than their neighbours. We shall previously observe, that letter 1. does not pretend to say that the account is not true in general, but that proper evidence cannot be produced for all the assertions as they stand relating to the private transactions; and yet, after very great positiveness, concludes with *we believe, &c.* By the advertisement, which follows, about *Polygamy*, it seems as if there was a kind of a private or holy marriage between the persons, which in their sense may falsify the charge of *debauchery* and *impurity*, and to be sure that line of a *maid being with child* is not critically true.

However letter 2. in behalf of the *Whitfieldian* and *Wesleyan* methodists, makes no doubt of the facts, but quarrels with the word *methodists*, and the general charge imply'd against them. As to this point, an answer has appear'd in the *General Evening Post* of *January 5.* and as there is undoubted evidence of these preachers constantly inculcating to their congregations that *the Lord will deliver them by a power which none can withstand, &c.* such expressions, when an invasion was expected, and the rebels had made great progress, might give reasonable cause of suspicion.

LETTER I.

MR URBAN,

YOU will do justice to the public, and save your own reputation, by inserting in your next, what follows.

To the writer of the paragraph in p. 531. of the Gentleman's Magazine for November 1747,

S I R,

'You cannot but know that had you been put to your oath, and engaged to produce * proper evidence for all you have asserted, you would not only have found it impossible to be proved, but might also have stood convicted of perjury in every point.

'We * hope this may prove a sufficient caution to you, and to the printer, and serve to undeceive the public; for we have great reason to believe there is not one single line of truth in your whole account, except only that which concerns the *stage coach*.'

* These words we put in *italic*.

You may, Mr Urban, add if you please the following advertisement:

Shortly is proposed to be published, by a SOCIETY of Gentlemen,

A THE pretended purity of *Celibacy*, and unlawfulness of *Polygamy*, proved of pernicious consequence to society, and the advantages of *Marriage* demonstrated from the practice of the *Patriarchs*, and their posterity, the principles of the protestant reformers, the laws of *nature*, and *nations*, and the commands of JESUS CHRIST.

B *Humani nihil a me alienum puto.*

Nothing that concerns MANKIND can be a matter of indifference to me.

LETTER II.

S I R,

C IN your Magazine for October, I could not help taking particular notice of some foul and scandalous transactions said, in a letter from *Salisbury*, to be committed by the people call'd *methodists*, and one of their ministers there, with an intent, no doubt, of traducing the whole body of people so call'd, in this kingdom; and as no man ought to see the innocent suffer, when they may be redress'd, I beg the favour you would publish the following paragraph in your next, viz.

That there neither is, nor ever was any society of *methodists* in the city of *Salisbury*, who held, or do hold, any connection or correspondence either with the Rev. Mr *George Whitefield*, the Rev. Mr *John* or *Charles Wesley*, or any of their fellow-labourers; therefore what in the above-mentioned letter is so confidently tax'd on them, ought not nor indeed can be justly imputed to them or any of their friends; all of whom utterly detest and abhor such vile principles and practices. I am, Sir,

South-Sea Coffee-house, *Bishopsgate-street*, Dec. 23, 1747. Your most humble servant,

AMICUS.

Answer from the General Evening Post.

G S I R, *Salisbury*, Dec. 23, 1747.

THE design of the letter mentioned by *Amicus* was to expose to the world the sc—s principles and practices of the Rev. Mr *W—y H—l*, late minister of the *methodists* in this city; and not to traduce any innocent characters, by confidently taxing it on them, as is above falsely asserted by *Amicus*, who seems to be afraid that the methodists in general may share in the odium; and

in

in order to skreen them from it, he boldly cuts the knot which he never could fairly untie; but this is so extraordinary a method as ought not to be passed over unnoticed. I shall therefore lay before your readers the following facts, and leave them to judge of the truth and modesty of the above assertion.

First, then, let it be remembered that the said Mr *W—y H—ll* married the sister of the Rev. Mr *J. and C. W—y*, who is now his worthy, but much injured wife.

That the people at first collected in this city and neighbourhood by the said *W—y H—ll*, and which he has since continued at the head of, as *their* minister, were, and are, called *methodists*, both by themselves and others.

That several of the fellow-labourers of Mr *W—d*, particularly Mr *Ad—s*, Mr *J—s*, and Mr *G—n*, who, altho' by reason of their different opinions in some particular points from those of Mr *H—ll*, were not permitted, by him, to preach in his pulpit, did yet, at the request of many of the lay methodists here (who are in Mr *W—d*'s sentiments as to predestination, &c.) preach unto them at the baptist meeting-house in this city; with whom they also privately conversed, and corresponded by letters.

That the said Mr *J. W—y*, about two years ago, preached a sermon to the methodists at *Salisbury* in Mr *H—ll*'s chapel; Mr *H—ll* himself being present with him in the same pulpit.

And lastly, That about a month after Mr *H—ll* left *Salisbury* on account of his *sc—s* behaviour, the said *J. W—y* came to this city, and was waited upon by several of Mr *H—ll*'s people, who desired that he would give them a sermon. This he prudently declined, as judging it not proper in the present situation of their affairs, and contented himself with giving them a word of exhortation in Mr *H—ll*'s dwelling-house. And in particular, he exhorted them, for the present, "to join in worship with the respective societies to which they formerly belonged, in case they could find any benefit thereby; but that they should still, at proper times, assemble themselves together for the purposes of holy conference, and in order to keep a sense of religion alive in their souls," or to that effect.—Whether these circumstances do not necessarily imply a *connexion* and *correspondence*, I leave the world to judge.

Amicus having boldly, and as I think, unjustly, disclaimed, in the names of Mr *W—d* and the *W—ys*, all relation

to the methodists at *Salisbury*, concludes with affirming of the former and their friends, that "they utterly detest and abhor such vile principles and practices."—I hope this is true: But as *like causes* are always productive of *like effects*, I shall take the liberty to point out two or three principles of the methodists in general, which tend to produce the most fatal effects.

And the first and leading cause, in my opinion, of a thousand enormities in faith and practice, is that absolute surrender; the people have been taught to make, of their reason, to their spiritual guides; and that blind and implicit regard they pay to their directions in all matters of religion and conscience.

Next to this, is the mistaking the mechanical operations of mere animal nature, for the work of the spirit of God; and the ebbs and flowings of the bodily passions, for rational and religious joy and sorrow. These are the *feelings*, of which we have heard so much from the methodists, both in their writings and conversation, and upon which they lay such stress as renders them proof against all the attacks of argument and reason.

And as women, and persons of a melancholy disposition (of whom the methodists are chiefly composed) have generally the strongest passions, and at the same time are most susceptible of religious impressions, 'tis no wonder if artful and designing men should, under the cloak of religion, be able to engage those passions in whatever service they may have for them.

The form of government and discipline, observed by the methodists in general, seems calculated to cherish those passions; and even to excite such as are of an impure kind, as well as to furnish opportunities for their gratification. Witness their frequent nocturnal meetings, and the privacy with respect to the world; the necessity the females leaders, of bands, are under of being often alone with their minister, in order to lay before him the state of their respective charges, and to mention no more, that auricular confession, or something very like it, which I have often heard affirmed to be constantly practised among them.

What more is wanting, in order to produce such effects as we have lately seen in this city, but a leading man, who, under the guise of perfect piety and devotion, has a heart filled with carnal affections, and burning with an impure flame? And such an one there was

was to the scandal and astonishment even the most *vulgar* part of the city.

Eve's tempter thus the rabbins have exprest,
A cherub's face; a reptile all the rest. *Pope.*

Be upon your guard, then, O ye of the *fair and tender sex* amongst the methodists! Let not your virtue fall a prey to those who conceal their hypocrisy by holding out *the sign of the cross*; suspect that teacher, who seems fond of having you *alone* in his company: watch narrowly his motions; and if he beholds you with a languishing eye, and addresses you with uncommon tenderness of expression; if, in the height of his affection to your soul, he approaches still nearer your body, and, whilst he is administering consolation to your spirit, presumes to lay his hand on your flesh, and would seal his instructions by kissing your lips—take the alarm—and fly. Your honour, your virtue, your happiness is at stake.

As we gave a sketch of the *Jacobite Journal*; our impartiality directs us to do the same by the following new journal which we happen'd to miss in the *December Magazine*.

The Remembrancer, December 12. No. 1.

Government has been called a *necessary evil*; whence we are to infer, that how dextrously soever the yoke is framed, it will, and must, be *felt*: And, indeed, there is no man to be found so absurd, as to expect the sweets of security and protection, without paying a suitable fine, by way of consideration for them.—But here occurs the great difficulty: Those who attain dominion over others, are not always masters of themselves; and if they are the slaves of their own passions and appetites, they are apt to misapply all the prerogatives they are possessed of for the public service, to their own private gratification: In which case, if *forms* are but observed, the people find themselves obliged to fulfil their part; though, instead of security and protection, they exchange their wealth and blood for slavery and ruin.

Hence it is, that under all Institutions, this *necessary evil*, government, has been often so exercised, as to mislead the multitude into a dangerous opinion, that the *Evil* has almost outweighed the *necessity* of enduring it; and to dispose them to long for an opportunity of breaking up all the floodgates of anarchy, that, if they could not obtain deliverance

for themselves, they might, at least, obtain vengeance on their oppressors.

As therefore, under a too rigid, or a too lax administration, every system loses either its dignity or its sweetness; the attention and endeavours of the wise and resolute will be perpetually necessary, to repair and re-instate what force or fraud, or the unavoidable lapse of time, shall weaken or destroy.

Machiavel (who employs a whole chapter to shew, that no state or commonwealth can be of long duration, which is not often corrected by, and reduced to, its *first * principles*) suggests, that those are the most durable, which, either occasionally, or at stated periods, are obliged, by their own fundamentals, to take a *review* of their *constitution*, in order to make these necessary corrections and reductions.

C Did we live, therefore, in a country, where any regard was shewn to precedents and authorities, or the voice of reason, or even the dictates of self-preservation, nothing would be more suitable to the office and duty of a REMEMBRANCER, than to make it his first business, to recommend and enforce this *salutary expedient* to the serious consideration of a corrupt, infatuated, prodigal, and almost-bankrupt-nation.—

D An expedient that every man, who understands the *true* fundamentals of our *old constitution* is convinced of, what every honest man acknowledgés, and what no *ministerial hireling* or *jacobite-adventurer* dares dispute.—

E That we see the parliament annually sitting, seems to indicate, that they sit on the same terms, and for the same purposes, as formerly: And if we also recollect, that they owe their privilege of doing so, to the glorious re-establishment of the old *English* plan, under the auspicious conduct of the prince of Orange; who, in his *first declaration*, professes, that he came, not only to restore the form, but the full use of parliaments; and that the members *might vote freely, as they ought, upon all matters that were brought before their eyes, and follow, in all things, the dictates of their conscience*: I say, if we also recollect, that it was on this avowed principle, that parliaments were again restored to the nation; and, farther, that,

F *in*
* As this is a point insisted upon by the author of the *Dissertation on Parties*, (See Vol. v. p. 173, &c.) and the stile is correct and strong, we are led to think this paper the product of some noble pen.

in the very *instrument of government*, or *fundamental contract*, between the prince of Orange and the people, when the royal power was solemnly conferred upon him, it is expressly declared, *That for redress of all grievances, and for amending, strengthening, and preserving of the laws, parliaments ought to be held frequently*, it is scarce possible to suppose, that they have, in any respect, departed from their integrity, falsified their trust, or suffered themselves to sink into contempt, for want of exerting those acknowledged powers and privileges in behalf of the constitution.

It is, moreover, observable, that neither in this clause of the *declaration of rights*, which thus insists on the necessity, and explains the use of *frequent parliaments*, nor in any other, a syllable escapes, which seems to argue, that at any crisis whatsoever, they were to act only as a court of *assistants to the Treasury*; or that he was to be esteemed the best agent for the people, who was the most adroit at fleecing them to the quick. The ministerial use of annual sessions to authorise new modes of oppressions, and entail poverty and misery on the people, mortgaging the common-wealth almost beyond a possibility of redemption, was then not only unknown, but unimaginable: Experience had shewn, that, by the dint of oeconomy, the ordinary revenue of the crown was more than sufficient for the ordinary charge of government: And when extraordinary demands should be made, our *Revolution-patriots* reckoned would be the season for the *redress of grievances*, and re-inforcing the laws; or, in other words, for *restoring and rectifying the constitution*.

And whatever, till then, unprecedented lengths, king William's parliaments were induced to go, in their concessions to the crown, and in trafficking away the property of their fellow-subjects, it ought to be confessed, that they made several occasional stands, as appears by the *triennial bill*, the *dismissal of the dutch guards*, the *reduction of the army*, &c. which can never be mentioned with too much respect; as being all constitutional points, though possibly let on foot, for factious purposes.

Notwithstanding the servile and shameless compliances of later times, the trustees for the people of England, have still, then, an indisputable right, to set on foot this *review of the constitution*, which *Machiavel* contends for, as a regimen so essentially necessary for the preservation of every politic body.— And if I was to be told, in ministerial

language, that nobody disputes it; that gentlemen may assert that right whenever they please; and that all they would recommend to them, should be, the choice of a *proper time*; when the ferment at home was wholly composed; when the troubles abroad were at an end; and when peace was entirely restored; I should take leave to reply, That such are ever the plausible, but fallacious pretences of men who chuse to obviate a point they dare not directly oppose; that the ferment at home can never be wholly composed till the good correspondence, antiently held between the king and his *lieges*, without the intervention of ministerial *jobbers*, be revived; that instead of expecting the ruin of our enemies, it ought to be our first care to prevent *our own*; that when our votes and resolutions were the consequences of honest enquiries and satisfactory evidence, we should resume our *consistency*, † as well as our neighbours; and that unless the *present posture of affairs* was thoroughly understood, it would be impossible for his M——y to receive that *clear and certain information of the sense of his people thereon*, which he so graciously and indulgently requires, and which it is of so great importance for him to know.

Now, when ministers press the k---'s name into their service, it is in order to silence opposition, and enforce obedience: But whether in the case before us, they will behave with the same reverence, which they exact from others, is greatly to be doubted: Those who have been hardy enough to insist on giving the law in the c--b--t, under the terrors of an instant r--f--g--n, may also insist on doing the same elsewhere; and perhaps, make it their glory to demonstrate, that they are every where *masters*: But if such is, indeed, the matter of fact, it cannot be demonstrated too soon; that the same loyal spirit which so lately appeared in support of his M——'s crown and dignity, against a *foreign invader*, may operate with equal success against the insolence of these *domestic intruders*: And a *negative*, or any trick or evasion, tantamount to a *negative*, which equally frustrates the requisition of the K— and the expectations of the people, will sufficiently prove, that they believe the *whole constitution to be at their mercy*.

† The author here alludes to the king's speech, see p. 516 E.

Errat. P. 567. l. 15. for banishment read blandishment.

The LONDON GENERAL BILL of

CHRISTENINGS and BURIALS from December 10, 1746, to December 15, 1747.

Christened 14942 { Males 7737 } Buried 25494 { Males 12417 } Decreased in the Burials
 { Females 7205 } { Females 13077 } this Year 2663.

Died under 2 Years of Age	8741	20 and 30	- 2190	60 and 70	- 1544	100 - - 2	105 - 1
Between 2 and 5	2085	30 and 40	- 2649	70 and 80	- 1199	101 - - 1	106 - 1
5 and 10	905	40 and 50	- 2717	80 and 90	- 520	102 - - 1	107 - 1
10 and 20	790	50 and 60	- 2079	90 and 100	- 68		

The Whole therefore of the Burials of this Year is

25494

DISEASES.		Evil		Miscarriage		CASUALTIES.		
Abortive and Stillborn	554	Falling Sickness	2	Mortification	227	B	IT by a mad Dog	1
Aged	2010	Fever, malignant Fever,		Palsy	52		Broken Limbs	4
Ague	8	Scarlet Fever, Spot-		Pleurisy	31		Bruised	1
Apoplexy & Sudden	194	ted Fever, and Pur-		Quinsy	24		Burnt	13
Asthma & Tiflick	416	ples	4779	Rash	8		Choaked with Fat	1
Bedridden	2	Fistula	13	Rheumatism	10		Drowned	102
Bleeding	3	Flux	28	Rickets	36		Excessive Drinking	38
Bloody Flux	6	French Pox	69	Rising of the Lights	4		Executed	7
Bursten & Rupture	18	Gout	52	Scald Head	11		Found Dead	35
Cancer	47	Grief	6	Scurvy	5		Fractures	15
Canker	4	Gravel, Strangury, and		Small Pox	1380		Frighted	2
Childbed	207	Stone	31	Sore Throat	6		Killed by Falls, and	
Cholick, Gripes, Twist-		Headmouldshot, Hor-		Sores and Ulcers	28		several other Acci-	
ing of the Guts	160	shohead, and Water		St Anthony's Fire	4		idents.	53
Cold	2	in the Head	150	Stoppage in the Sto-			Murdered	7
Consumption	4560	Jaundies	139	mach	81		Overlaid	41
Convulsion	6783	Impossthume	12	Surfeit	5		Scalded	4
Cough, and Hooping-		Inflammation	53	Swelling	3		Self-Murder	45
Cough	151	Itch	6	Teeth	1283		Smothered	1
Diabetes	3	Leprosy	6	Thrush	144		Starved	5
Dropfy	1133	Lethargy	3	Vomiting and Loose-				
		Livergrown	1	nese	11			
		Lunatick	53	Worms	8			
		Measles	81					

Total	375
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The Yearly Bill of Mortality for the Town of NORTHAMPTON, from December 21, 1746, to December 21, 1747.

Parishes	Christened			Buried		
All Saints*	Males 66	Females 54	Total 120	Males 89	Females 100	Total 189
St Sepulchre's	16	20	36	20	40	60
St Giles's	9	15	24	43	46	89
St Peter's	4	0	4	5	6	11
At the Meeting in St Peter's Parish				10	12	22
In the whole Town	95	89	184	167	204	371

* The Bill of Mortality distinguishing Diseases, Ages, &c. of Persons buried within the parish of All-Saints (only) from Dec. 21, 1746, to Dec. 21, 1747; inclusive of buried from the County Infirmary 4, in the Quakers burying ground 5, meeting in College-Lane 9, meeting on the Green 2.

DISEASES.		Cancer		Fever		Pleurisy	
Abortive and Stillborn	7	Consumption	28	Inflammation	3	Rheumatism	1
Aged	10	Convulsion	29	Loosene	1	Small Pox	58
Apoplexy	3	Childbed	2	Measles	7	Thrush	1
Abscess	1	Dropfy	9	Palsy	2	Ulcer	3
Asthma	1						

Whereof have Died,

Under 2 Years old	67	10 and 20	12	40 and 50	11	170 and 80	6
Between 2 and 5	35	20 and 30	20	50 and 60	8	80 and 90	4
5 and 10	10	30 and 40	8	60 and 70	7	90 and 100	1

N. B. In the Parish of All-Saints 485 Persons have had the Small Pox; whereof 76 have died; St Sepulchre's 175, whereof 21 died; St Giles's 131, whereof 23 died; St Peter's 30, whereof 6 died; in all 821, whereof 126 have died. There have been buried in the parish of All-Saints 58, St Sepulchre's 20, St Giles's 29, St Peter's 14, in all 121.

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— III. The plan of *Westminster Hall*, for the trial of *Lord Lovat*, the most exact drawing of that celebrated piece of gothic architecture yet published.

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— VII. The head of King *William III.* the last Stadtholder, a good likeness, engraved by *Goussier*.

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— XIII. Fig. 1, 2, 3, 4. A water-shield for passing rivers, and its apparatus. 5, 6, 7, 8 antique sculptures *describ'd p. 388*

SEPTEMBER two.

— XIV. Fig. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 To shew the method of mining and sapping in sieges, *explained p. 436*. Fig. 8, A cheval de frise. Fig. 9, A locust, *mention'd p. 335*

— XV. Fig. 1. A new invented drenching spoon. Fig. 2, A tube by which a patient may drink lying. Fig. 3, 4. A large tooth petrify'd, to be seen at *St John's Gate*. Fig. 5, 6. A *Silesia* fanning mill. Fig. 7. A *Chamæleon* dissected, *describ'd p. 461* A very antient inscription *p. 427*

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— XVI. Fig. 1. *Col. Kranach's* machine for constant motion with a power to raise water. Fig. 2. *Mr Gervas's* curious engine for raising water, *both explain'd p. 459*. Fig. 3. Fan for saving fuel, *explain'd p. 546*.

— XVII. A plan of *Breda* and its environs, on a large scale.

NOVEMBER two.

— XVIII. A view of *Caudesbec Falls*, and the black-lead mines in the *Cumberland* mountains; also of a cheap water engine, *all described p. 524-5*

— XIX. Fig. 1. A gold prize medal propos'd in the magazine. Fig. 2. An antient *Saxon* gold coin. Fig. 3. The Golden Bull of the empire. Fig. 4. A remarkable white Bear.

DECEMBER two.

— XX. Containing 40 arms of the nobility, correctly and neatly engraven.

— XXI. A perspective view of *St John's church, Westminster*, design'd by *Sir John Vanbrugh*, but the foundation sinking it was alter'd to have four towers instead of one, that the superstructure might have a broader base.

SUPPLEMENT.

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— XXIII. Head of the *Rt Hon. Arthur Onslow*, Esq; speaker from 1727, of the H. of Commons.

— XXIV. Twenty arms of the *English* nobility.

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